

۱۹, ۵

$$1) f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} \quad y = \sqrt{x^r f(x+1)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^r \left[\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1}\right]} = \sqrt{x^r \left[\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{r(x+1)}\right]}$$

$$x^r \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1 \geq 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1 = g(x) = x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} = 1 \rightarrow x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$x < 1 \rightarrow 1 < \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} \Rightarrow 0 < g(x) \quad 1 > \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} \Rightarrow 0 > g(x) \quad [Dy = [0, 1]]$$

$$2) f(x) = \sqrt{x + |x+2|} \quad x + |x+2| \geq 0 \rightarrow x + x + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow 2x \geq -2 \rightarrow x \geq -1$$

$$f(-x) = ?$$

$$\text{II} \quad x+2 < 0 \rightarrow x < -2 \quad x + |x+2| = x - (x+2) = x - x - 2 = -2$$

که منفی است و زیر رادیکال نمی تواند منفی باشد پس

$$\text{I} \quad -x + |-x+2| \geq 0$$

$$-x + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 2$$

$$-x + |x-2| = -x + (-x+2) = -2x+2$$

$$-2x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \geq 2x \rightarrow x \leq 1$$

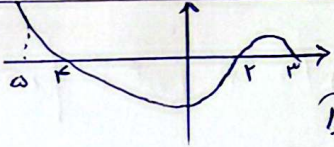
$$\text{II} \quad -x+2 < 0 \rightarrow 2 < x$$

$$-x + |-x+2| = -x - (-x+2) = -2 \rightarrow$$

منفی است پس

$$Dy = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$3) y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}}$$



$$x = -2, 1, 2$$

$$\frac{-2}{-} \quad \frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{2}{-}$$

$$Dy = (-2, 1] \cup (2, 3)$$

$$4) y_1 = \frac{1}{2x^r - vx^r - fx - r}$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = f$$

$$2x^r + ax + b = (2x^r + x + 1)(2x^r + x - 3)$$

$$\text{I} \rightarrow a = b = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{-2} \text{ صحیح } \varepsilon$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow a = 1, b = -3 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \text{ صحیح } \varepsilon$$

$$5) f(x) = x^r + x$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = f$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^r - (x^r + x)} = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = f$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{2} - \frac{4x}{x^r} - x^r + x} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{4x}{x^r}\right) - x^r + x} = f$$

$$\frac{4x - x^9}{x^r} = \frac{4x}{x^r} - x^r$$

$$\frac{1-x^r}{x} = \frac{x}{x} - x$$

$$\left(\frac{14}{x^2} + x^2 + 2\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right) = \left(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{x}{x} \times x^2 + 2\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right) = \frac{4x}{x^2} - x^2$$

$$\left(\frac{14}{x^2} + x^2 + 2\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right) = \frac{4x}{x^2} - x^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right) + \left(\frac{14}{x^2} + x^2 + 2\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right)} = y$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{14}{x^2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{14}{x^2} + x^2 + 10\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right)} = y \quad \{Dy = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)\}$$

$Df = [-1, 1] \cup [2, +\infty)$

4) $f(x^2 + x) = 2x^2 - 1$ $x^2 + x = 1$

$f(r) + f(1) = 9$

$x = r \Rightarrow 1 + r = 1 \Rightarrow r = 0$

$x = r \rightarrow f(1) = 2 \times r^2 - 1 = \textcircled{v}$

$x^2 + x = r$

$x = 1 \Rightarrow$

$x = 1 \rightarrow f(r) = r - 1 = \textcircled{1}$

$f(r) + f(1) = v + 1 = \textcircled{1}$

v) $f(x) = x^2 - 4x^2 + 12x \rightarrow (x-2)^2 + 8$

$g(x) = x^2 + 4x^2 + 12x \rightarrow (x+2)^2 - 8$

$\frac{g(\sqrt{v}-r)}{f(\sqrt{r}+r)} = \frac{(\sqrt{v}-r+2)^2 - 8}{(\sqrt{r}+r-2)^2 + 8} = \frac{-r}{1} = \textcircled{-r}$

1) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{x-2}$

$g(x) = \sqrt{x-2}\sqrt{x-2}$

$f(x) + g(x) = a + b\sqrt{x+c}$

$\frac{a+b}{c} = 8$

$f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x-2} + 2 + \sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{x-2} + 2$

$(\sqrt{x-2}+2)^2 + (\sqrt{x-2}-2)^2 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{x-2}$

$2\sqrt{x-2} = a + b\sqrt{x+c} \Rightarrow a+b=2, c=-2$

$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{2}{-2} = \textcircled{-1}$

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

$f(r) = \frac{r+2}{r^2-4r+2} = -r \textcircled{(r,-r)}$

$f(1) = \frac{1}{1-4+2} = \textcircled{\frac{1}{-1}}$

$g(x) = \left\{ \textcircled{(1,1)}, \textcircled{(1,0)}, \textcircled{(r,0)}, \textcircled{(0,r)} \right\}$

$f(r) \rightarrow \frac{0}{r^2-4r+2} = \textcircled{(r,0)}$

$f(0) = \frac{2}{0-0+2} = \textcircled{(0,1)}$

$\frac{g}{f} = 1$

$\frac{g}{f} = (1, -\frac{1}{2}), (0, 1)$

$$10) f(x) = \{(1, 2)(3, -1)(4, 2)(-1, 4)\}$$

$$g(x) = \{(-2, 3)(1, -1)(5, 2)(-1, 0)\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(2x) \Rightarrow 2x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x = 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$2x = 4 \rightarrow x = 2$$

$$2x = -1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2 \right) \left(\frac{2}{2}, -1 \right) (2, 2) \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 4 \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f(x^2) = (-2, 2)(-1, 2)(1, 2)(\sqrt{3}, -1)(-\sqrt{3}, -1)(2, 2)$$

$$2) \text{ } 2g^2(x) + 1 \rightarrow g^2(x) \Rightarrow (-2, 9)(1, 1)(2, 4)(-1, 0) \Rightarrow 2g^2(x) + 1 =$$

$$\left\{ (-2, 19)(1, 13)(3, 9)(-1, 1) \right\}$$

$$> \frac{f}{g} = \quad 2f = (1, 2)(2, -1)(4, 2)(-1, 4)$$

$$g = (1, -1)(2, 2)(-1, 0)$$

$$(1, -4)(3, -1)(\frac{4}{-1}, \frac{2}{-1})$$