

20

نیاس ساه نظری

کتاب

بازدم دقت

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

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

$$+ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

5

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

$$x+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{x+1+x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+1)} \neq 0$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9\right)(x^2 - x^x)} \quad (P)$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9\right)(x^2 - x^x) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = 9 \rightarrow x = -2 \\ x^2 = x^x = x^{2x} \rightarrow x = 2, 0 \end{cases}$$

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

5

$$\frac{-2}{x} \frac{x}{x-1}$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 2 \quad (1) \quad x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{x-1} \leq 1 \rightarrow x-1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq 2$$

$$D_f = [1, 2]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\log(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} \quad \text{① } x^2 - x - 2 > 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+1) > 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-}$$

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

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

$$\text{①} \cap \text{②} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) = P_f$$

④ $f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + ax + 3}$ در بازه مورد نظر است پس -2 یکی از ریشه های معادله است

$$f(-2) = 0 \rightarrow -4 - 2a + 3 = 0$$

$$-2a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

باید است آورد ریشه های این تابع

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

صورت آن را با باید است آوردیم

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{4} - 4(-1)(3) = \frac{49}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{49}{4}}}{-1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{7}{2}$$

$$a+b = \frac{3}{2} \pm (-\frac{1}{2}) = \text{①} \quad \boxed{b = \frac{3}{2}} \quad \leftarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{2}}{-1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2 & x \geq 1 \\ 3x+3 & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$f(x) - x \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{①}} x \geq 1 \rightarrow 3x - 2 - x \geq 0 \rightarrow 2x - 2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{②} \leftarrow \text{①} \cap \text{②} \rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{③}} x < 1 \rightarrow 3x + 3 - x \geq 0 \rightarrow x + 3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{④ } x \geq -3$$

$$\text{⑤} \leftarrow \text{①} \cap \text{②} \rightarrow -3 \leq x < 1$$

BK3 $\rightarrow [-K_c + \infty) = P_f$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)(x+2) & x > 1 \\ x+2 & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = f(-x) + a \rightarrow f(a+1)(n+x) = f_a + f_n + a$$

$$r(a+1)(v) = r_a + r(-r)$$

$$|ka + k| = ka - k$$

$$1 \circ a = -1 \wedge \rightarrow a = \frac{-1 \wedge}{1 \circ} = \boxed{-1 \wedge}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 7 \quad \leftarrow f(\underbrace{7+\sqrt{x}}_n) + f(\underbrace{7-\sqrt{x}}_{\frac{1}{n}}) = ?$$

$$\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + r + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n} + r = 1\left(\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) + r = \boxed{r\sqrt{4} + r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{9}} = \left(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1}}} \right)^3 = 1 + \sqrt{1} + 1 - \sqrt{1} + 1 = 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1}}} = \boxed{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\psi(x) - \psi(-x) = \epsilon x \quad -x$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(-n) - \varphi(n) = n^k + n$$

$$f'(x) = f'(-x) = f_n'(-x) \rightarrow -f'(-x) + f'(x) = f_n'(-x) + \frac{\mu}{p} \times (f'(-x) - f'(x) = f_n'(-x)) \rightarrow +f'(-x) - \frac{\mu}{p} f'(x) = +f_n' + \frac{\mu}{p} m$$

$$\frac{-\Delta f(x)}{f} = \log x + \frac{1}{f} x$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$(n+1)f(n) - n f(n+1) = f(n)^2 - m n + m - 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$n = 0 \rightarrow 1 f(0) = m - 1 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{m-1}{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow 0 f(0) = 1 + m + m - 1 = 2m + 1$$

$$f(0) = \frac{2m+1}{0} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \frac{m-1}{1} = \frac{2m+1}{0} \rightarrow 1 \cdot m - 1 = 1 \cdot m + 1$$

$$1m = 1$$

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

$$f(n) = \frac{m-1}{1} = \frac{1-1}{1} = \boxed{\frac{1-1}{1}}$$

$$f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(n) = an + b \\ f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = a \cdot \frac{1}{n} + b \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = an + \frac{a}{n} + b$$

$$f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n} = \frac{an^2 + \frac{a}{n} + b}{1}$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = -1$$

$$f(n) = n - 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = (-1) - 1 = \boxed{-2}$$