

الف) $y^3 - 2x^2 = 2x - 1$

if $(x_1, y_1) \in f(m)$, if $x_1 = x_r$ $y_1 = y_r$ (1)
if $(m_r, y_r) \in f(m)$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 = x_r &\rightarrow 2x_1 = 2x_r \rightarrow 2x_1 - 1 = 2x_r - 1 \\ x_1 = x_r &\rightarrow x_1^2 = x_r^2 \rightarrow 2x_1^2 = 2x_r^2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &+ \\ &\rightarrow 2x_1 - 1 + 2x_1^2 = 2x_r - 1 + 2x_r^2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &\rightarrow y_1^3 = y_r^3 \\ &\rightarrow y_1 = y_r \end{aligned}$$

تابع هست ✓

ب) $x \cos y = y \cos x$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \cos y = 0 \rightarrow \cos y = 0 \rightarrow y = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$

x تابع نیست چون برای یک مقدار از x ، چندین مقدار دارد است.

ج) $\frac{x+y}{2} = \sqrt{xy} \quad x, y > 0 \rightarrow x + y - 2\sqrt{xy} = 0 \rightarrow (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^2 =$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 = (\sqrt{y})^2 \rightarrow x = y \quad \left(\begin{smallmatrix} x > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

تابع هست ✓

د) $xy^2 + 2x - y^3 - 2y = 0$

$y^2(x+y) + 2(x-y) = 0 \rightarrow (x-y)(y^2+2) = 0$

همواره نامفی

$\rightarrow x = y$

۲) تابع $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & |x-1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$ حاصل $b+a$ چیست ؟

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & \begin{cases} x-1 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 3 \\ x-1 \leq -2 \rightarrow x \leq -1 \end{cases} \\ a + 2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$

چون f تابع است شیب آن برای هر نقطه واحد ، تنها یک عضو دارد

آن خروجی مورد پس داریم :

$\begin{cases} f(-1) = 2 - b \\ f(-1) = -2 + a \end{cases} \rightarrow 2 - b = -2 + a$

$(4 = a + b)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|x| - [x]}} \quad |x| - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{...}$$

$$x \neq 0 \rightarrow x - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq [x] \rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{Z} \quad (I)$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow x + [x] \neq 0$$

...
...
...

$$x = 0 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x = 0 \quad (II)$$

$$D_f = (I) \cup (II) : x \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9 \quad (I)$$

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x} \rightarrow 9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$9 \geq \sqrt{x} \xrightarrow{\text{...}} 0 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 9 \xrightarrow{\text{...}}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 81 \quad (II)$$

$$D_f = (I) \cap (II) : 0 \leq x \leq 81$$

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

$$\frac{1}{x-1} > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$D_f : x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right) - \left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right]$$

$$1) f(x) = \log \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} > 0 \rightarrow 4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x| > 0$$

$$\sqrt{|x|} = t \rightarrow -t^2 + t + 4 > 0$$

$$t^2 - t - 4 < 0 \rightarrow (t - 3)(t + 2) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 3 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow -2 < t < 3 \rightarrow -2 < \sqrt{|x|} < 3 \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} 0 < |x| < 9$$

$$\frac{0 < |x| < 9}{x} \rightarrow 0 < x < 9 \rightarrow x \in (-9, 9) - \{0\}$$

$$-9 < x < 0$$

2) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 2}{x + b}} + a$ (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2}{x + b} + a > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2 + a(x + b)}{x + b} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + (a+1)x + 2 + ab}{x + b} > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + (a+1)x + 2 + ab}{x + b} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + (a+1)x + 2 + ab}{x + b} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + (a+1)x + 2 + ab}{x + b} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + (a+1)x + 2 + ab}{x + b} = 0$$

$$x + b = 0 \rightarrow x = -b = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{b = -2}$$

3) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & [x] \geq 1 \\ x^2 + 2 & [x] < 1 \end{cases}$ $y = \sqrt{f(x) - x + 1}$ (1)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 2 & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 - 1 - x + 1} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 2 - x + 1} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 2} & -\frac{2}{x} \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D_{f(x)} = \left[-\frac{2}{x}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\frac{r_n^p + r_{n+1}^p + 1}{(r_n^p + r_{n+1}^p + 1)^p} \quad \text{عق (9)}$$

$$\text{D. ب. ب. ب. : } (r_n^p + r_{n+1}^p) \neq 0 \rightarrow (r_{n+1}^p) \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{p} \right\}$$

$$\frac{r_n^p + 1}{(r_{n+1}^p)} = \frac{r_{n+1}^p}{(r_{n+1}^p)} = \frac{r}{r_{n+1}}$$

r_{n+1}

$\mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{p} \right\} \subset \text{Sub } \mathbb{Q}^{\text{rational}}$

$$p \in \mathbb{N} \quad c-b \in \mathbb{N} \quad (p, c] \quad \text{then } y = \sqrt{1 - \log(rn-a)} \quad \text{عق (10)}$$

$$rn - a > 0 \rightarrow n > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$1 - \log(rn-a) > 0 \rightarrow 1 > \log_{10}(rn-a) \rightarrow 10 > rn-a$$

$$\frac{10 + a}{r} > n$$

$$n \in \left(\underbrace{\frac{a}{r}}_b, \underbrace{\omega, \frac{a}{r}}_c \right]$$

$$c-b = \omega + \frac{a}{r} - \frac{a}{r} = \boxed{\omega}$$