

$$\int (x+1) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1 = 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x+1} = 1 \quad x+1 \quad y = \sqrt{x^4 + (x+1)}$$

$\begin{matrix} - & + & - \\ \hline \end{matrix}$

1, 2

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

$$\sqrt{-x^2 - y} \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \left(-x + y - \gamma = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{+ \quad 0 \quad -}$$

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

④

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

$f(2)$

-	+	-	-	+	0
$n-1$	-	-	+	+	+
y	0	0	0	0	0

$$D = (-t, 1] \cup (r, \infty)$$

④

$$9x^4 + 4x^3 - 4x - 1 = (x^3 + ax + b)(x^3 + a'x + b') = 9x^4 + 4x^3 + r_1bx^2 + r_2a'x^2 + aa'x^2 + a'b x + r_3bx + ab'x + bb'$$

$$bb' = -1 \Rightarrow \text{Choose } b = 1, b' = -1 \Rightarrow r_1a + r_2a' = 0 \quad a = -a' \quad r_1 = 4, r_2 = -4 \quad \text{wh. } a' = -a \quad \text{wh. } b' = -b$$

دو ضرب ۱۰۸ $\Rightarrow 3a + 3a' = 0 \quad a = -a'$ ضرب ۲ $\Rightarrow 3b + 3a' + 3b' = -1$
 ضرب ۳ $\Rightarrow bb' = -3(t-b)(t-b') = 0$

$$t^v - (b + b')t + bb' = 0 \quad t^r + rt - r = 0 \quad (t + r)(t - 1) = 0 \quad b = -r \quad b' = 1$$

$$a' + \epsilon a = -1 \Rightarrow a'b + ab' = -1 \quad ab' - ab = -1 \quad a(1 + \epsilon) = -1 \quad a = -1 \quad a' = 1$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(-1-4)} = \underline{5} \quad \checkmark$$

②

$$y_0 = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = \sqrt{x^4 + x - \left(\frac{x^4}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \sqrt{x^4 + x^4 - x^4 - \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(x^4 - 4t) + (x^4 - t x^4)}{x^4}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x^4 - 4t)(x^4 + t) + x^4(x^4 - t)}{x^4}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x^4 + t)(x^4 - 4t) + x^4(x^4 - t)}{x^4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(x-r)(x+r)(x^2 - (x^2 + rx + t)(x^2 - rx + t))}{x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x-r)(x+r)(x^2 + \omega x^2 + t)}{x^2}} = \frac{\omega}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2 + t}{x}$$

$$D = [-r, 0) \cup [r, \infty)$$

②

$$x(x^2+1) = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad f(1) = 1 \times 1 - 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^3 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x - 2 \quad | \quad x-1 \\ - (x^3 + x^2) \\ \hline -x^2 + x \\ - (-x^2 + x) \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow x=1 \quad f(2) = 2 \times 1 - 1 = 1$$

رفتنه!

1, 1/5

6

$$f(1.0) + f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 12x - 8 = (x-2)^3 + 8$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 27 = (x+3)^3 - 27$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{5}-2)}{f(\sqrt{5}-2)} = \frac{(\sqrt{5}-2)^3 - 27}{(\sqrt{5}-2)^3 + 8} = \frac{5 - 2\sqrt{5} - 27}{5 - 2\sqrt{5} + 8} = \frac{-22 - 2\sqrt{5}}{13 - 2\sqrt{5}} \quad \checkmark$$

2

7

$$z=1 \quad g(t) = \sqrt{t-t\sqrt{5}} = 2$$

$$f(t) = \sqrt{t+t\sqrt{5}} = 2$$

$$g(5) = \sqrt{5-5\sqrt{5}} = 1$$

$$f(5) = \sqrt{5+5\sqrt{5}} = 2$$

$$g(1) = \sqrt{1-1\sqrt{5}} = 0$$

$$f(1) = \sqrt{1+1\sqrt{5}} = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(t) + g(t) = 2+2 = 4 = a + b\sqrt{t+c} \\ f(5) + g(5) = 2+1 = 3 = a + b\sqrt{5+c} \\ f(1) + g(1) = 2+0 = 2 = a + b\sqrt{1+c} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{پایانه ...}$$

5

8

به ازای هر عدد حقیقی a, b, c جوابی یکتا می‌گیریم پس مجموعه توابع f و g به $a\sqrt{t+c}$ بستگی ندارد. $\Leftarrow a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ در این صورت c هر عدد حقیقی می‌تواند باشد.

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{(x-3)(x-1)} \Rightarrow x \neq 1, 3 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow \frac{g}{f} = \frac{2}{\frac{2}{(-2)(-3)}} = 4$$

$$x=4 \Rightarrow \frac{g}{f} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{(-1)(1)}} = -\frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{g}{f} = \left\{ (0, 4), (2, -\frac{1}{1}) \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

2

9

$$f(x) = \left\{ (-\frac{1}{2}, 4), (\frac{1}{2}, 2), (2, 2), (1, 5), (-1, -1) \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x^2) = \left\{ 1, 2, 4, 5, -1 \right\} \quad \text{ریشه دوم پایه بنیادی}$$

1, 5

$$2g^2(x)+1 = 2(\{(-2, 9), (-1, 5), (1, 1), (3, 4)\}) + 1 = \{(-2, 19), (1, 11), (3, 9), (1, -1)\}$$

$$\frac{2f}{g} = \left\{ (1, -1), (3, -1) \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

✓