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آرشد شایسته
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از دکتر...

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1}} \quad \frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \quad x \mid \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ + \\ \frac{1}{x} \\ - \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ (II)} \quad x-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \text{ (III)} \quad (I) = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{x}, 1)$$

$$(I) \cap (II) \cap (III) = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{x}, 1) = D$$

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

$$\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(x+2) + (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq \frac{-3}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, -\frac{3}{2}, -1, 0, 1\}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{((\frac{1}{x})^x - 9)(x^x - 9)} \quad ((\frac{1}{x})^x - 9)(x^x - 9) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\frac{1}{x})^x - 9 = 0 &\rightarrow (\frac{1}{x})^x = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -2} \\ x^x - 9 = 0 &\rightarrow x^x = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \quad x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \geq 1} \text{ (I)} \quad y+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \geq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt[3]{x-1} \rightarrow 3 - \sqrt[3]{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x-1} \leq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x-1 \leq 27 \rightarrow \boxed{x \leq 28} \text{ (II)} \Rightarrow (I) \cap (II) = 1 \leq x \leq 28 \quad D = [1, 28]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\log_e(x^x - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^x - 1} + 1} \quad x^x - x - 2 > 0 \quad x \mid \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ + \\ \frac{1}{x} \\ - \\ 2 \end{array} \text{ (I)} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{x^x - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x^x - 1 \geq 0} \quad x \mid \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ + \\ \frac{1}{x} \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} \text{ (II)} = (-\infty, 1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{x^x - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{همیشه بزرگتر از 0}$$

$$D = (I) \cap (II) = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

s.a.m

$$y = \sqrt{r+ax-x^r} \rightarrow r+ax-x^r \geq 0 \quad D = [-r, b]$$

$$\rightarrow \text{intercept } b, -r \rightarrow r-ra-\epsilon = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x^r + \frac{1}{r}x - r = 0 \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$a+b = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x)} - x \rightarrow f(x) - x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 1 \rightarrow f(x) = rx - r \rightarrow f(x) - x^2 = rx - r - x^2 = -x^2 + rx - r \rightarrow rx - r \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \quad (I)$$

$$x < 1 \rightarrow f(x) = rx + r \rightarrow f(x) - x^2 = rx + r - x^2 = -x^2 + rx + r \rightarrow x + r \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -r \quad x < 1 \rightarrow -r \leq x < 1$$

$$D = I \cup II = [-r, +\infty)$$

$$rf(a) = f(-r) + a \rightarrow r(a+1)(a+r) = ra - \epsilon + a \rightarrow 1\epsilon a + 1\epsilon = \epsilon a - \epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow 1\epsilon a = -1\epsilon \rightarrow a = \frac{-1\epsilon}{1\epsilon} = -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + r \rightarrow f(r-\sqrt{r}) + f(r+\sqrt{r}) = (\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}} + r) + (\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}} + r)$$

$$a = \sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}, b = \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} \quad a \cdot b = \sqrt{\epsilon - r} = 1 \quad a^r + b^r = (r-\sqrt{r}) + (r+\sqrt{r}) = \epsilon$$

$$a^r + b^r = \epsilon \Rightarrow (a+b)^r = \epsilon + \frac{r \cdot a \cdot b}{1} = \epsilon \Rightarrow a+b = \sqrt[r]{\epsilon}$$

$$f(r-\sqrt{r}) + f(r+\sqrt{r}) = \underbrace{(a+b)}_{\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}} + \underbrace{(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b})}_{\frac{1}{r \cdot ab}} + \epsilon \quad \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{r \cdot ab} = \frac{a+b}{r} = \frac{\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[r]{\epsilon} + \frac{\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}}{r} + \epsilon = r \sqrt[r]{\epsilon} + \epsilon$$

$$rf(x) - rf(-x) = \epsilon x^r - x \quad \times r \rightarrow \epsilon f(x) - \epsilon f(-x) = rx^r - rx$$

$$rf(-x) - rf(x) = \epsilon x^r + x \quad \times r \rightarrow \epsilon f(-x) - \epsilon f(x) = 1\epsilon x^r + r x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{\epsilon x^r}{\omega} - \frac{x}{\omega}$$

$$(x+r)f(x) - rf(x+r) = f(x)^r - mx + r m - 1$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow rf(0) = r m - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 9m - 1 = m + 1 \rightarrow 8m = 2 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x=-r \rightarrow 9f(0) = 18 - 1 - r m + r m - 1 = m + 1$$

$\downarrow$
Om

$$m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$rf(0) = \frac{r^4}{4} - 1 = \frac{r^4}{4} \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{r^4}{4}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{r^4}{4}$$

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$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{rx^r - 1rx + r}{x} \rightarrow ax + b + \frac{a}{x} + b = rx - 1r + \frac{r}{x}$$

$$\boxed{a=r} \quad rb = -1r \rightarrow \boxed{b=-1}$$

$$f(x) = rx - 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 3(-1) - 1 = -4$$