

(الف) $\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2 - x^2}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2x+1}{x(x-1)} \geq 0$
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$
 (ب) $x - 2(x+1)$
 $x \leq 0 \rightarrow x = 1$

$\frac{x-y(x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x-yx-y}{x(x+1)} = \frac{y(x+y)+1(x-1)}{(x+y)(x-1)}$

$\frac{-x-y}{x(x+1)} \rightarrow \frac{f(x+d)}{(x+y)(x-1)} \neq 0 \rightarrow f(x+d) \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -d$

$\frac{f(x+d)}{(x+y)(x-1)} \neq 0 \rightarrow f(x-1)(x+y) \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -r, -\frac{d}{r}, -1, 0, 1 \right\}$

(الف) $((\frac{1}{x})^x - 9)(x^2 - x^x) \geq 0 \rightarrow (x^{-x} - x^x)(x^2 - x^x) \geq 0$

$\begin{cases} x^{-x} - x^x = 0 \rightarrow x = -2 \\ x^2 - x^x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$

(ب) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = x$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = x - \sqrt{x-1}$

$\left| \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \right| \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{9}{2}, +\infty)$

c) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 2$
 $\rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = 2 - \sqrt{x-1}$
 $x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$ ①
 $2 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \leq 2 \rightarrow x-1 \leq 4 \rightarrow x \leq 5$ ②
 $D_f = ① \cap ② = [1, 5]$

$$x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{+ \quad - \quad +}{+ \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \text{ (f)}$$

$$x^{r-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x^r \geq 1 \begin{cases} \rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ \rightarrow x \leq -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty) \textcircled{r}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2-1} \neq -1 \rightarrow \text{همواره برقرار است} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ (۳)}$$

$$D_f = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \cap \textcircled{3} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$w + ax - x^T \geq 0$$

$3 + ax - x^2 \geq 0$
 عبارت به ازای $x = 2$ ریشه ها 2 و 3 است
 $3 - 2a - 4 = 0 \rightarrow -2a = 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $a = -1$

$a = -\frac{1}{r}$
 $x^2 - \frac{x}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \geq 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(-\frac{1}{r})(\frac{1}{r})}}{2(-\frac{1}{r})} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4(-\frac{1}{r})(\frac{1}{r})}}{-\frac{2}{r}} = -r$
 $x_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4(-\frac{1}{r})(\frac{1}{r})}}{-\frac{2}{r}} = \frac{r}{r}$
 $a + b = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} \neq 1 \leftarrow b = \frac{r}{r} \leftarrow [-r, \frac{r}{r}]$

$f(x) - x \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) = x \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 2 = x \rightarrow x = 1 \\ 2x + 3 = x \rightarrow x = -3 \end{cases}$

← $x = 0$ به ازای x مثبت است یا به ازای x منفی است
 ← $x = 2$ به ازای x مثبت است یا به ازای x منفی است
 ← $x = -4$ به ازای x مثبت است یا به ازای x منفی است

با توجه به ضرایبها (مثلاً به ازای $x = 2$) $3(2) - 2 = 4$ $2(-4) + 3 = -5$

یا با توجه به ضرایبها (مثلاً به ازای $x = 2$) $3(2) - 2 = 4$ $2(-4) + 3 = -5$

$$D_f = [-w, +\infty)$$

$$f(a) = (a+1)(v) = va + v \rightarrow 2f(a) = 14a + 14$$

$$f(-2) = 3a + 2(-2) = 3a - 4$$

$$2f(a) = f(-2) + a \rightarrow 14a + 14 = 3a - 4 + a \rightarrow 10a = -18 \rightarrow a = -1/8$$

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$$\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 = \frac{x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} + 1)^2}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} + 1)^2}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}} \xrightarrow{\text{منخرج مابا کویا می کنی}} \frac{(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} + 1)^2(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} + 1)^2(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}})}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ساده می کنی}} \frac{(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} + 1)(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{(1 + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}})(1 + \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} + 1)(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{(1 + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}})(1 + \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= 4 + 2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} + 2\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}$$

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$$\xrightarrow{x=x} 2f(x) - 3f(-x) = 5x^2 - x \rightarrow 2f(x) - 3f(-x) = 5x^2 - x$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=-x} 2f(-x) - 3f(x) = 5x^2 + x \xrightarrow{\times \frac{2}{5}} 2f(-x) - \frac{9}{5}f(x) = 4x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x$$

$$= \frac{5}{5}f(x) = 1 \cdot x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = (1 \cdot x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x) \cdot \frac{5}{5} = -5x^2 - \frac{1}{5}x$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{x=-2} 4f(0) = 2m + 12 \xrightarrow{\div 4} 2f(0) = \frac{m}{2} + 3 \quad (1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=0} 2f(0) = 3m - 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow (1) = (2) \rightarrow \frac{m}{2} + 3 = 3m - 1 \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}m = 4 \rightarrow m = \frac{8}{5}$$

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$$2f(0) = \frac{8}{5} \times \frac{5}{2} + 3 = \frac{16}{5} + 3 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{26}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{5}$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{3x^2 - 12x + 3}{x}$$

$$f(-1) + \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{-1}\right)}{f(-1)} = \frac{3(-1)^2 - 12(-1) + 3}{-1} \rightarrow 2f(-1) = -18 \rightarrow f(-1) = -9$$

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