

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1}} \rightarrow x \neq 0, 1 \quad \frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x(x-1)} = \frac{x-1}{x}$
 $\frac{x-1}{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1-x}{x(x-1)} = \frac{-1}{x(x-1)} \geq 0$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$ (ب)

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x} \rightarrow x \neq -1, 0, 1 \quad \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x} \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x+1+x}{x(x+1)} \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{x(x+1)} \neq 0$
 $\frac{2x+1}{x(x+1)} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -\frac{1}{2}, 0, -1$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\}$

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9\right)(3x - x^3)} \rightarrow \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9\right)(3x - x^3) \geq 0$
 $\frac{\log \frac{1}{x}}{x} \neq \frac{\log 9}{2} \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{x} \neq 2 \log 3 \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{x} \neq \log 9 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \neq 9 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{9}$
 $D_f = (-\infty, \log \frac{1}{9}) \cup (\log \frac{1}{9}, +\infty)$ (ب)

ب) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$
 $\sqrt{x-1} \leq 3 \rightarrow x-1 \leq 9 \rightarrow x \leq 10$
 $D_f = [1, 10]$

الف) $f(x) = \frac{\log(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1}$
 $\log(x^2 - x - 2) \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 \geq 1 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 3 \geq 0$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 $x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 1, x \leq -1 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $I \cap II \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

الف) $\sqrt{3+ax-x^2} \rightarrow [-2, b]$ if $a=-2$ $3-2x-x^2=0 \rightarrow -1-2x=0 \rightarrow 2x=-1 \rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2}$
 $a=-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{1}{4} - 4(-1)(3) = \frac{1}{4} + 12 = \frac{49}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{7}{2} \rightarrow -2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$
 $b = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow a+b = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 1$

الف) $f(x) = x \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) \geq m$ شرط برای $x \geq 0$
 $x^2 - 2 \geq m \rightarrow x^2 \geq m+2 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$ I
 $x^2 + 2 \geq m \rightarrow x^2 \geq m-2 \rightarrow x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1$ II
 $I \cup II \rightarrow D_f = [-3, +\infty)$

$f(n) \begin{cases} (a+1)(n+1); n > 1 \\ 1a+1n; n \leq 1 \end{cases}$	$rf(a) = f(-r) + a$ $f(a) = (a+1)(1) \rightarrow f(a) = 1a+1 \rightarrow rf(a) = 1a+1$ $f(-r) = 1a-1 \rightarrow 1a+1f = 1a-1+a \rightarrow$ $1a+1f = 1a-1 \rightarrow 1a = -1$ $a = -1$	$\frac{1}{f}$
$f(n) = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow f(r-\sqrt{r}) + f(r+\sqrt{r}) \rightarrow f(r+\sqrt{r}) + f\left(\frac{1}{r+\sqrt{r}}\right)$ $\frac{1}{r+\sqrt{r}} = r-\sqrt{r} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{r+\sqrt{r}}\right) = f(r-\sqrt{r}) = \sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}} \rightarrow$ $\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}} \rightarrow$ $S^r = (r-\sqrt{r})(r+\sqrt{r}) + \sqrt{(r+\sqrt{r})(r-\sqrt{r})} \rightarrow$ $S^r = 1 \rightarrow f(r+\sqrt{r}) + f(r-\sqrt{r}) = rS + 1 = r\sqrt{r} + 1$		$\frac{1}{f}$
$rf(n) - rf(-n) = Fan^r - n \rightarrow rf(-n) - rf(n) = +Fan^r + n$ $rf(-n) - rf(n) = +Fan^r + n$ $rf(n) - rf(-n) = 1Fan^r - n$ $-2f(n) = Fan^r + n = n(Fan+1) \rightarrow$ $f(n) = \frac{n(Fan+1)}{-2}$		$\frac{1}{f}$
$(n+1)f(n) - 1nf(n+1) = Fan^r - mn + 1 \xrightarrow{n=0} 1$ $rf(0) - 0 = 1m - 1 \rightarrow rf(0) = 1m - 1 \xrightarrow{n=1} 1$ $rf(0) = 1q + 1m + 1n - 1 \rightarrow rf(0) = 2m + 1$ $-4f(0) = -4m + 1$ $-4m + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 4m = 1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$ $rf(0) = r\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 1 = \frac{r}{4} - 1 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{r}{4}$		$\frac{1}{f}$
$f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1n^r - 1n + 1}{n} \xrightarrow{n=-1} f(-1) + f(-1) = \frac{1+1+1}{-1} \rightarrow$ $rf(-1) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1n^r - 1n + 1}{n} = 1n - 1 + \frac{1}{n} : \text{let } a = 1, b = -1$ $an + b, a\frac{1}{n} + b \rightarrow a\left(n + \frac{1}{n}\right) + 2b =$ $1n - 1 + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow a = 1, b = -1 \rightarrow 1n - 1$		$\frac{1}{f}$

$$f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$