

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2}{x(x-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{-2x+1}{x(x-1)}}$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{0}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+}$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

ب) $f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2}} = \frac{\frac{x - 2(x+1)}{x(x+1)}}{\frac{3(x+2) + (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)}} = \frac{\frac{-x-2}{x(x+1)}}{\frac{4x+5}{(x-1)(x+2)}} = \frac{-(x+2)}{(x+1)(x)(x+5)}$ $\rightarrow -2$
 $D_f = (-\frac{5}{4}, -1) \cup (0, 1)$

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{((\frac{1}{3})^x - 9)(32 - 4^x)}$ $\rightarrow \frac{-2}{+} \frac{5}{-} \frac{5}{+}$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{5}{2}, +\infty)$

ب) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3$ $\rightarrow$ $\sqrt{x-1} = 3 - \sqrt{y+1}$ $\rightarrow$ $x-1 = 9 - 6\sqrt{y+1} + y+1$ $\rightarrow$ $x = y + 2 - 6\sqrt{y+1} + 10$ $\rightarrow$ $x = y + 12 - 6\sqrt{y+1}$
 $D_y = [1, 12]$

$f(x) = \frac{\log_4(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1}$ $\textcircled{1} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$

$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow$ $\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq -1$ $\rightarrow$ $x^2 - 1 \neq 1$ $\rightarrow x^2 \neq 2$ $\rightarrow x \neq \pm\sqrt{2}$
 $\textcircled{3} \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0 \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$ $\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup (2, +\infty)$

$D_f = [-2, b]$ $f(x) = \sqrt{3+ax-x^2}$
 یعنی دو سر دامنه ریشه اند پس $f(x) = 0 \leftarrow$ if $x = -2$
 $\rightarrow f(-2) = \sqrt{3-2a-4} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow$ ضرب ریشه $= \frac{c}{a} = \frac{3}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -6 = -2 \times b \rightarrow b = 3$
 $\rightarrow a+b = -\frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{5}{2}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2 & ; x \geq 1 \\ 2x+3 & ; x < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow g(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3x-2} & ; x \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{x+3} & ; x < 1 \end{cases}$
 $\textcircled{1} \rightarrow 3x-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{2}{3}$ $\rightarrow x \geq 1$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\textcircled{2} \rightarrow x+3 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -3$ $\rightarrow x < 1$ $\rightarrow x \in [-3, 1)$
 $\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \rightarrow D_g = [-3, 1) \cup [1, +\infty) = [-3, +\infty)$

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

$$2f(\Delta) = f(-2) + a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 2f(\Delta) &= 2((a+1)(\Delta)) = 1(2a+1) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 10a \\ 1(2a+1) \end{array} \right\} = \frac{-11}{\Delta} \\ \rightarrow f(-2) &= 2a - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow 10a = -11 \rightarrow a = -1.1 = -\frac{11}{10}$$

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

$$f(2-\sqrt{3}) + f(2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + 2 + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} + 2 = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} + 4$$

می دانیم $2+\sqrt{3}$ و $2-\sqrt{3}$ معکوس یکدیگرند زیرا $(2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3}) = 1$
 if $a=2+\sqrt{3}$ یک می شود $\frac{a+1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{\frac{1}{a}+1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}} + 2 = \frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}{1} + 2$

$$\rightarrow 2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + 2\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} + 4 = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{1} + 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2f(x) - 3f(-x) &= 4x^2 - x \xrightarrow{\times 2} 4f(x) - 6f(-x) = 8x^2 - 2x \\ 2f(-x) - 3f(x) &= 4x^2 + x \xrightarrow{\times 2} 4f(-x) - 6f(x) = 8x^2 + 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{جمع}} -2f(x) = 20x^2 + x$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = -10x^2 - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$(n+2)f(n) - 3nf(n+2) = 4n^2 - mn + 2m - 1$$

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

$$4f(0) = 14 + 2m + 2m - 1 = 14 + 4m - 1 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{13 + 4m - 1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{13 + 4m - 1}{4} \rightarrow 4m - 2 = 13 + 4m \rightarrow 4m = 15$$

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{15}{4} \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{\frac{15}{2} - 1}{2} = \frac{13}{4} = 3.25$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{3x^2 - 12x + 3}{x}$$

می دانیم تابع $f(x)$ خطی است

$$\rightarrow f(x) = ax + b \rightarrow f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = ax + b + \frac{a}{x} + b$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{ax^2 + bx + a}{x} = \frac{3x^2 - 12x + 3}{x} \rightarrow a = 3, b = -9$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = 3x - 9 \rightarrow f(-1) = -3 - 9 = -12$$

$$\textcircled{v} \quad n^2 = 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3-2} = 4 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\rightarrow f(2+\sqrt{3}) + f(2-\sqrt{3}) = 2(\sqrt{4}) + 3 = 7 + 2\sqrt{4}$$