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$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} x & 0 & \frac{1}{e} & 1 & \\ \hline & + & \frac{1}{e} & - & 1 + \frac{1}{e} - \end{array}$$

$$a+1 \neq, a \neq, a-1 \neq; a+1 \neq, a \neq -\frac{\delta}{\epsilon}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x & -4 & 4, 0 \\ \hline & + & - \end{array}$$

$$y^x = x^y \Leftrightarrow y^{\frac{1}{y}} = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow x = y$$

$$y+1 \in [0,9] \rightarrow y \in [1,10]$$

$$\frac{\log x^x - x - x}{\sqrt{x^x - 1} + 1}$$

$$(I) x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ \hline & +0 & -6 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$(II) \quad x^y - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x & -1 & 1 \\ \hline & + & - \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [10, \infty)$$

$$(ITI) \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq -1$$

$$Z \cap II \cap III \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{p+ax-x^p} \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x^p + ax + p \geq 0 \rightarrow x^p - ax - p \leq 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 4p}}{2} \quad (\text{سوال 4})$$

$$D_f = \left[\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 + 4p}}{2}, \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + 4p}}{2} \right] \quad a - \sqrt{a^2 + 4p} = -p$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{p} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{p^2} + p}}{2} = b = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + 4p}}{2} \leftarrow a = -\frac{1}{p} \leftarrow (a+p)^p = \frac{p^p}{a+p} \leftarrow a \geq -p \leftarrow \frac{p^p}{a+p} \geq 0$$

$$a + b = -\frac{1}{p} + \frac{p}{p} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} px - p & x \geq 1 \\ p(x+p) & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x}$$

$$f(1) = 1 \rightarrow g(x) = 0$$

$$f(0) = p \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{p}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{p}$$

$$f(-p) = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{p}$$

$$f(-p) = -p \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{-1x}$$

$$D_g = [-p, p]$$

$$\begin{cases} (a+1)(x+p) & x > 1 \\ pa + px & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$pf(a) = f(-p) \quad (\text{سوال 4})$$

$$\text{for } a = p$$

$$pf(a) = (a+1)(p) \rightarrow pa + p$$

$$pf(a) = 1(a+1)p$$

$$p(-p) = pa - p \rightarrow 1(a+1)p - pa$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4f(x) - 3f(-x) = 4x^2 - x \\ 4f(-x) - 3f(x) = 4x^2 + x \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4f(x) - 3f(-x) = 4x^2 - x \\ 12x - 4x \\ 4f(-x) - 3f(x) = 4x^2 + x \end{cases}$$

$$-4f(x) = 4x^2 + x \rightarrow 4f(x) = -4x^2 - x \rightarrow f(x) = -x^2 - \frac{x}{4}$$

$$(a+x)f(x) - mx f(x+m) = 4x^2 + mx + m - 1 \quad f(0) = ?$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow (0+x)f(0) - mx f(m) = 4(0)^2 + m(0) + m - 1 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{m-1}{1-m}$$

$$x=-1 \rightarrow (0)f(-1) - m(-1)f(0) = 4 + m + m - 1 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{m+3}{1-m}$$

$$\frac{1(0) + 0x}{1} = \frac{mx-1}{1} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{2}{1-2} = -2$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{mx^2 - 1}{x} \quad f(-1) = ?$$

$$f(x) = ax + b \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{a}{x} + b$$

$$\frac{ax^2 + bx + a}{x} = \frac{mx^2 - 1}{x} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = m \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(-1) = -a + b = -2 - 1 = -3$$