

۹,۷۵

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

$\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0$

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

نقطه ها: $\frac{1}{2}, 1$

نمودار: $\frac{1}{2} \quad 1$
+ - + -

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

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

$\frac{x(x+2) + x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} \cdot \frac{x(x+2)}{x(x+2)}$

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

1) $\sqrt{((\frac{1}{x})^n - 9)(x^2 - 4)}$

$(\frac{1}{x})^n - 9 \geq 0 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{x})^n \geq 9 \rightarrow x \leq -\frac{1}{3}$

$x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq -2 \text{ or } x \geq 2$

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

2) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3$

$\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \leq 3 \rightarrow x-1 \leq 9 \rightarrow x \leq 10$

$D_f = [1, 10]$

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

$x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0$

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

$x^2 > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \text{ or } x < -1$

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

$x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0$

$x < -1 \text{ or } x > 2$

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

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + ax - m^2} \rightarrow D_f = [-2, b]$

$-m^2 + ax + x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 + ax - m^2 \geq 0$

$(x+2)(x-b) \rightarrow (x+2)(x-\frac{b}{2}) \rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{b}{2} \leq 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{c}{a} = \text{ضرب} \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2} = -2 \times b \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$

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

$(a+b)$ یا $(a+b)$

$D_f = [-2, \frac{1}{2}]$

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

له همواره بترار

له از $3-x$ به هم بترار

$D_f = [-1, +\infty)$

$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x}$

$f(x) - x \geq 0$

$f(x) \geq x$

$D_g = [-1, +\infty)$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(n+1) & n \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}n & n \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r f(a) = f(-r) + a & a \neq 0 \\ r(a+1)(a+r) = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}(-r) + a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r(a+1)(a+r) &= \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}(-r) + a \\ 1 \frac{1}{2}a + 1 \frac{1}{2}r &= \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}r \\ 10a &= -11r \quad a = -\frac{11}{10}r = -\frac{9}{8} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(r - \sqrt{r}) + f(r + \sqrt{r}) &= \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}} + r + \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}} + r \\ &= 2r + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}} \\ &= 2r + \frac{(\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}})(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}})}{\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}} \\ &= 2r + \frac{r - \sqrt{r} + r + \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$f(-n) = \frac{r(\frac{1}{2}n^2 + n) - (-r)(\frac{1}{2}n^2 - n)}{9 - 8} = \frac{r(\frac{1}{2}n^2 + n) + r(\frac{1}{2}n^2 - n)}{1} = r n^2$$

$$\frac{-10nr + 9r}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{-5nr + 9r}{0} = \frac{9r - 5nr}{0}$$

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

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad n=0 \quad r f(0) = \frac{1}{2}n - 1 \quad f(0) = \frac{1}{2}n - 1$$

$$\frac{r(n-1)}{r} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}n - 1}{1} \quad n=4 \Rightarrow 10m + 1$$

$$\frac{3 \times \frac{9}{4} - 1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{8} = f(0)$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow 4 f(0) = (4+r)n + \frac{1}{2}n - 1 \quad 1m = \frac{3}{4} \quad m = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4}$$

$$4 f(0) = 10 + \frac{1}{2}n \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{10 + \frac{1}{2}n}{4}$$

$$f(n) \rightarrow an + b$$

$$f(n) \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{r(n^2 - 1) + r}{n} \rightarrow n = -1 \Rightarrow r f(-1) = \frac{r + 1 + r}{-1}$$

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

$$r f(-1) = -11$$

$$f(-1) = -9$$