

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -2, \frac{2}{F}, -1, 0, 1 \right\}$

ج) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3$
 $\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \sqrt{x-1} \\ x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{\log(x^r - n - r)}{\sqrt{x^r - 1} + 1} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x^r - n - r > 0 &\rightarrow (n-r)(n+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{r-r+} \rightarrow D_2(-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty) \\ \sqrt{x^r - 1} + 1 \neq 0 &\rightarrow \sqrt{x^r - 1} \neq -1 \checkmark \\ x^r - 1 > 0 &\rightarrow (n-r)(n+1) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{r-r+} \rightarrow D_2(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty) \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$\sqrt{r^2 + ax - x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{sub}} [r, b]$
 $\text{differential} \rightarrow r - ka - r = 0 \rightarrow ka = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + \frac{1}{r}ax + r}$
 $a = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow n = \frac{b}{r} \pm \sqrt{\Delta}$
 $a + b = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 1$
 $\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r - r(r)(-1)$
 $\frac{1}{r} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{r^2} + 1r}$
 $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1+r}{r} = -r$
 $\frac{1}{r} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{r^2} + 1r}$
 $\frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1-r}{r} = -r$
 $\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r}$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} r_{n-1} & ; n \geq 1 \\ r_2 + r_3 & ; n < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{f(n) - n} \Rightarrow f(n) - n \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(n) \geq n$$

$$f(n) \geq n \begin{cases} \rightarrow n \geq 1 \rightarrow f(n) \geq n \rightarrow f(n) \geq 1 \rightarrow n \geq 1 \\ \rightarrow n < 1 \rightarrow f(n) \geq n \rightarrow n \geq -r \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = [-r, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(x+1) & ; x > 1 \\ x+a & ; x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(a) = f(-1) + a \rightarrow f(a+1) = f(a) - 1 + a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10a = -11 \rightarrow a = \frac{-11}{10} = -\frac{11}{10}$$

$$f(a) = (a+1)(1) = a+1$$

$$f(1) = a+1$$

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$$f(n) = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + 1 \rightarrow f(n) - 1 = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow (f(n) - 1)^2 = n + \frac{1}{n} + 2$$

$$(f(1-\sqrt{3}) - 1)^2 = 1 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}} + 2 = 1 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)} + 2 = 1 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{-2} + 2 = 1 - \sqrt{3} - \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2 = \frac{2-2\sqrt{3}-1-\sqrt{3}+4}{2} = \frac{5-3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(f(1+\sqrt{3}) - 1)^2 = 1 + \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}} + 2 = 1 + \sqrt{3} + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}-1)} + 2 = 1 + \sqrt{3} + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2 = \frac{2+2\sqrt{3}+1-\sqrt{3}+4}{2} = \frac{7+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(1+\sqrt{3}) + f(1-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{4} + 1 + \sqrt{4} + 1 = 4$$

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

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$$\rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + 1 \rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + 1$$

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$$(n+1)f(n) - nf(n+1) = f(n) - n \rightarrow f(n) - n = f(n) - n$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow 9f(0) = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \rightarrow 3m + 1$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow f(0) = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 1$$

$$(f(0)) = \frac{1}{1} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

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$$f(n) = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$f(1) = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}} = n$$

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