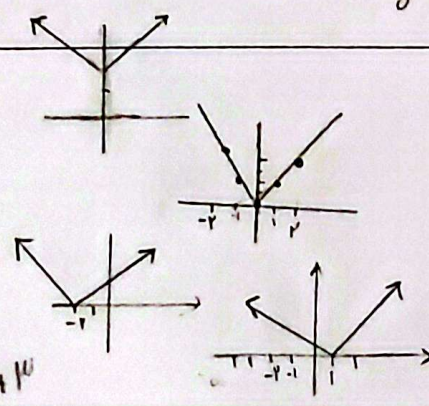


الف) $y^2 - x = 2x^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = 2x^2 + x$ تابع x چون به ازای مقدار x دو مقدار y وجود دارد
 $y^2 = 2(1)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{3}$
 ب) $|y| + x^2 = x + 3 \Rightarrow |y| = x + 3 - x^2$ تابع x برای هر x یک مقدار y قرار دارد
 ج) $\sqrt{x-4} + |y-2| = 0$
 $\sqrt{x-4} + 2 = |y|$
 x باید دارای ریشه حقیقی باشد تا عبارت تابع بشود
 $x = \cos y \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos 0 = 1 \\ \cos \pi = -1 \end{cases}$ تابع y (متناهی)

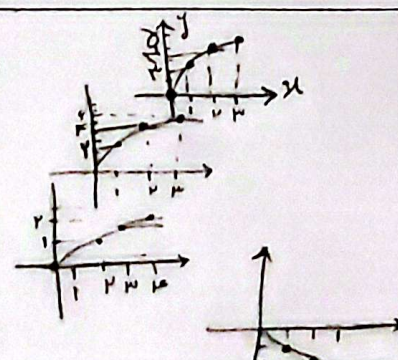
الف) $y = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4x}$ $x^2-4x=0$
 $x(x-4)=0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=4 \end{cases}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, 4\}$
 ب) $y = \frac{x+2}{x^2-6x+14}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 ج) $y = \frac{x+2}{2x^2+x+2} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 د) $\frac{x+2}{x^2-4x^2}$ $x^2(x^2-4)=0$
 $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\pm 2 \end{cases}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm 2\}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{x-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 4 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ $D_f = [2, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 4]$
 ب) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x^2+1}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 ج) $y = \frac{2x+3}{|x|+x^2}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0]$
 د) $x-4=0 \rightarrow x=4$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - [4]$

الف) $y = |x| + 2$
 ب) $y = 2|x|$
 ج) $y = |x+2|$
 د) $y = |x+2| + 3$



الف) $f(x) + 2 =$
 ب) $2f(x) =$
 ج) $f(x-1) =$
 د) $-f(x) =$



الف) $y = (x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ - \phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$	
$D_f = [2, 3] \cup [3, +\infty)$		٦
ب) $y = (x-2)(x-3)(x-3)(x-4)$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ + \phi - \phi - \phi + \end{array}$	$D_f = (-\infty, 2] \cup [3, +\infty)$
		٧
الف) $y = \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{x-3}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ - \phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$	$D_f = [2, 3] \cup [3, +\infty)$
ب) $y = \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(x-3)(x-3)}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ + \phi - \phi - \phi + \end{array}$	$D_f = (-\infty, 2] \cup [3, +\infty)$
الف) $y = \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x-3}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 3 \\ + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$	$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [3, +\infty)$
ب) $y = \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x-3)}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ + \phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$	$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (3, +\infty)$
الف) $y = \frac{x^3 - x^2}{x^2 + x + 2} = \frac{x^2(x-1)}{x(x+1+2)} = \frac{x^2(x-1)(x+1)}{x(x+3)}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ - \phi + \phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$	$D_f = [1, -1] \cup (-3, +\infty)$
ب) $y = \frac{x^3 + 3x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 3} = \frac{(x+1)(x+3)}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{-1}{\phi + \phi - \phi +}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ + \phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$	$D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [-3, +\infty)$
الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3-1}{x^3-x}}$	$\begin{array}{c} x^3-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^3 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ x^3-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x^2-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \text{ or } x \leq -1 \\ x(x^2-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = \pm 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 0 \quad -1 \\ + \phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, -1]$
ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3-14}{x^2-6x+8}}$	$\begin{array}{c} x^3-14 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^3 \geq 14 \rightarrow x \geq \sqrt[3]{14} \\ (x-2)(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 1 \text{ or } x \geq 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 1 \quad -2 \\ + \phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - [1, -2]$$