

تکلیف ۱ دوازدهم فصل ۳

کسیا اسیر کیا

$$y^3 - 2x^2 = 2x - 1 \rightarrow y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x, y_1) \in f \\ (x, y_2) \in f \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{آنها}} y_1 = y_2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y_1^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ y_2^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{برابر}}$$

$$y_1^3 = y_2^3 \rightarrow \boxed{y_1 = y_2} \text{ تابع است}$$

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

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

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

ممکن است برابر باشند پس تابع نیست

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

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=y} \text{ تابع است}$$

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

حقیقت منفی یا مثبت می شود

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

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

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

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

دو تابع را در ۱- برابر قدرتی رسم

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

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

$$\begin{matrix} b \leq a \\ \text{برابر صفر} \end{matrix} \rightarrow x=a \rightarrow -a^2-ba+a = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow -2b^4 - 2b^3 + 2b^2 = 0 \leadsto \cancel{2b^2} - \cancel{2b^3} - \cancel{2b^4} = 0$$

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

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} \\ \rightarrow b = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$(a+b=1)$$

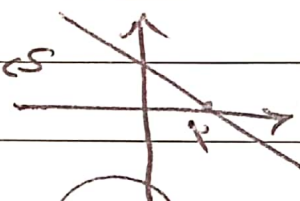
$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{bx + c}} \quad (E)$$

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

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

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

که b می تواند b مثبتی بوده پس $b < 0$



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

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{|x| - [x]}} \leadsto |x| - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow |x| \neq [x] \quad (a)$$

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

که شماره برقرار
و اس x های منفی

$$Df: \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{W}$$

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

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

$$Df: [0, 81]$$

الف) $f(n) = \sqrt{\log^{k_{n-1}} n}$ $n > 0$
 $n \neq 1$ $k_{n-1} > 0$
 $n > \frac{1}{p}$ (ج)

$$\log^{k_{n-1}} n \geq 0 \sim k_{n-1} \geq 1 \sim n \geq \frac{1}{p}$$

$$Df: \left[\frac{1}{p}, +\infty \right) = \{1\}$$

ب) $f(n) = \log \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{4n^2 - 1}}$

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

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

$$\sim \frac{1}{t^2 - t - 4} < 0 \sim \frac{1}{(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{17}{4}} < 0 \quad \frac{-t}{4} = \frac{t}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow t \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \sim \sqrt{|n|} \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{|n|} < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow |n| < \frac{1}{4} \sim -\frac{1}{4} < n < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Df: \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

ج) $g = \sqrt{\frac{r_{n+p}}{n+b}} + a = \sqrt{\frac{(r+a)n + (r+ab)}{n+b}}$ (د)

$$Dg = (r, +\infty) \sim r+a=0 \Rightarrow a=-r$$

$$\sim n+b \xrightarrow{n=r} r+b=0 \Rightarrow b=-r$$

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

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

$$n \leq a \rightarrow \sqrt{pn+1} \quad \sim n \geq \frac{-1}{p}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{matrix} n < a \\ n \geq \frac{-1}{p} \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{p} \leq n < a$$

$$D = \left[\frac{-1}{p}, a + \infty \right)$$

$$y = \frac{p\varepsilon n^p + pn^p + 1n+1}{(\varepsilon n^p + \varepsilon n+1)} = \frac{p(1n^p + 1n^p + 1n+1)}{((pn+1)^p)^p} \quad (4)$$

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

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

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

(10)

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

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

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

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

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