

تابع نیست $\rightarrow y = \pm 3 \rightarrow |y| = 3 \rightarrow m = 0 \rightarrow$ حل ناقص $m^2 + n^2 = m + n \rightarrow |y| + m^2 = m + 3$ ب.

ج) $\sqrt{x-1} + |y-2| = 0$ ملاحظة: $\sqrt{x-1} \geq 0$ و $|y-2| \geq 0$ $\rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} + |y-2| = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} = -|y-2|$

د) $m = \cos y \xrightarrow{\text{مقدار یابی}} |z| m = 1 \rightarrow |z| \cos y \rightarrow \boxed{y = 90^\circ, 270^\circ} \rightarrow \text{تابع نیست}$

$$\text{انز} \mid y = \frac{n+\xi}{n-\xi n} \rightarrow n-\xi n = 0 \rightarrow n^*(n-\xi) = 0 \begin{cases} n=0 \\ n-\xi=0 \rightarrow n=\xi \end{cases} \rightarrow R-[0, \xi] \quad (2)$$

ج. $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2 - \sqrt{n} + 16} \rightarrow \frac{n+1}{n^2 - \sqrt{n} + 16} \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 49 - 4(1)(9) = -15 \rightarrow \text{مضرب و مثبت ندارد} \rightarrow \text{IR}$

ع) $y = \frac{n+2}{n^2+n+2} \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 1^2 - 4(1) = 1 - 4 = -3$ $\rightarrow$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دستهای مثبت و منفی ندارد} \\ \text{و دستهای مثبت و منفی ندارد} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 1P$

$$y_2 = \frac{n + \xi}{n^T - \xi n^T} \rightarrow n^T - \xi n^T z = 0 \rightarrow n^T (n^T - \xi) z = 0$$

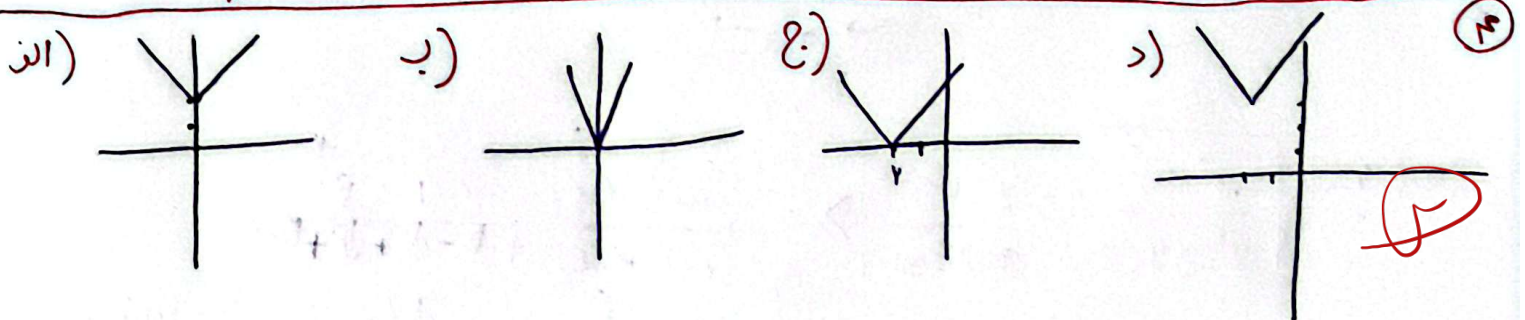
$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow n^T z = 0 \rightarrow (n^T - \xi) z = 0 \\ &\rightarrow n^T - \xi z = 0 \rightarrow n^T z = \xi \rightarrow (n^T - \xi) z = 0 \end{aligned}$$

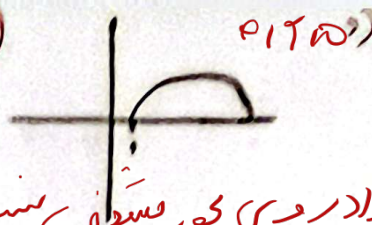
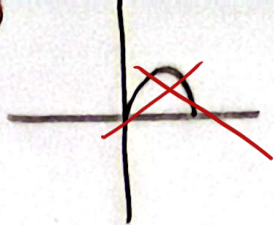
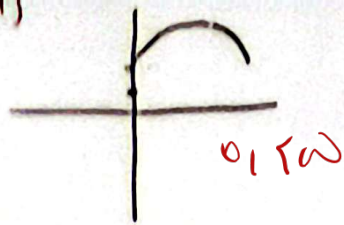
الـ $y = \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{x-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 4 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = [2, 4]$ (3)

ب) $g_2 \frac{m^{n+1}}{m^{n+1}} \rightarrow m^{n+1} \neq 0 \rightarrow m^{n+1} - 1 \rightarrow \text{نقطة} \rightarrow D_{f_2} = \{a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ (110)

2.) $y_2 \frac{\sqrt{n-1}}{n-1} \rightarrow n-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq 1 \rightarrow \cancel{Df_2 R-5}$

$$d) y_2 = \frac{r_{m1} + r_{m2}}{r_{m1} + r_{m2}} \rightarrow |m| + m^2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{معادله صفر نمی شود} \rightarrow m=0 \rightarrow P_{m2} | R - [0]$$





اعداد روستی کور مستقیم است

الف) $y = (a/r)(a/r^*) (a/\varepsilon) \rightarrow -\frac{r}{\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = [\varepsilon, +\infty) \cup [r, r]$ (5) (6)

ب) $y = (a/r)(a/r^*) (a/\varepsilon) \rightarrow \frac{r}{+\phi} - \frac{r^*}{\phi} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = [\varepsilon, +\infty) \cup [-\infty, r]$

الف) $y = \frac{(a/r)(a/\varepsilon)}{a/r^*} \rightarrow \frac{r}{-\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = [\varepsilon, +\infty) \cup [r, r]$ (5)

ب) $y = \frac{(a/r^*)(a/\varepsilon)}{(a/r)^2} \rightarrow \frac{r}{+\phi} - \frac{r^*}{\phi} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = [\varepsilon, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, r]$

الف) $y = \frac{a^2 - 2a + r}{a - r} \rightarrow \frac{(a/r)(a/r^*)}{r a/r^*} \rightarrow \frac{1}{-\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} - \frac{r}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = (r, +\infty) \cup [r, r]$ (1)

ب) $y = \frac{a^2 - 2a + r}{a^2 - 2a + r} \rightarrow \frac{(a/r)(a/r^*)}{(a/r)(a/r^*)} \cdot \frac{1}{+\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} - \frac{r}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - [r, r] \cup [1]$

الف) $y = \frac{a^2 - a^r}{a^r + a + r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a^r (a^r - 1)} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+\phi} - \frac{0}{\phi} - \frac{1}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = [1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -1]$ (9)

ب) $y = \frac{a^r + 2a + \varepsilon}{a^r + 2a + r} \rightarrow \dots$ این عبارت برای اعداد حقیقی مثبت است $a \in \mathbb{R}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{a^r - 1}{a^r - a}} \rightarrow \frac{a^r - 1}{a^r - a} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+\phi} - \frac{0}{\phi} - \frac{1}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = (1, +\infty) \cup (0, 1) \cup (-1, -\infty)$ (10)

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{a^r - 1}{a^r - 0a + \varepsilon}} \rightarrow \frac{a^r - 1}{a^r - 0a + \varepsilon} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(a/\varepsilon)(a/\varepsilon)}{(a/r)(a/r^*)} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{+\phi} - \frac{1}{\phi} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\phi} + \dots$ $D_f = (\varepsilon, +\infty) \cup (1, \varepsilon) \cup [-\varepsilon, -1]$