

$$\text{الف)} \begin{cases} y_1^r = rx^r + r_{n-1} \\ y_r^r = rx^r + r_{n-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_1^r = y_r^r \quad y_1 = y_r$$

تابع است

17

آرین نوری

110

ب) ?

$$\text{ج)} x+y = r\sqrt{xy} \rightarrow x - r\sqrt{xy} + y = 0 \quad (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^r = 0 \quad \text{تابع است}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(y_1^r + r) - y_1(y_1^r + r) = 0 \Rightarrow x = y_1 \\ x(y_r^r + r) - y_r(y_r^r + r) = 0 \Rightarrow x = y_r \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_r \quad \text{تابع است}$$

$$|x-1| \geq r \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 \geq r \rightarrow x \geq r+1 \Rightarrow rx^r - b = f(x) \\ x-1 \leq -r \rightarrow x \leq -1 \Rightarrow rx^r - b = f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$f(-1) = r - b = a - r$$

$$a + b = r$$

$$\sqrt{-x^r - bx + a} \quad -x^r - bx + a \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} b \quad a \\ - \quad + \quad - \end{array} \quad -(x-b)(x-a) = -x^r - bx + a$$

$$-x^r + (a+b)x - ab = -x^r - bx + a \rightarrow a+b = -b \rightarrow a = -rb \rightarrow a = r$$

$$a+b = 1$$

$$-ab = a \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{ax^r + bx + c}}$$

$$ax^r + bx + c > 0$$

$$a = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} r \\ + \quad - \end{array}$$

$$rb + c = 0$$

$$rb = -c$$

$$c = -rb$$

$$b < 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{شبه منحنی}$$

$$ra + c - r|b| = 0 \quad -rb + rb = b$$

$$\text{الف)} |x| - [x] \neq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow z^+ x \\ \rightarrow x \\ \rightarrow z^- v \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{D_f = R - Z^+ - \{0\}}$$

$$D_f = R - Z^+ - \{0\}$$

$$\text{ب)} \sqrt{y} = -\sqrt{x} + 9 \rightarrow x \geq 0, \quad -\sqrt{x} + 9 \geq 0, \quad \sqrt{x} \leq 9, \quad x \leq 81$$

$$D_f = [0, 81]$$

$\log_x (x-1) > 0$   
 $x > 1$  (1)  $x > 0$  (2)  $x \neq 1$  (3) ✓  
 $\log_x (x-1) > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ x > 1 \end{cases}$  ✓

$D_f = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} > 0$   
 $4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x| > 0 \xrightarrow{\sqrt{|x|} = t} t^2 - t - 4 < 0$   
 $-x < t < 3 \rightarrow -x < \sqrt{|x|} < 3 \rightarrow |x| < 9 \rightarrow -9 < x < 9$

~~...~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~...~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~...~~  
 $\frac{2x}{x+b} \rightarrow \frac{2ax + 2a + ax + ab}{a(x+b)} > 0$   
 $\frac{x(2a+1+x+b)}{a(x+b)} > 0$   
 $a = -3$   
 $b = -2 \rightarrow x+b = x-2$   
 (1)

$\begin{cases} 2x-1 & x \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2x-1-x+1} \rightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \\ 2x+3 & x < 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2x+3-x+1} \rightarrow 2x+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$

$D = [-\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$  ✓

$fx^2 + fx + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 + fx + f \neq 0 \quad (x-f)^2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -\frac{f}{f} = -1$  ✓

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$  ✓

$\frac{f(2x+1)^2}{(2x+1)^2}$

$\rightarrow \frac{f}{2x+1}$

$2x-a > 0 \quad x > \frac{a}{2} \quad 1 - \log_2 (x-a) \geq 0 \quad \log_2 (x-a) \leq 1$

$2x-a \leq 1 \quad 2x \leq 1+a \quad x \leq \frac{1+a}{2} \quad D_f = (\frac{a}{2}, \frac{1+a}{2}]$

$\frac{1+a}{2} - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$