

الف) $y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \Rightarrow$ تعریف ریاضی $\Rightarrow y_1^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ تابع است

ب) $f(x = \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \cos y = y \times \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \cos y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ تابع نیست

ج) $x + y = \sqrt{xy} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = xy \Rightarrow y^2 - 2xy - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (y-x)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = x$ تابع است (از یک به یک)

د) $y'' + 2y' = xy' + 2x \xrightarrow{\text{تابع است}} y(y^2 + 2) = x(y^2 + 2) \Rightarrow \frac{y(y^2 + 2)}{y^2 + 2} = x \Rightarrow y = x$

$x - 1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 3$
 $x - 1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -1$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & x \leq -1 \text{ یا } x \geq 3 \\ a + 2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$

$f(x \in [-3, -1]) \Rightarrow a + 2x = 2x^2 - b \Rightarrow a + b \leq 2x^2 - 2x$

$f(x=a) = a - ab - a^2 = 0$
 $f(x=b) = a - b^2 - b^2 = 0 \xrightarrow{a = -2b} 2b^2 + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow 2b(b+1) = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$
 $S = \frac{-B}{A} = -b = a + b \Rightarrow a = -2b$
 $a \neq 0$
 $b \neq 0$
 $b \leq -1$
 $a \leq 2$

$a + b \leq 2 + (-1) = 1$

$|x| - [x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{x^+ \cup \{0\}\}$ الف

$\sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x}$ ب

$9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 9 \Rightarrow x \leq 81$
 $x \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f \subseteq [0, 81]$

$$r_{n-1} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow r_n > \frac{1}{r} \text{ , } r \neq 1 \quad \text{lg } r_{n-1} \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} r_{n-1} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow r_n > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right] \\ r_{n-1} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow r_n < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{1}{r}) \end{matrix}$$

$$Df = (1, +\infty) \cup \left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right]$$

$$4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x| \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 9 \quad \sqrt{|x|} < 9 \Rightarrow |x| < 81 \Rightarrow x \in (-81, 81)$$

$$\Rightarrow Df = (-9, 9)$$

$$\sqrt{|x|} = t \Rightarrow -t^2 + t + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - t - 4 < 0 \quad \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} r_{n-1} & x \geq \delta \\ r_{n+r} & x < \delta \end{cases} \quad \text{I} \cup \text{II} \rightarrow Df = \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \delta\right) \cup [\delta, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \geq x - 1 \quad \begin{cases} x \geq \delta & r_{n-1} \geq x - 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \delta \text{ I} \\ x < \delta & r_{n+r} \geq x - 1 \Rightarrow r_{n+r} - r \geq -r \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} \leq x < \delta \text{ II} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{r(1n^r + 1r_{n+1}^r + 4n + 1)}{(r_{n+1}^r + r_{n+1})^r} = \frac{r(r_{n+1})^r}{(r_{n+1})^r} = \frac{r}{r_{n+1}}$$

$$r_{n+1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-\frac{1}{r}\right\}$$

$$r_{n-a} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$1 - \lg(r_{n-a}) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lg(r_{n-a}) \leq 1 \Rightarrow r_{n-a} \leq 10 \Rightarrow r_n \leq 10 + a$$

$$c - b = \frac{10 + a}{r} - \frac{a}{r} = \frac{10}{r}$$