

الف) $\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x} -$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

ب) $\begin{cases} x+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1 \\ x \neq 0 \\ x-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \\ x+2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -2 \end{cases}$ $\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x+4+x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4x+3}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow 4x+3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{3}{4}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 0, 1, -2, -\frac{3}{4}\}$

الف) $(\frac{1}{x})^x - 9(32 - x^2) \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نشان دهی}} \begin{cases} x = \frac{0}{1} \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{+1} - \frac{9}{-1} = D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{1}{9}, +\infty)$

ب) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{y+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow y+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \geq -1 \end{cases}$
 $\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \leq 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \leq 9 \Rightarrow x-1 \leq 81 \Rightarrow x \leq 82$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{نشان دهی}} 1 \leq x \leq 82 \Rightarrow D_f = [1, 82]$

I. $(x-2)(x+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1} - \frac{2}{-1} +$
 II. $\sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} + 1 \neq 0$ صحیح و بی‌تفاوت
 III. $\sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1} - \frac{1}{-1} +$
 $I \cap II \cap III \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$-x^2 + ax + 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = [-2, 6]$ $\xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta \text{ ریشه‌های معادله}} \alpha = -1, \beta = 3$
 $-x^2 + ax + 3 = a'(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) \xrightarrow{\alpha' = -1} -(x+2)(x-3) = -x^2 + (\beta-2)x + 2\beta$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta-2 = a \\ 2\beta = 3 \rightarrow \beta = 1.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1, \delta-2 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 18}}{-2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{73}}{2}}{-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{3}{2}) = -1$

$f(x) - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x} \geq 1$
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2; x \geq 1 \\ 2x+3; x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x-2 \geq x \Rightarrow 2x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ 2x+3 \geq x \Rightarrow x \geq -3 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = [-3, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)(x+2); & x > 1 \\ 2x+2m; & x \leq 1 \end{cases} \longrightarrow f(0) = 2a+2$$

$$2f(0) = f(-1) + a \implies 2(2a+2) = (2a-2) + a \implies 4a+4 = 2a-2+a$$

$$\implies 10a = -14 \implies a = \frac{-14}{10} = \left(-\frac{7}{5}\right)$$

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

$$\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \times \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} = 1 \implies \text{مقلوب} \implies \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$f(2-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} + 2$$

$$f(2+\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + 2 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{2} \oplus \\ \hline \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \left(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} \right) + 2 + \left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \right) + 2 \\ \hline f(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}) \quad f(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}) \end{matrix}$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}) + 4 \quad / \quad A^2 = 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3} + 2(1) = 4 \implies A = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\implies 2(\sqrt{4}) + 4 = 2\sqrt{4} + 4$$

$$x' = x \quad \text{X} \quad (2f(x) - 3f(-x) = 5x^2 - x)$$

$$x' = -x \quad \text{X} \quad (2f(-x) - 3f(x) = 5x^2 + x)$$

$$2f(x) - 3f(-x) = 5x^2 - x$$

$$4f(-x) - 9f(x) = 15x^2 + 3x$$

$$-8f(x) = 10x^2 + x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{10x^2 + x}{-8}$$

$$(x+2)f(x) - 2xf(x+2) = 2x^2 - mx + 2m - 1$$

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

$$(x=2) \quad 4f(0) = 14 + 2m + 2m - 1 \implies f(0) = \frac{8m+13}{4}$$

$$\implies 2m = 14 \implies m = \frac{14}{2} = 7$$

$$\frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{8m+13}{4} \implies 4m-2 = 8m+13$$

$$f(0) = \frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{2(7)-1}{2} = \frac{13}{2} = 6.5$$

$$ax+b+\frac{a}{x}+b = \frac{2x^2-11x+2}{x} \implies \frac{ax^2+2bx+a}{x} = \frac{2x^2-11x+2}{x} \implies \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=-4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = ax+b = 2x-4 \implies f(-1) = -2-4 = -6$$