

نیزه طاهریان - تألیف مبارکی، یادگار دفتر

$$f(x+1) = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{x+1-r} - 1 = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{x-1} - 1$$

(1,0)

$$y = \sqrt{x^r f(x+1)} = \sqrt{x^r \left(\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{x-1} - 1\right)} \rightsquigarrow x^r \left(\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{x-1} - 1\right) \geq 0$$

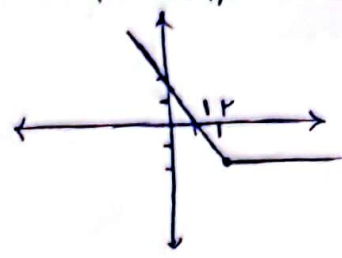
$$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 1 \\ - & + \\ - & + \end{array} \rightarrow D = [0, 1]$$

⑥

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{x-1} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{x-1} = 1 \Rightarrow x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{-x + |-x+r|} \rightsquigarrow -x + |r-x| \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} r \\ -x+r-x \\ = -rx+r \end{array}$$



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

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

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (r, \infty)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{9x^E - 5x^r - Ex - r} \rightsquigarrow 9x^E - 5x^r - Ex - r \neq 0 \Rightarrow 9x^r - 4x^r + 1 - x^r - Ex - E \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x^r - 1)^r - (x+r)^r \neq 0 \Rightarrow (3x^r - 1)^r \neq (x+r)^r \Rightarrow 3x^r - 1 \neq x+r \Rightarrow 2x^r - x - r \neq 0$$

$$2x^r - x - r \neq 0 \rightsquigarrow 2x^r + ax + b \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = -1, b = -r \quad \sqrt{-(a+b)} = r$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{r}{x}\right)} = \sqrt{x^r + x - \frac{4E}{x^r} - \frac{E}{x}} \rightsquigarrow x^r + x - \frac{4E}{x^r} - \frac{E}{x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x^r + x^r - Ex^r - 4E}{x^r} \geq 0 \quad x^r + x^E - Ex^r - 4E \xrightarrow{x^r=t} t^r + t^r - Et - 4E = 0$$

$$t^r - 4E + t^r - Et = (t-E)(t^r + Et + 14)$$

$$(t-E)(t^r + Et + 14) \rightarrow t(t-E) \rightsquigarrow \Delta = 25 - 4E < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -r & 0 & r \\ - & + & - \end{array}$$

← ریشه عبارت $t = E \Rightarrow x = \pm r$

$$D_f = [-r, 0) \cup [r, \infty)$$

$$f(x^r+x) = 2x^r-1 \rightsquigarrow f(r) \rightsquigarrow x^r+x=r \Rightarrow x^r+x-r=0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^r+x-r \\ -x^r+x^r \\ \hline x^r+x-r \\ -x^r+x \\ \hline rx-r \\ =-r(x-1) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x-1 \\ x^r+x+r \\ \hline x^r+x-r \\ -x^r+x \\ \hline rx-r \\ =-r(x-1) \end{array}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 12 = -11 < 0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r) = r-1 = 1$$

$$\rightsquigarrow f(1) \rightsquigarrow x^r+x=1 \Rightarrow x^r+x-1=0$$

$$x^r-1+x-r = (x-r)(x^r+rx+E+1)$$

$$= (x-r)(x^r+rx+E)$$

$$\Delta = E - r = -14 < 0 \Rightarrow x=r \Rightarrow f(1) = 2 \times E - 1 = 1$$

$$f(r) + f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x^2 - 12x + 1 = (x-1)^4 + 1$$

$$g(x) = x^4 + 9x^2 + 20x + 20 - 20 = (x+2)^4 - 20$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt[n]{v}-w)}{f(\sqrt[n]{r}+r)} = \frac{(\sqrt[n]{v}-w+w)^n - rv}{(\sqrt[n]{r}+r-r)^n + 1} = \frac{-r_0}{1_0} = -r$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x + \epsilon \sqrt{x - \epsilon} - \epsilon + \epsilon} = \sqrt{x - \epsilon + \epsilon \sqrt{x - \epsilon} + \epsilon} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{x - \epsilon} + \epsilon)^2} = \sqrt{x - \epsilon} + \epsilon = | \epsilon + \sqrt{x - \epsilon} |$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x - \varepsilon \sqrt{x - \varepsilon - \varepsilon + \varepsilon}} = \sqrt{x - \varepsilon - \varepsilon \sqrt{x - \varepsilon + \varepsilon}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{x - \varepsilon} - \varepsilon)^2} = \sqrt{x - \varepsilon} - \varepsilon$$

$f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + y + |\sqrt{x-\varepsilon} - y|$

$x > 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + y + \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} - y = 2\sqrt{x-\varepsilon}$

$C = -\varepsilon$
 $b = y$ $a = 0$

$x = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + y$

$a = y$ $b = 1$ $c = -\varepsilon$

$x < 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + y - \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + y = 2y$

$C \in R$
 $b = 0$ $a = \varepsilon$

معمولاً مقدار کمتر بدست می آید.

$$f(x) = \frac{x+y}{x^r - \varepsilon x + u}$$

$$g(x) = \{(r, 1)(1, 0)(\psi, \omega)(\cdot, \epsilon)\}$$

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

$$f(w) = \frac{w}{9-12+w} = \frac{w}{-1} \rightarrow 00$$

$$= \left\{ \left(r, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) (0, y) \right\}$$

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

$$f(0) = \frac{\gamma}{\mu}$$

الف) $f(x) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{x}, x \right) \left(\frac{x}{y}, -1 \right) (x, y) \left(-\frac{1}{x}, y \right) \right\}$

b) $f(x^r) = \{ (1, r) (\sqrt{r}, -1) (r, r) \}$

$$e) \text{ } g^r(x) + 1 = \left\{ (-r, r \cancel{x} + 1) \left(1, r \cancel{x} \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) + 1 \right) (r, r \cancel{x} + 1) (-1, r \cancel{x} + 1) \right\}$$

$$= \{ (-r, 19) (1, 4) (4, 9) (-1, 1) \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_1^0}{\alpha_0} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{\epsilon}{-1} \right) \left(-1, \frac{11}{6} \right) \left(\mu, \frac{-\gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right\} = \left\{ (1, -\kappa) (\mu, -1) \right\}$$

10 ب) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^r = 1 \rightarrow a = \pm 1 \\ a^r = \mu \rightarrow a = \pm \mu \\ a^r = \nu \rightarrow a = \pm \nu \\ a^r = -1 \rightarrow \times \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ (\pm 1, \nu) (\pm \sqrt{\mu}, -1) (\pm \nu, \nu) \right\}$