

دوم دختر B

۲۰ آفرین ۱۱

نیکی تابش

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|} \Rightarrow x|x| \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x = 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \{0\} \cup \mathbb{R}^+ \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ مساوی نیستند

ب) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3 + x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = 1, g(x) = 1 \Rightarrow$ مساوی هستند

$x^2 + 2x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 = -3 < 0$ ریشه ندارد

ج) $f(x) = \frac{2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x}{2 \sin x - 3} \Rightarrow 2 \sin x - 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \neq \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \sin x < 1 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ مساوی هستند

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \Rightarrow x \neq 0, g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \Rightarrow x \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ مساوی هستند

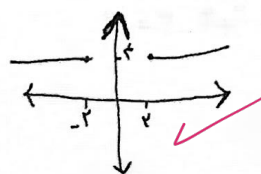
الف) $f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = \lfloor x - [x] \rfloor \Rightarrow 0 \leq x - [x] < 1 \Rightarrow [x - [x]] = 0$ مساوی هستند

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[2x]} \Rightarrow [2x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \frac{1}{2}\} \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ مساوی نیستند

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}} \Rightarrow x-|x| > 0 \Rightarrow x > |x| \Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}^+$ مساوی نیستند

د) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x - 1} & x \neq 1 \\ 2 & x = 1 \end{cases}, g(x) = x^2 + x \Rightarrow g(1) = f(1) = 2, f(x \neq 1) = \frac{x(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)} = x(x+1) = x^2 + x = g(x)$ مساوی هستند

$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \\ f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1 \\ \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{2} = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = x^2 + 1 \\ f(x) + x = x^2 + x + 1 = x^2 + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = (x^2 + 1) - x^2 = 1 + x^2$
 $f \cdot g = (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4})(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4}) = x^2 - (x^2 - 4) = 4$
 $D_f = D_g = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$



$$f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{x^2-mx+n} = \frac{1}{x+1} \left(x - \frac{\Delta}{x} \right) = x - \frac{\Delta}{x} \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{x}, n = -\frac{\Delta}{x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x-b}{rx^2-px-\Delta} = \frac{rx^2-px-\Delta}{rx^2-px-\Delta} = \frac{(rx-\Delta)(x+1)}{(rx-\Delta)(x+1)} \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_g = R - \left\{ -1, \frac{\Delta}{r} \right\}$$

$$\frac{ax+y}{x-\frac{y}{x}-\frac{b}{y}} = \frac{x-b}{x-\frac{y}{x}-\frac{b}{y}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{für } x=0: b=-r \\ \text{für } x=1: r+a+b=1+r=b \Rightarrow a=\frac{1}{y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow am-bn = \frac{1}{y} \times \frac{y}{y} - \left(-\frac{b}{y} \times (-r)\right) = \frac{-ry}{r}$$

$$\frac{bx+y}{1x+b} = c \Rightarrow bx+y = 1cx+bc \quad \begin{cases} c = \frac{1}{x} \\ b = \pm x \end{cases}$$

$$x d = b c \Rightarrow b = 1x = \pm x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. x+c \neq 0 &\Rightarrow f(x+c) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{c}) \times c}{\frac{1}{c}} = -c \\ 2. x-c \neq 0 &\Rightarrow f(x-c) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{c}) \times (-c)}{\frac{1}{c}} = c \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_f = \{(-1, e), (x, 1), (w, -e), (0, 1)\} \Rightarrow f = \{(-1, x), (x, e), (w, -x), (0, \frac{1}{x})\} = \gamma$$

$$\frac{y}{f} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \\ x = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \\ x = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \tilde{R} = 1, 1, 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \{(\underline{r}, a), (-r, r-a-b), (c, \omega), (\underline{r}, d)\} \Rightarrow a=d \\ g &= \{(r, -1), (-r, 1), (a-rb, \omega)\} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow a=-1=d \Rightarrow r(-1)-rb=1 \Rightarrow b=-r \\ &-1-r(-r)=c \Rightarrow c=\omega \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} d+c &= \\ -1+\omega &= r \end{aligned}$$

$$-(x^2 - x + m) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{مربع کامل} = \sqrt{-(x-a)^2} \Rightarrow -x^2 + 2ax - a^2 = -x^2 + x - m \Rightarrow 2a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = 0 \Rightarrow$$

 (چون یک جواب دارد) $-a^2 = m \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{4}$ $a + b = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \frac{y}{-c} = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow yb = -ac$$

$$\frac{P}{x-C} = \frac{P(x + \frac{\alpha}{P})}{(x-C)(x + \frac{\alpha}{P})} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{P} - C = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha - PC = 1P$$

$$D_f = D_g \Rightarrow R - \left\{ c, \frac{a}{r} \right\} = R - \{ c \} \Rightarrow \left\{ c = \frac{-a}{r} \right\} \Rightarrow a = -rc \Rightarrow -rc - rc = 12 \Rightarrow -2c = 12 \Rightarrow c = -6 \Rightarrow$$

$$a=7, b=9 \Rightarrow a+b+c = 7+9+1 = 17 \checkmark$$