

حیبا نانی - دوازدهم دختر A
 ① فاصله تابع ثابت $f(x) = k$ است حال اگر از معادله مشتق بگیریم جواب منفی سود پس از فاصله داد
 سود مشتق بگیریم و برابر منفی قرار می دهیم 8
 پس مشتق عدد صحیح است

$$f(x) = (x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2 + mx^2 + nx + m$$

$$x^2 + 1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 1 - 2x + mx^2 + nx + m \rightarrow x^2(1+m) + x(n+2) + m+1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} x(1+m) + (n+2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -10 \\ n = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \{(x+m)(n+p+1)(p+2, -1)(-9, p+k)\}$$

$$(x-10)(2, p+1) \quad (-9, -1) \quad (-9, k-11)$$

$$\rightarrow p+1 = -10 \quad \boxed{p = -11} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ (-9, -1) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ (-9, k-11) \end{matrix} \quad k-11 = -1 \quad \boxed{k = 10}$$

$$m+n+p+k = 9 \quad -10+2-11+10 = \boxed{-9}$$

② $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x-1}}$ $\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x-1} \geq 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تجین علامت}}$ $\begin{matrix} & -2 & & 1 \\ & | & + & | \\ - & + & & + \end{matrix}$ $\rightarrow$ مفاصل

$$x^2-2x-1 \xrightarrow{x=t} t^2-2t-1=0 \quad (t-4)(t+2) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} t=4 & x=4 & x=\pm 2 \\ t=-2 & x=-2 & \times \end{matrix}$$

$(-2, +\infty) = \text{ممنوع}$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{x-2[-x]} \rightarrow x-2[-x] \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} x-2[-x]=0 \quad 2[-x]=x \quad [-x]=\frac{x}{2}$$

$$[x]=2 \quad 2 \leq x < 3 \rightarrow -2 \geq -x > -3 \quad Df = \mathbb{R} - (-3, -2]$$

③ $f(x) = \sqrt{x(x^2-1)}$ $\rightarrow x(x^2-1) \geq 0$ $\begin{matrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ - & + & - & + \end{matrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{1} [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$
 $\sqrt{|x|+x} \rightarrow |x|+x \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{تنها عدد مثبت}} \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \textcircled{2} (0, +\infty)$

① $\cap$ ②  $Df = [-1, +\infty) \cup \{0\}$ $\Delta < 0$ جواب برابر 0

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{|x-2|-x^2} \rightarrow |x-2|-x^2 \geq 0 \quad x^2 \leq |x-2| \quad \begin{matrix} x-2 \geq x^2 & x^2-x+2 \leq 0 \\ x-2 \leq -x^2 & x^2+x-2 \leq 0 \end{matrix}$$

① $\cap$ ② $Df = [-1, 2]$ $\begin{matrix} -1 & 2 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{2} [-1, 2]$

$$y = \frac{1}{|a-r|-1}$$

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$$| |a-r|-1 | - k \rightarrow | |a-r|-1 | - k = 0 \quad | |a-r|-1 | = k$$

$$|a-r|-1 = k \quad |a-r| = k+1 \rightarrow a-r = k+1, a-k = r \quad \begin{matrix} r=a-\varepsilon \\ a=r \end{matrix} \rightarrow k=-1$$

$$|a-r|-1 = -k \quad |a-r| = 1-k$$

$$\begin{aligned} a-r &= 1-k & a+k &= r \\ a-r &= k-1 & a-k &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r=a-\varepsilon \\ a=r \end{matrix} \rightarrow k=1$$

$$k=-1 \rightarrow | |a-r|-1 | - 1 = 0 \quad | |a-r|-1 | = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} |a-r|-1 = 1 \\ |a-r|-1 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$|a-r| = 2 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a-r=2 \rightarrow \varepsilon \\ a-r=-2 \rightarrow \varepsilon \end{matrix}$$

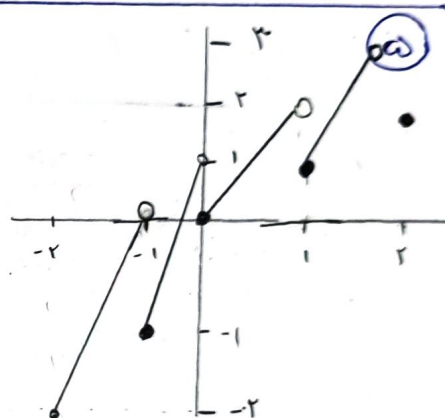
$$|a-r| = 0 \quad a-r=0 \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

نکته: مقدار k همان -1 است. زیرا در این صورت a و r به هم می‌رسند.

$$y = r(a - [a])$$

$$Df = [-r, r]$$

$-2 < a < -1$	$r(a+2)$	$\begin{vmatrix} -r & 1 \\ -r & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$
$-1 < a < 0$	$r(a+1)$	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
$0 < a < 1$	ra	$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
$1 < a < 2$	$r(a-1)$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
$a=2$	$r(a-2)$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$



$$f(a) = \frac{a^r - \varepsilon a + r}{a+a} + b \quad \frac{a^r - \varepsilon a + r + ba + ba}{a+a} = a$$

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$$f(a) = a \leftarrow \text{تابع همانی}$$

$$a^r + a(b - \varepsilon) + r + ba = a^r + aa \rightarrow b - \varepsilon = a$$

$$b=1 \rightarrow a=-r$$

$$b=r \rightarrow a=-1$$

$$a-b \rightarrow -r-1 \rightarrow -1-r \rightarrow -\varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} r+ba &= 0 \rightarrow r+b(b-\varepsilon) = 0 & r+b-\varepsilon b &= 0 \\ b_1 &= 1 & b_2 &= r \end{aligned}$$

$$f(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{a^r + ra^r - a - r}{a^r - 1} & a \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{a+r}{a+b} & a = \pm 1 \end{cases}, g(a) = a + c$$

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$$\frac{a^r + ra^r - a - r}{a^r - 1} \rightarrow \frac{(a+r)(a^r - 1)}{(a^r - 1)} = a+r \quad f(a) = g(a) \rightarrow a+r = a+c \quad c=r$$

$$a=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1+r \rightarrow r \quad \frac{a+r}{1+b} = r \quad r+r = a+r$$

$$a=-1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -1+r \rightarrow 1 \quad \frac{-a+r}{b-1} = 1 \quad b-1 = r-a$$

$$b+c = ? \quad \frac{1}{r} + r = \frac{a}{r} \quad a = \frac{a}{r} \quad b = \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{a-r}{a-b} = -r$$

$$f(a) = \sqrt{ka - ra + k - 1} \quad f - g \{ (1, k) \} \quad r\sqrt{ka - ra + k - 1} - g\{\sqrt{b - ka} + rk\}$$

$$g(a) = \sqrt{b - ka} + rk$$

$$\rightarrow r\sqrt{ka - ra + k - 1} - \sqrt{b - ka} - rk \quad r\sqrt{ka - ra} - \sqrt{b - ka} - r$$

$$f(a) = \sqrt{m - a} + n \quad f - g(r) = 4\sqrt{r}$$

$$g(a) = \sqrt{ra} + r$$

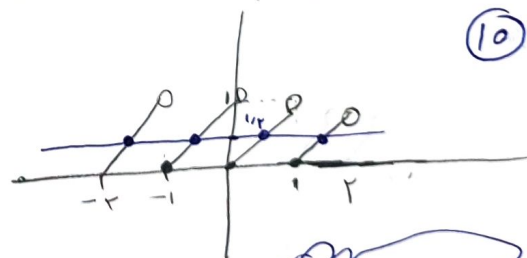
$$D_{f \times g} = [-1, \sqrt{r}]$$

$$D_{f \times g} = D_f \cap D_g \quad m - a \geq 0 \quad a \leq m \quad \rightarrow D_{f \times g} = [-1, m] \rightarrow m = \sqrt{r}$$

$$ra + r \geq 0 \quad ra \geq -r \quad a \geq -1$$

$$f - g(r) = 4\sqrt{r} \quad f = 4\sqrt{r} + g(r) \quad 4\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{ra} = f \quad \sqrt{r - a} + n = 4\sqrt{r}$$

$$y = (-1)^r (a - \{a\}) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a - \{a\} = \frac{1}{r}$$



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