

الف) $\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \quad x \neq \{0, 1\}$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x - x^2}{x^2 - x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2x + 1}{x^2 - x} \geq 0$$

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

ب) $\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x+4+x-1}{x^2+x-2}$

$$\frac{4x+3}{x^2+x-2} \rightarrow x \neq 1, -2, -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -1, 1, 0, -2, -\frac{3}{4} \right\}$$

$\left(\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^x - 9 \right) (3^x - 4^x) \geq 0$

if $x = -2 \Rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{-2 \quad 2 \log_4}{+2 \quad -2 \quad +}$$

$D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2 \log_4, +\infty)$

$3^x = 4^x = (2^2)^x$
 $x = 2 \log_4$

جواب را می‌توان به صورت زیر نوشت: $(0, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 0)$

$(0, 3) \Rightarrow x = 1, y = 1 \rightarrow (1, 1)$
 $(1, 2) \Rightarrow x = 2, y = 3 \rightarrow (2, 3)$
 $(2, 1) \Rightarrow x = 17, y = 0 \rightarrow (17, 0)$
 $(3, 0) \Rightarrow x = 12, y = -1 \rightarrow (12, -1)$

$$D_f = \{1, 2, 17, 12\}$$

$\log x^2 - x - 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \quad (x-2)(x+1) > 0$

$$\frac{-1 \quad 2}{+1 \quad -1 \quad +}$$

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

* نتیجه عبارت هوا به انت

$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow II \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$

$I \cap II \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$-x^2 + 4x + 3 \geq 0$ با قرار دادن ۲ باید منفی شود $\rightarrow -x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

$-x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \Rightarrow (x + \frac{1}{2} - 3) \rightarrow (x + 2)(x - \frac{3}{2})$

$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{3}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -6 \Rightarrow -3 = -2 \times b \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$

$b = \frac{3}{2}$

$a + b \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 1$

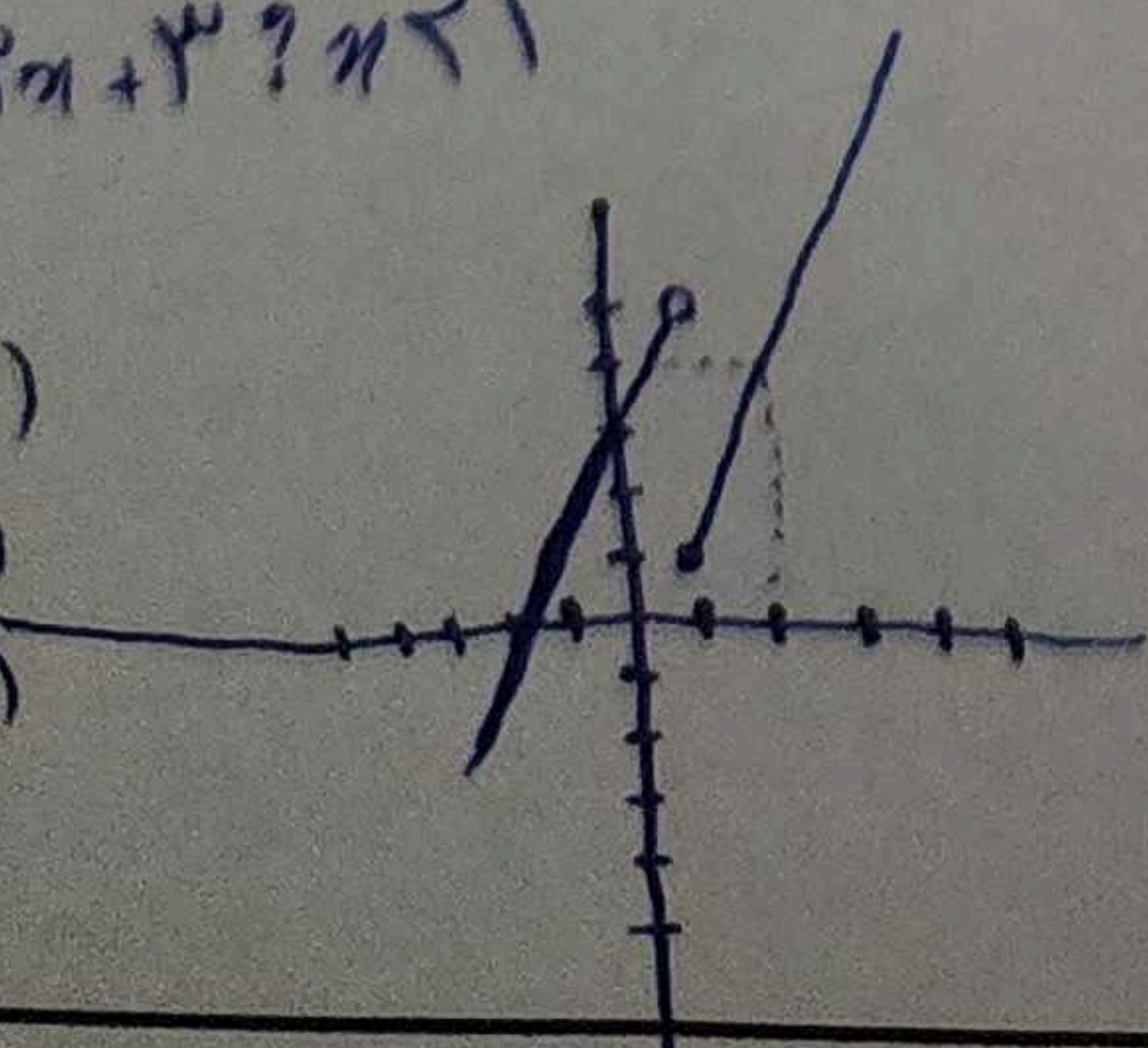
$f(x) \begin{cases} 2x - 2 & x \geq 1 \\ 2x + 3 & x < 1 \end{cases}$

$x \geq 1 \rightarrow$ در حالت اول که انت
 پس تمام $x \geq 1$ جزو دامنه است

$x < 1 \rightarrow$ تا ۳ که انت و در
 دامنه قرار دارد

$$D_f = [-3, +\infty)$$

$(0, 3)$
 $(-1, 1)$
 $(-2, -1)$



$$2f(\omega) \Rightarrow 2(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) \rightarrow 1\sqrt{a} + 1\sqrt{b}$$

$$1\sqrt{a} + 1\sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$$

$$f(-2) = \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$$

$$1, a = -11$$

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

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$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} = a \Rightarrow a^2 = 2+\sqrt{3} + 2-\sqrt{3} + 2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 4 \quad a = \sqrt{4}$$

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

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$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{4} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{4} \quad \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{4} + 2 + 2 \Rightarrow 4 + 2\sqrt{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2f(x) - 3f(-x) &= 5x^2 - x \\ 2(4f(-x) - 3f(x)) &= 5x^2 + 1 \\ 8f(-x) - 6f(x) &= 5x^2 + 1 \\ 8f(x) - 4f(-x) &= 12x^2 - 2x \\ -4f(x) + 4f(-x) &= 12x^2 + 3x \end{aligned} \Rightarrow -4f(x) = 10x^2 + x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{10x^2 + x}{-4}$$

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$$\text{if } x=0 \Rightarrow (2f(0) = 3m-1) \times 3$$

$$\text{if } x=-1 \Rightarrow 4f(0) = 14+2m+3m-1$$

$$9m-3 = 5m+14$$

$$4m = 17 \quad m = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$f(0) \Rightarrow \frac{3m-1}{2} = 9, \frac{17}{4}$$

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$$ax + b + \frac{a}{x} + b = 3x - 12 + \frac{10}{x}$$

$$(ax - 3x) + \left(\frac{a}{x} - \frac{10}{x}\right) + (2b + 12) = 0$$

$$a - 3 = 0$$

$$a = 3$$

$$a - 3 = 0$$

$$a = 3$$

$$2b + 12 = 0$$

$$b = -6$$

$$f(x) = 3x - 6$$

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

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