

\* به هر عدد در  $a$  بگذاریم و با هم برابر شوند.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & x \geq a \\ ax - 4 & x < a \end{cases} \quad a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 4 \rightarrow 2a = -4 \rightarrow a = -2$$

جواب

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

متقاطع (۲، ۳)

$$\rightarrow 1^2 + a = 2(1) - b \rightarrow 1 + a = 2 - b \rightarrow a + b = 1$$

$$2 = 2x + b \rightarrow 2 = 2 + b \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a + 0 = 1 \rightarrow a = 1$$

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

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

جواب

$$f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 4\} \quad f(1) = ?$$

$x = -1$

$$\rightarrow 2(-1) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow -2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow -1 = 0$$

$x = 4$

$$\rightarrow 2(4) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 8 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 9 = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{2x^2 - 4x - 1} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{2+1}{2-4-1} = \frac{3}{-3} = -1$$

جواب

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{-2x^2 + ax + b} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

مخرج را برابر صفر می‌کنیم  $\Delta = 0$

$$-x^2 + ax + b = 0 \quad x = -1 \rightarrow -1 - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = a + 1$$

$$a^2 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 4a + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (a + 2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -2 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$a + b = -2 - 1 = -3$$

جواب

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

$x = 1$

$$2 = 0 \rightarrow 2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 0$$

$x^2 + mx + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < 4 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

جواب

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x^2}} \gg 0 \quad D_f = ?$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x^2} \gg 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} \gg 0 \rightarrow x^3 - 1 \gg 0 \rightarrow x^3 \gg 1 \rightarrow x \gg 1$$

$$x \gg \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow x \gg -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x \gg -\frac{1}{x}$$

جواب  $D_f = (-\infty, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \infty)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + 2mx + 1} \gg 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$m > 0$

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

$0 < m \leq 1$

جواب  $D_f = [0, 1]$

$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow 2x + k = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow 2x + k = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow 2 + k = 1 + 1 \rightarrow 2 + k = 2 \rightarrow k = 0$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 1}{2x - 1} \quad x \neq a \rightarrow 2x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow 2x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a + k = 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

جواب

کلاس: دهم (مختار)

پایه: ریاضی اول

نام و نام خانوادگی: آلاء ساه پیری

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9x^2 - 4}{3x + 2} & x \neq -\frac{2}{3} \\ 3ax + 2 & x = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = 3x + b$$

$$3ax + 2 = 3x + b \quad x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$-2a + 2 = -2 + b$$

$$2a + b = 4$$

$$3x + b = \frac{9x^2 - 4}{3x + 2} \rightarrow 3x + b = \frac{(3x - 2)(3x + 2)}{3x + 2}$$

$$\rightarrow 3x + b = 3x - 2 \rightarrow b = -2$$

$$3a - 2 = 4 \rightarrow 3a = 6 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$a - b = 2 - (-2) \rightarrow a - b = 4 = 4 \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} & x \neq 2 \\ 2a^x + ax & x = 2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x + 2 = 2a^x + ax \quad x = 2 \rightarrow 2 + 2 = 2a^2 + 2a$$

$$4 = 2a^2 + 2a \xrightarrow{\div 2} 2 = a^2 + a \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (a + 2)(a - 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = -2 \quad \vee \quad a = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = x + 2 \rightarrow x^2 - 4 = (x - 2)(x + 2) \rightarrow x^2 - 4 = x^2 - 4 \quad \checkmark$$

جواب