

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x^r}} = \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{P}$$

15

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \left\{ -\frac{1}{x^r} > 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^r} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^r} > \frac{1}{x^r} \right.$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{r}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{r}, \infty\right)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^r + 1} \quad R = \mathbb{R} \quad m = \begin{cases} \text{P} \\ \text{V} \end{cases}$$

$$mx^r + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{P}$$

$$\Delta = (r_m)^r - \xi_m = \xi_m^r - \xi_m \leq 0 \Rightarrow \xi_m(m-1) \leq 0 \quad \text{P} \quad \text{P}$$

$$m-1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow m \leq 1 \quad \text{P} \quad m = r \Rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq m \leq 1}$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{x^r - \sqrt{r}}{-\xi x^r + ax + b}$$

$$R - \{-1\} = \text{mls}$$

$$a + b = r$$

$$a + \xi + a = r \Rightarrow a + \xi = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{r}}{-\xi - 1a + b}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\xi - a + b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \xi + a$$

$$\Delta = a^r - \xi(-\xi)b \Rightarrow a^r + 14b = 0$$

$$a = -\Delta \Rightarrow b = (-\Delta) + \xi = -\xi$$

$$\Rightarrow -\Delta + -\xi = \boxed{-11^r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r x}{r x}$$

$$R \{1\} = \text{mls}$$

$$m - r R - a$$

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1A

Lina

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$$f\left(-\frac{r}{p}\right) = g\left(-\frac{r}{p}\right) \quad r^2 a \left(-\frac{r}{p}\right) + r = r^2 \left(-\frac{r}{p}\right) + b \quad (9)$$

$$-ra + r = -r + b \Rightarrow b = -ra + \varepsilon$$

$$5 \quad \frac{4x^2 - \varepsilon}{x^2 + r} = r^2 a + b \Rightarrow \frac{(4x^2 - r)(4x^2 + r)}{x^2 + r} = r^2 a + b$$

$$4x^2 - r = r^2 a + b \Rightarrow b = -r$$

$$b = -ra + \varepsilon \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow -r = -ra + \varepsilon \Rightarrow a = r$$

10

$$a - b = r(-r) = \boxed{5}$$

$$x^2 + mx + 1$$

15

$$\Delta = m^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow -2 < m < 2$$

راه حل ناقص!

20

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$$x^2 + px \geq a$$

$$ax - x \leq a$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + px = x^2 - x \Rightarrow pa = -1$$

$$a = \frac{-p}{-1}$$

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

P

5

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

gabungan  $(x, y)$  adalah  $-y$

P11

$$f(1) = \frac{1 + 11}{1 - 11} = \frac{12}{-10} = \frac{6}{-5}$$



$$f(y) = \frac{y + a}{y - b} = y, \quad g(y) = y + b = y \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\frac{y + a}{y - b} = y \Rightarrow y + a = y(y - b) \Rightarrow a = 11$$

15

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

R.  $\{-1, f\}$  = nilai

$$f(1) = \frac{-1}{-1}$$

$$f(f) = \frac{14 + 1}{p^2 + fa + b}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{f + 1}{f + -4 + -4} = \frac{a}{-10} = \frac{1}{-1}$$

$$p^2 + fa + b = f - a + b \Rightarrow p_0 = -10a$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{-f}{f - 10a + b}$$

$$\boxed{a = -4}$$

P12

$$\begin{cases} p^2 + fa + b = 0 \\ f - a + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow p_0 + 10a + 10b = 0 \Rightarrow p_0 - 10a + 10b = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{MAHAN } p^2 + 10b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -4}$$

Date: ..... B. S. Ghall

Shreni

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{rx-1}{rx+K} & ; x \neq a \\ rx+K & ; x = \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = rx+1$$

$$a+K = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$rx-1 = 0 \Rightarrow rx = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{r} = a$$

5

$$g\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = r \quad f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = r+K \quad r+K = r \Rightarrow K = 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r - r}{x - r} & ; x \neq r \\ r \alpha^r + \alpha x & ; x = r \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x + r$$

$$\alpha = r^{-1}$$

$$g(x) = f(x) \quad f(r) = r \alpha^r + r \alpha \quad g(r) = r$$

Ⓟ

$$r \alpha^r + r \alpha = r \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 1} \quad \checkmark \quad \alpha = -r$$

MAHAN

-۲

$$g(x) = 3 \rightarrow x(x) + b = 3 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f(x) = 3 \rightarrow \frac{x+a}{x-b} = 3 \rightsquigarrow x+a=3(x-b) \rightarrow a=11$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2+a}{2x-b} = \frac{x^2+11}{2x+1} \rightsquigarrow f(1) = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

-۳  $x = -1$  و  $x = 4$  باید در ریشه های مخرج عبارت باشند چون در دامنه تعریف نیستند!

$$k(x+1)(x-4) = kx^2 + ax + b \rightsquigarrow k=2 \quad x(x^2-3x-4)$$

$$2x^2 - 6x - 8 \rightarrow a = -6 \rightarrow b = -8 \rightsquigarrow f(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x^2-6x-8} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{2}{-12}$$

-۵ حاصلت برای عبارت  $x^2+mx+1$  وجود خواهد داشت:

حالت ۱) ریشه صحیح نداشته باشد:  $\Delta < 0 \rightsquigarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

حالت ۲) ریشه صحیح  $x=1$  داشته باشد  $\rightarrow m = -2$

$$1 \cup 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq m < 2$$