

$f(x) = \sqrt{x(x-1)}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x-1}$
 $D_f: \frac{+}{+} \frac{-}{-} \frac{+}{+}$ $x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$
 $D_g: \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x \geq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x \geq 1 = [1, +\infty)$
 چون $D_f \neq D_g$ پس دو تابع مساوی نیستند

$x \rightarrow [f(x) = x^x] \rightarrow [g(x) = x-1] \rightarrow 3$
 $2x-1=3 \rightarrow x=2 \Rightarrow x^x=2 \rightarrow 2^2=4$
 $\rightarrow 2x=1 \rightarrow x=1/2$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} D_f = x \geq 2 \\ R_f = y \geq 1 \end{cases}$
 $f(x) = f(x') \rightarrow x = x' : 1-1 \leq 2$
 $\sqrt{x-2} + 1 = \sqrt{x'-2} + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{توان}} x-2 = x'-2 \rightarrow x=x'$
 در این نقطه قطع می‌شود.

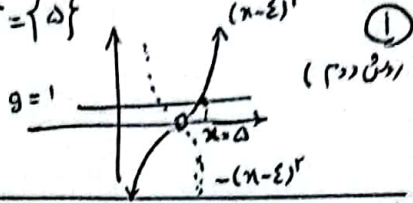
$y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{توان}} (y-1) = \sqrt{x-2}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{توان}} x-2 = (y-1)^2 \rightarrow x = (y-1)^2 + 2$
 $\rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = (x-1)^2 + 2 \quad (x \geq 1)$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x-n} \rightarrow D_f = x \leq n$
 $g(x) = \frac{x+2}{x+1} \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$
 $D_{f \circ g} = D_f \cap D_g - \{x | g(x) = 0\} = (-\infty, n] - \{-1/2, -2\}$
 $D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g | g \in D_f\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} | \frac{x+2}{x+1} \leq n\}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{توان}} -\frac{x-1}{x+1} \leq \frac{-1}{-1/2+1}$
 $D_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, -1) \cup [-1/2, +\infty)$

$(f \circ g)(x) = f(\frac{x+2}{x+1}) = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x+1} - n} = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x+1}}$
 $y = x^n - 1$
 $R_g = (1, +\infty)$

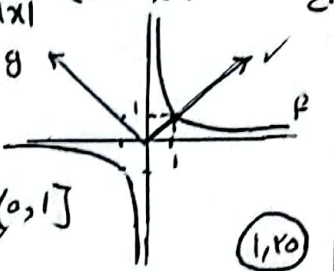
$f(x) = [x^n] \rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{x}{x} \leq 1$
 $-1 \leq \frac{x}{x} < 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -1 \quad \frac{x}{x} \rightarrow -1 \leq x < 0$
 $0 \leq \frac{x}{x} < 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 0 \quad \frac{x}{x} \rightarrow 0 \leq x < 1$
 $f(x) = [x^n] = 1$

$D = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$
 if $x > 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} = x-1 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 1$
 $\sqrt{x-1} = 1 \rightarrow x = 2$
 if $x < 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} = -(x-1) \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = -1$
 $2^2 = \{0, 1\}$



$\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x-1} = 2$
 $D_1: x > -1 \quad D_2: x \geq 1 \rightarrow D_f = [1, +\infty)$
 $\rightarrow \sqrt{x+2} = \sqrt{x-1} + 2$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{توان}} x+2 = x-1+4+4\sqrt{x-1}$
 $\rightarrow x-1 = 4\sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} = 1 \rightarrow x=2$
 $2^2 = \{1, 17\}$

$f(x) = 1/x \quad g(x) = |x|$
 $\frac{1}{x} \geq |x|$
 $2^2 = x \in (0, 1]$



$rx^2 + (a+b)x - b = 0 \rightarrow f(-1) = 0$
 $\rightarrow r - ra - b = 0 \rightarrow ra + b = r$
 $S = 2P \rightarrow 2(-\frac{b}{r}) = \frac{-ra}{r} \rightarrow b = a$
 $\rightarrow ra + a = r \rightarrow a = 1 = b$
 $\rightarrow a + b = 2$

$x+y = r$
 $y = x-1$
 $x+y = r \rightarrow x + x-1 = r \rightarrow x = \frac{r+1}{2}$
 $y = 1$
 $A = (1, 1) \quad AH = \frac{|1+1-1|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$A(-a, a+1) \quad B(x, r)$
 $AB \perp BO \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = -\frac{a+r}{r} \\ y_0 = \frac{ra+E}{r} \end{cases}$
 $a+r = \frac{a-r}{r} \rightarrow ra+r = a-r \rightarrow a = -r$

$12, 14, \dots, \epsilon n$
 $t_n = t_1 + (n-1)d \rightarrow \epsilon n = 12 + (n-1)d$
 $\rightarrow n-1 = \frac{\epsilon n - 12}{d} \rightarrow n = 10$
 $S_{10} = \frac{10}{2}(12 + \epsilon n) = 40$
 $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(t_1 + t_n)$
 $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(t_1 + t_n)$
 $\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{q^1-1}{q^2-1} = \frac{(q^1-1)(q^1+1)}{q^2-1} = \frac{1}{q+1}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{1}{q+1} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow q = 3$

$f(x) = |x-2| + |x+3|$
 $\text{Min}(f) = f(2) = f(-3) = 1$
 $(x/2 - 1)^2 - v(x/2 - 1) + 4 = 0$
 $x/2 - 1 = t \rightarrow t^2 - vt + 4 = 0$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 1 \\ t = 4 \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x/2 - 1 = 1 \rightarrow x = 4 \\ x/2 - 1 = 4 \rightarrow x = 10 \end{cases}$

$-1 < x < 0 \rightarrow [x] = -1$
 $-1 < x < 0 \rightarrow 0 < x^2 < 1 \rightarrow [x^2] = 0$
 $\Rightarrow [x] + [x^2] = -1$
 \dots

$f(x) = x \rightarrow a^x - a = x$
 $f(x) = a^x - a \rightarrow a^x - a = x$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$
 $f(b) = r \rightarrow b = r$
 $f(r) = r \rightarrow (a, b) = (r, r)$

$(f+g)(1) = f(1) + g(1) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = ?$
 $\rightarrow x = \frac{y}{y-1} \rightarrow xy - x = y \rightarrow xy = y + x \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{y-1}$