

الف) $y^3 - x = 2x^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1^3 = 2x_1^2 + x_1 \\ y_2^3 = 2x_2^2 + x_2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x_1=x_2} y_1^3 = y_2^3 \rightarrow \boxed{y_1 = y_2}$ تابع هست

ب) $|y| = -x^2 + x + 4 \xrightarrow{x=0} |y| = 4 \Rightarrow y = \pm 2$ تابع نیست

ج) $\sqrt{x-4} + |y-2| = 0 \xrightarrow{x=4} |y-2| = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{y=2}$ تابع هست

د) $x = \cos y \xrightarrow{x=0} \cos y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$ تابع نیست

الف) $\frac{x+4}{x(x-4)} = y \rightarrow x(x-4) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} - \{4, 0\} = D_f$

ب) $\frac{x+4}{x^2-7x+14}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ج) $\frac{x+4}{x^2+x+4}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

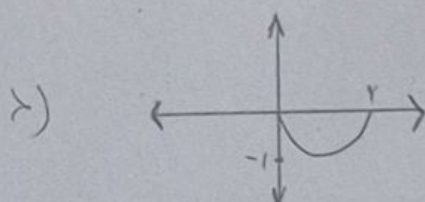
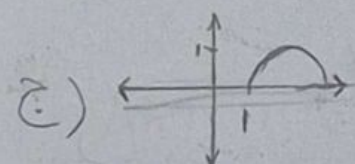
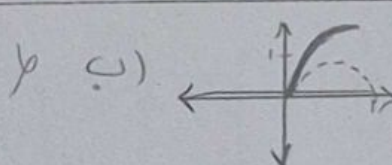
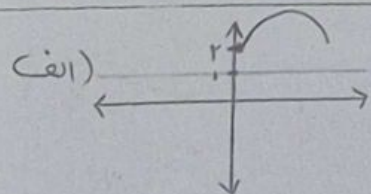
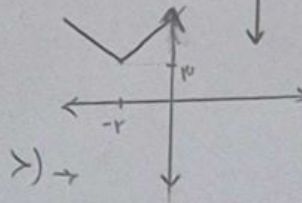
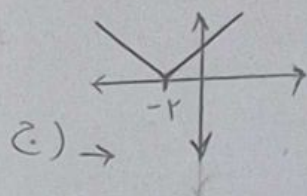
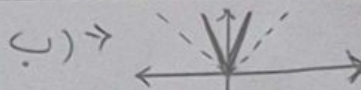
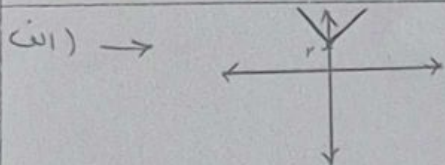
د) $\frac{x+4}{x^2(x-2)(x+2)} = y \Rightarrow x^2(x-2)(x+2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 2, 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 2, 0\} = D_f$

الف) $\begin{cases} 4-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4 \geq x \Rightarrow 4 \geq x \geq 2 \Rightarrow [2, 4] = D_f \\ x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

ب) $x^2+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} = D_f$

ج) $\begin{cases} x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2 \\ x-4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow [2, +\infty) - \{4\}$

د) $|x| + x^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq -|x|$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} = D_f$



الف) $(x-2)^2(x-3)(x-4)$ $\Rightarrow$

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ب) $(x-2)^2(x-3)(x-4)$ $\Rightarrow$

الف)

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ب)

الف) $x^3 - 3x + 2 \rightarrow$ حول جمع ضرایب $\frac{x-1}{x^2-2x+2}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} = \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{x-3}$

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ب) $\frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x-3)}$ $\Rightarrow$

الف) $\frac{x^2(x-1)(x+1)}{x^2+x+2}$ $\Rightarrow$

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ب) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow$ صورت دخرج فاقد سیم قائله $\Delta < 0$ است.

الف) $\frac{x^3-1}{x(x-1)(x+1)}$ $\Rightarrow$

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ب) $\frac{(x-4)(x+4)}{(x-1)(x-5)}$ $\Rightarrow$