

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

$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{x}, 1)$

ب) $x \neq -1 \quad x \neq -2$
 $\frac{3(n+2) + (n-1)}{(n-1)(n+2)} \neq 0 \quad \frac{n+5}{(n-1)(n+2)} \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq -5$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, -5, -1, 0\}$

الف) $(3^x - 3^2)(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{n}{2}) \geq 0$

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

ب) $x-1 \geq 0$
 $x \geq 1$

$\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3$
 $\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1}$
 $\sqrt{x-1} \geq 0$

$D_f = [1, 12]$

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

$x^2 - 1 \geq 0$
 $x^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x \leq -1 \end{cases}$

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

$-x^2 + ax + 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -(-2)^2 + a(-2) + 3 = -2a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

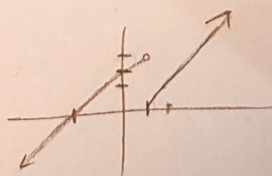
$-x^2 - \frac{x}{2} + 3 \rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - 4(-1)(3)}}{-2} = -2, \frac{3}{2}$

$\Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2} = 1, 5$

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

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

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



$$f\left(\frac{r+\sqrt{p}}{r}\right) = r\left(\frac{r+\sqrt{p}}{r}\right)^p - r\left(\frac{r+\sqrt{p}}{r}\right) = \frac{r^p(r+\sqrt{p})^p}{r^p} - r\left(\frac{r+\sqrt{p}}{r}\right)$$

$$\frac{r}{r} + r\sqrt{p} - r - r\sqrt{p} = -0,5$$

6

$$f\left(\frac{a+1}{a-1}\right) = a \rightarrow a \neq 1$$

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

7

$$f(\sqrt{a^2-1}) = -r$$

$$(\sqrt{a^2-1})^p - r(\sqrt{a^2-1}) = -r \Rightarrow (\sqrt{a^2-1} - r)^p = 0$$

$$\sqrt{a^2-1} = r \Rightarrow a^2-1 = r^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 1+r^2 \Rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{1+r^2}$$

8

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x+p = r \\ x = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow f(1+p) = 1 - 2 + 4 = 3$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x+p = -p \\ x = -4 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow f(-4+p) = 16 + 4 + 4 = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow r \times r = 1 \times 1$$

9

$$r \cos^n \theta + a \cos \theta = 1, a$$

$$r \cos^n \theta + a \cos \theta - 1, a = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-a \pm 1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \tan^n \theta = \frac{1}{r}$$

10