

Date:

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14, 15

تلفن شماره ۵۱۸

گروه (ضربانده) A

زحرا دهنقانی

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & ; x > a \\ ax - 8 & ; x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$x = a \rightarrow a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 8 \rightarrow 2a = -8$$

$$a = -4$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & ; x > -4 \\ -2x - 8 & ; x \leq -4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b}$$

$$g(x) = 2x + b$$

$$g(x) = 2x + b \xrightarrow{(2, 3)} g(2) = 2(2) + b = 3$$

$$4 + b = 3 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b} \xrightarrow{(2, 3)} f(2) = \frac{(2)^2 + a}{2(2) + b} = 3$$

$$b = -1$$

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

$f(1)$

$$\frac{1 + a}{2} = 3$$

$$1 + a = 6 \rightarrow a = 5$$

$$f(1) = \frac{(1)^2 + 5}{2(1) + 1} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

جواب
۲

$$x^2 + ax + b \xrightarrow{x=\xi} \xi^2 + \xi a + b = 0$$

$$x=-1 \rightarrow 1 - a + b = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi a + b = -\xi^2 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega a = -\xi^2$$

$$a - b = 1 \xrightarrow{a=1} b = -1$$

$$f(1) \rightarrow \frac{\xi(1)+1}{x(1)^2 - 4(1) - 1} = \frac{a}{-12} = \frac{-a}{12}$$

جواب نظر

$$-x^2 + ax + b \xrightarrow{x=-1} -1 - a + b = 0$$

$$b = a + 1$$

$$a + b \rightarrow a + a + 1 = 2a + 1$$

چون عبارت در ریس دار ریس Δ اس برابر صفر است

$$-x^2 + ax + b \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} a^2 - 4(-1)(b) = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 4b = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + 4b = 0 \\ b - a = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x(-14)} \begin{cases} a^2 + 4b = 0 \\ -14b + 14a = -14 \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + 14a + 14 = 0 \rightarrow (a+7)^2 = 0$$

$$a+b = b - 7 + 14 = 7 \rightarrow b = 7 - a \rightarrow a = -7$$

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$$(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

س و اسه این با $\Delta \leq 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac \leq 0$$

$$m^2 - 4 \leq 0$$

$$m^2 \leq 4 \rightarrow -2 \leq m \leq 2$$

$$-2 \leq m \leq 2$$

ولی $m=2$ نمی تواند باشد
وگرنه مخرج صفر می شود

$$[-2, 2)$$

س
بجای $\Delta \leq 0$

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0 4

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\epsilon - \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

① $x > 0$

② $\epsilon - \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \rightarrow \epsilon > \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow -\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{x^2} \leq \epsilon$

$$\rightarrow -\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq \epsilon$$

① \cap ② $\rightarrow (0, \epsilon]$

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

$a > 0$

$\Delta \leq 0$

0 4

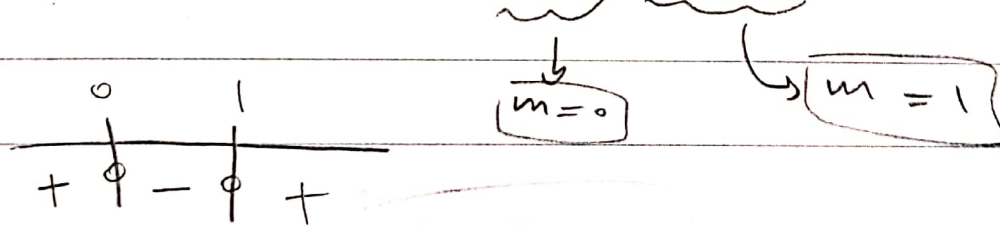
① $a > 0 \rightarrow m > 0$

$mx^2 + 2mx + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$\Delta = 4m^2 - 4(m)(1)$$

$$\Delta = 4m^2 - 4m$$

$$4m^2 - 4m \leq 0 \rightarrow 4m(m-1) \leq 0$$



e.p

① \cap ② $\rightarrow (0, 1]$

② $[0, 1]$

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$$f(x) = g(x)$$

5

1

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Let } x = \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \epsilon\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) + k = \gamma\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) + 1$$

$$\gamma + k = 1 + 1$$

$$\gamma + k = \gamma$$

$$k = 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\epsilon x^\gamma - 1}{\gamma x - 1} & ; x \neq a \\ \frac{\epsilon x + k}{0} & ; x = \frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$

$x = \frac{1}{\gamma} = a$

$$a + k = \frac{1}{\gamma} + 0 = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

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$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \frac{9x^2 - \varepsilon}{3x + 2} = 3x + b$$

$$9x^2 - \varepsilon = (3x + 2)(3x + b)$$

فرض

$$9x^2 - \varepsilon = (3x + 2)(3x - 2)$$

$$9x^2 - \varepsilon = 9x^2 - \varepsilon \checkmark$$

$$b = -2$$

0, 1, 2, 3

~~$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow 3ax + 2 = 3x + b$$~~

~~$$3\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)a + 2 = 3\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + b$$~~

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$b = -2$$

~~$$-2a + 2 = -2$$~~

~~$$-2a = -4$$~~

~~$$a = -1$$~~

~~$$a - b = -1 - (-2) = -1 + 2 = 1$$~~

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$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x + \gamma = \gamma a^x + a x$$

γ
 $x = \gamma$

$$\gamma + \gamma = \gamma a^\gamma + \gamma a$$

$$\gamma a^\gamma + \gamma a = \epsilon$$

$$\gamma a^\gamma + \gamma a - \epsilon = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow \epsilon - \epsilon(\gamma)(-\epsilon) = \gamma \epsilon$$

$$a = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -\gamma \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma - \frac{1}{\gamma} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon \gamma^\gamma - 1}{\gamma} > 0$$

$\gamma > 1$

$$\epsilon \gamma^\gamma - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \gamma > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma > \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ \gamma < -\frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma \neq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\gamma}] \cup [\frac{1}{\gamma}, +\infty)$$

$$f\left(-\frac{r}{r}\right) = g\left(-\frac{r}{r}\right) \begin{cases} f\left(-\frac{r}{r}\right) = -r\alpha + r \\ g\left(-\frac{r}{r}\right) = -\xi \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} -T_0 + r &= -\xi \\ \alpha &= r \end{aligned}$$

معادله 9

$$a - b = r - (-r) = \omega$$