

الف) $y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1$ تعیین $y = \sqrt[3]{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$ $\begin{cases} y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \end{cases}$ $\rightarrow y^3 = 2x^2$ $\rightarrow y = y_1$ $\rightarrow y = y_2$ تابع است	ب) $2 \cos y = y$ کمال تقنین $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \cos y = y \Rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \cos y = 0$ $\rightarrow \cos y = 0$ $y = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ لا بی شمار جواب دارد پس تابع نیست	ج) $\frac{y+1}{x} = \sqrt{2y}$ $2xy = 2\sqrt{2y}$ $2xy - 2\sqrt{2y} = 0$ $\rightarrow (\sqrt{2y} - y) = 0$ $\rightarrow \sqrt{2y} = y$ $\rightarrow x = y$ تابع است تابع معانی	د) $xy^2 + 2x - y^2 - 2y = 0$ $x(y^2 + 2) = y^2 + 2y$ $x = \frac{y^2 + 2y}{y^2 + 2} = \frac{y(y+2)}{y^2 + 2}$ $\rightarrow x = y$ تابع است زیرا به ازای هر x فقط 1 y دارد
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$$|x_2| \geq 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 \geq 2 \\ x_2 \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} f(-1) = a + 2(-1) = a - 2 \\ f(-1) = 2(-1) - b = -2 - b \end{cases} \Rightarrow a - 2 = -2 - b \Rightarrow a + b = 4$$

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

$$-2^2 - b \geq a \Rightarrow 2^2 + b \leq -a$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{2} \xrightarrow{2^2 + b \leq -a} D_f = [x_1, x_2]$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{2} \Rightarrow a + b = x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{2} + \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{2} = \frac{-2b}{2} = -b$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} \quad a = 0 \Rightarrow bx + c > 0 \Rightarrow x < \frac{-c}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{-c}{b} = 2 \Rightarrow c = -2b$$

$$2a + c - 2|b| = 3 \times 0 + (-2b) - 2|b| = -2b - 2(b) = b$$

$$\rightarrow 2a + c - 2|b| = b$$

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|x| - [x]}}$ $\rightarrow |x| - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow |x| \neq [x] \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{W}$

ب) $f(x) = \sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{y} = 9$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{2x} \rightarrow 9 - \sqrt{2x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2x} \leq 9 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{81}{2} \quad \text{①} \quad \text{②} \quad D_f = [0, 11]$$

$x \geq 0$ ①

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x}}$ $x > 1$ $\log \frac{x-1}{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 2$
 $\rightarrow D_f = (\frac{1}{e}, \frac{e}{e}] \cup (1, +\infty)$ $\log \frac{x-1}{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 2$
 $\rightarrow \log \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}-1} \geq 1 \rightarrow D_f = (-1, 1) \rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{e}{e}$
 $x+\sqrt{x}-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x+\sqrt{x}-1 = 0 \rightarrow t^2-t-1=0 \rightarrow (t-2)(t+1) \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} t \neq 2 \\ t \neq -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq 4$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x+b}} + a$ $x=1$ $\frac{x^2+1}{x+b} + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{1+b}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{x^2+1}{x+b} - \frac{1}{1+b} \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) = (x^2-1)x + (1-b) \rightarrow x^2-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq -1$
 $\rightarrow \frac{(x^2+1)/(x+b) - 1/(1+b)}{(x+b)/(1+b)} \geq 0 \rightarrow (x^2+1)(1+b) - (x+b) \geq 0 \rightarrow (x^2-1)x + (1-b) \geq 0$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \geq 0 \\ x+1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} = D_f = [-\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$
 $y = \sqrt{f(x)-x+1}$
 $\rightarrow f(x)-x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1-x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0 \textcircled{1}$
 $\rightarrow x+1-x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{e} \rightarrow x < 0 \textcircled{2}$
 $y = \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$
 $x+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$y = \sqrt{1-\log(x-a)}$ $\frac{a}{e} < x < a + \frac{a}{e} \rightarrow D_f = (\frac{a}{e}, a + \frac{a}{e}]$
 $x-a > 0 \rightarrow x > a \rightarrow x > \frac{a}{e}$
 $1-\log(x-a) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log(x-a) \leq 1 \rightarrow x-a \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq 1+a \rightarrow x \leq a + \frac{a}{e}$