

تلف کویک

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« برای یک مقدار اول و دوم در یک خط مستقیم موازی با محور قرار »

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1x : x > a \\ ax - f : x < a \end{cases} \quad a^2 + 1a = a^2 - f$$

$$\boxed{a = -1}$$

5

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

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

(f, g) در نقطه

$$\begin{aligned} f(b) = 1 & \quad f(a) = \frac{f+b}{f-b} \quad f+a = 10 \quad \boxed{a = 11} \\ b = -1 & \quad 0 \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

5

$$f(1) = \frac{1+11}{2+1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

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

R - 1, f در

$$a(x+1)(x-f) = a(x^2 - fx + x - f) = 2x^2 - 4x - 1$$

5

$$f(1) = \frac{0}{2-4-1} = \frac{-0}{-3} = 0$$

$$a = -4, b = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{-fx^2 + ax + b}$$

R - 1, f در

$$a(x+1)^2 = -f(x^2 + 2x + 1) = -fx^2 - 2fx - f$$

5

$$a+b = -1-f = -1-1 = -2$$

$$a = -1, b = -f$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{(x-1)(x+m+1)} \quad R = \mathbb{Z}$$

\mathbb{D}

divisor: $\Delta \cdot m^r \cdot f(x) \rightarrow -r < m < r$ residuo: $(x-1)^r = x^r - r x^{r-1} + \dots - r x + 1 \Rightarrow -r < m < r$
 $m = -r$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{(x-1)(x+m+1)} \quad x \neq 0 \quad \frac{x}{x^2} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{x}{x+m+1}\right)$$

\mathbb{D} 4

$D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{r}] \cup [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + mx + 1} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

\mathbb{D}

$x=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m+1 > 0 \\ m > -\frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \quad x=-1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -m+1 > 0 \\ m < 1 \end{cases} \quad -\frac{1}{m} < m < 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - (x-1)(x+1)}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x^2 - x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \quad g(x) = x+1$$

$\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} \quad A+B = 0 \quad A(x+1) + B(x-1) = 1$
 $Ax + A + Bx - B = 1 \quad (A+B)x + (A-B) = 1$
 $A+B = 0 \quad A-B = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$

-1

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = 1 \quad g(x) = x+b \quad a-b = 1 \quad a = b+1$$

$\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} \quad A+B = 0 \quad A(x+1) + B(x-1) = 1$
 $Ax + A + Bx - B = 1 \quad (A+B)x + (A-B) = 1$
 $A+B = 0 \quad A-B = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$

\mathbb{D}

$-r a + r = -r + b - r \quad -r a_2 = 1 \quad [a = \frac{1}{2}]$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = 1 \quad g(x) = x+1$$

$\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} \quad A+B = 0 \quad A(x+1) + B(x-1) = 1$
 $Ax + A + Bx - B = 1 \quad (A+B)x + (A-B) = 1$
 $A+B = 0 \quad A-B = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$

\mathbb{D} 1.

$a = (-1, 1)$

$r(a+1)(a-1) = 1$

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 \geq 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta \leq 0 \\ m > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

✓ برای

$$0 \leq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon m^2 - \varepsilon m \leq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon m(m-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow m \in (0, 1]$$

برای $m=0$ به شرط آنکه $f(n)=1$ و در نتیجه دامنه \mathbb{R} است و برای m $[0, 1]$ است