

تکلیف ۱ دوازدهم فصل ۱۹، ۸

کسیا اسیر کیا

الف) $y^3 - 2x^2 = 2x - 1 \rightarrow y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1$ (۱) ۱، ۷۵

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x, y_1) \in f \\ (x, y_2) \in f \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_1^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ y_2^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$
 برابر

$y_1^3 = y_2^3 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ ✓ تابع هست

ب) $x \cdot \cos y = y \cdot \cos x \rightarrow y = \frac{x \cdot \cos y}{\cos x}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x, y_1) \in f \\ (x, y_2) \in f \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$$

$\frac{x \cdot \cos y_1}{\cos x} = \frac{x \cdot \cos y_2}{\cos x} \rightarrow \cos y_1 = \cos y_2$

ممکن است برابر باشند پس تابع نیست
 $n = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow$ مثال نقض
 $y = \{\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \dots\}$

ج) $\frac{x+y}{2} = \sqrt{xy} \rightarrow x+y = 2\sqrt{xy} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 4xy$

$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = y$ ✓ تابع هست

$$x^2y^2 + 2x - y^3 - 2y = 0 \leadsto (x-y)(y^2+2) = 0$$

حقیقت منفی یا مثبت می شود

$$\implies (x-y) = 0 \leadsto x=y \quad \text{تابع است}$$

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

(۲) (۳)

$$|x-1| \geq 2 \leadsto x-1 \geq 2 \leadsto x \geq 3$$

$$\leadsto x-1 \leq -2 \leadsto x \leq -1$$

دو تابع را در ۱- برابر قدرتی داریم

$$2-b = a-2 \rightarrow a+b = 4$$

(۲) (۳)

$$\sqrt{a-bx-x^2} \rightarrow -x^2-bx+a \geq 0$$

$$\text{باز است } a > b \rightarrow x=a \rightarrow -a^2-ba+a=0$$

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

$$\rightarrow -2b^4 - 2b^3 + 2b^2 = 0 \leadsto 2b^2(-b^2-b+1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2b^2(-b^2-b+1) = 0 \rightarrow b=-1 \leadsto a=2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow b = \frac{1}{p} \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow b=0 \quad \alpha$$

$$a+b=1$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} \rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{bx + c}}$$

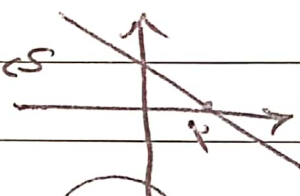
(۲) (۴)

$$Dy = (-\infty, 2) \leadsto$$

از عبارت $\frac{2}{\sqrt{bx+c}}$ می بینیم که $a=0$

$$\rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow bx+c = 1b+c=0 \leadsto c=-1b$$

که b می تواند مثبت یا منفی بوده پس $b < 0$



$$2a+c - 2|b| = \frac{2}{2} 0 - 1b - 2(-b) = b$$

(۲) (۵)

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

$$x \neq \frac{1}{2}[x] \leadsto x \neq [x] \rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{W}$$

که مقدار برقرار
و اس x های منفی

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{W}$$

$$b) f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9 \rightarrow \sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x} \rightarrow 9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} \leq 9 \leadsto 0 \leq x \leq 81$$

$$D_f = [0, 81] \checkmark$$

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{x-1} x}$ $x > 0$ $x-1 > 0$ (ج)

$x \neq 1$

$x > \frac{1}{e}$ (د)

$0 < x-1 \leq x \rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{e}$

$\log_{x-1} x \geq 0 \sim x-1 \geq 1 \sim x \geq \frac{1}{e}$

$Df = [\frac{1}{e}, +\infty) - \{1\}$ $Df = (\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

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

$|x| = t \sim t^2 = |x|$

$\rightarrow \log \frac{1}{4 + t - t^2} \sim \frac{1}{-t^2 + t + 4} > 0$

$\sim \frac{1}{t^2 - t - 4} < 0 \sim \frac{1}{(t-2)(t+2)} < 0$ $\frac{-t}{t^2 - t - 4}$

$\rightarrow t \in (-2, 2) \sim \sqrt{|x|} \in (-2, 2) \rightarrow$

$\sqrt{|x|} < 2 \rightarrow |x| < 4 \sim -4 < x < 4$

$Df = (-4, 4)$ ✓

$g = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + p}{x + b}} + a = \sqrt{\frac{(x+a)x + (x+ab)}{x+b}}$ (د) (و)

$Dg = (p, +\infty) \sim x+a=0 \rightarrow a=-p$ ✓

$\sim x+b \xrightarrow{x=p} p+b=0 \rightarrow b=-p$ ✓

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} pn-1 & [n] > \varepsilon \rightarrow n > a \\ \varepsilon n + 1 & [n] \leq \varepsilon \rightarrow n \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(n) - n + 1} \xrightarrow{n > a} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{p}n} \quad \sim n > 0$$

$$n \leq a \rightarrow \sqrt{pn + \varepsilon} \quad \sim n \geq \frac{-\varepsilon}{p}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} n > 0 \\ n \geq a \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow n \geq a$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} n < a \\ n \geq \frac{-\varepsilon}{p} \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon}{p} \leq n < a$$

$$D = \left[\frac{-\varepsilon}{p}, a + \infty \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \frac{p\varepsilon n^p + pn^p + 1/n + 1}{(\varepsilon n^p + \varepsilon n + 1)} = \frac{p(\frac{1}{n}n^p + \frac{1}{p}n^p + n + 1)}{((pn + 1)^p)^p}$$

$$= \frac{p(pn + 1)^p}{(pn + 1)^p} \quad \checkmark \quad \rightarrow pn + 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-1}{p}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{-1}{p} \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log(rn - a)}$$

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

$$1 - \log(rn - a) \geq 0 \leadsto \log(rn - a) \leq 1$$

$$(rn - a) \leq 10 \leadsto rn \leq 10 + a \leadsto n \leq \frac{10 + a}{r}$$

$$b = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$c = \frac{10 + a}{r} \leadsto c - b = \frac{10}{r} = \boxed{a}$$