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الف) $x \neq 0$ $\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} > 0$ $\frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)} > 0$

$\frac{x}{f(x)} \begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & \frac{1}{x} & 1 \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array} \Rightarrow D = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ (5)

ب) $x \neq -1$ $\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0$

$x \neq 0$ $\frac{x}{x-1}$ $\frac{x+2}{x+2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{5}{4}$

$D = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, -\frac{5}{4}, -1, 0, 1\}$

الف) $(x^2 - x^2)(x^2 - x^2) \geq 0$

① $x^2 - x^2 = 0$ $x = -2$ ② $x^2 - x^2 = 0$ $x = \frac{5}{2}$

$\frac{x}{f(x)} \begin{array}{c|cc} -2 & \frac{5}{2} & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$

$D = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{5}{2}, +\infty)$

(5)

ب) $\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1}$

$x-1 \geq 0$ $3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0$ $x-1 \leq 11$ $x \geq 1$ $\sqrt{x-1} \leq 3$ $x \leq 12$

$D = [1, 12]$

$x^2 - x - 2 > 0$

$(x-2)(x+1) > 0$

$\frac{x}{A} \begin{array}{c|cc} -1 & 2 & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$

$(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

①

$x^2 - 1 > 0$

$x^2 > 1$

$x > 1$

②

$\sqrt{x^2-1} + 1 \neq 0$

همواره برقرار است

$D = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = (2, +\infty)$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

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$\sqrt{-x^2 + ax + 3}$

از اسی
صفر -۲
می شود

$-x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3 > 0$

$-(x+2)(x-\frac{3}{2}) > 0$

$b = \frac{3}{2}$

$a+b = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 2$

$-(-2)^2 + a(-2) + 3 = 0$

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

$a+b=1$

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① $x > 1$ $\Rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{3x^2 - x} = \sqrt{2x-2} \Rightarrow x \geq 1$

② $x < 1$ $\Rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{2x+3-x} = \sqrt{x+3} \Rightarrow x \geq -3 \Rightarrow (1, +\infty) \cap [-3, +\infty) = [-3, 1)$

$D = [-3, +\infty)$

(5)

$$r(r\alpha + r(\alpha)) = \underbrace{(r+1)(-r+r)}_0 + \alpha \quad r f(\alpha) = f(-r) + \alpha$$

$$r\alpha + r_0 = \alpha$$

$$\alpha = -r_0$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = -r}$$

$$1r\alpha + r = \alpha - r \rightarrow \alpha = -1, \wedge$$

$$\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}} + r + \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}} + r = \boxed{r\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + r\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} + r} = r\sqrt{4} + 2$$

$$\underbrace{(\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}})}_{A \rightarrow A^2=4}$$

$$(1, 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}} = \frac{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}{\sqrt{r^2-r}} = \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}}{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}} = \frac{\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}}{\sqrt{r^2-r}} = \sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\begin{cases} (r f(x) - r f(-x)) = (x^r - x)_{x^r} \\ (r f(-x) - r f(x)) = (x^r + x)_{x^r} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$r f(x) - r f(-x) = 1x^r - x$$

$$r f(-x) - r f(x) = 1x^r + x$$

$$\textcircled{5} - \Delta f(x) = 20x^r + x$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = -x^r - \frac{x}{\Delta}}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow r f_0 = r m - 1 \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{r}{r} m - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$x=-r \Rightarrow r f_0 = 1r + \Delta m - 1 = 1\Delta + \Delta m \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{\Delta}{r} + \frac{\Delta}{r} m$$

$$\frac{r}{r} m - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\Delta}{r} + \frac{\Delta}{r} m$$

$$\frac{r}{r} m = r$$

$$r m = 9 \quad m = \frac{9}{r}$$

$$f_0 = r m - 1 = \frac{r \cdot 9}{r} - 1 = \frac{r \Delta}{r} = \boxed{1r/\Delta}$$

$$\frac{10}{r}$$

$$ax + b + \frac{a}{x} + b = \frac{rx^r - 1rx + r}{x}$$

$$\frac{ax^r + r b x + a}{x} = \frac{rx^r - 1rx + r}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{5}$$

$$a=r \Rightarrow f(x) = rx - r \Rightarrow f_{(-1)} = -r - r = \boxed{-9}$$

$$b=-9$$