

$$f(x) = (x+1)^2 + (3x-1)^2 + mx^2 + nx + mn \rightarrow \text{تابع}$$

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

$$m, n, p+k = ?$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 + 9x^2 - 6x + 1 + mx^2 + nx + mn = (10+m)x^2 + (n-4)x + (1+mn)$$

برای اینکه $f(x)$ ثابت باشد ضرایب x^2 و x باید برابر با صفر باشند

$$\begin{cases} 10+m=0 \rightarrow m=-10 \\ n-4=0 \rightarrow n=4 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \{(4, -10), (4, p+1), (p+2, -1), (-9, p+k)\}$$

$$\text{چون } g(x) \text{ تابع است} \rightarrow p+1 = -10 \rightarrow p = -11$$

$$p+2 = -9 \rightarrow p+k = -1 \rightarrow k = 10$$

$$m+n+p+k = -10 + 4 + (-11) + 10 = -7 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

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

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

$$\text{ریشه‌های صورت} = 2$$

$$x^2-2x^2-1 = (x-2)(x+2)$$

$$x^2 = 4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$x^2 = -2 \rightarrow \text{عقده}$$

$$\frac{-2}{-2} + \frac{2}{2} = 0$$

$$D = (-2, +\infty) - \{2\}$$

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

$$\text{مقادیری که نباید در دامنه باشد} \rightarrow 2 \leq -x \leq 3 \rightarrow -3 \leq x \leq -2 \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -3] \cup [-2, +\infty)$$

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

$$\text{ریشه‌های صورت} = 0, \pm 1$$

$$\text{ریشه‌های مخرج} = 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} = 0$$

$$|x|+x > 0 \rightarrow |x| > -x \rightarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ (1)}$$

$$[-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \text{ (2)}$$

$$D_f = (1) \cap (2) = [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

ارائه سوال ۳ (ت.ب. پیچیده)

ب) $f(n) = \frac{|n-2|-n^2}{|n|-1} \rightarrow |n-2|-n^2 > 0 \rightarrow n^2 \leq |n-2| \xrightarrow{n \geq 2} n^2 - n + 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow$ (این گزاره درست نیست)
 $|n|-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow |n| \neq 1 \rightarrow n \neq \pm 1$ (۲) $1-A = -V \Delta < 0$

$D_f = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = [-2, -1) \cup (-1, 1)$ ✓ جواب

$\frac{-2}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \rightarrow n = -2, n = 1$
 $2 \rightarrow [-2, 1] \textcircled{1}$

$y = \frac{1}{||n-2|-1|-k} \rightarrow ||n-2|-1|-k \neq 0 \rightarrow ||n-2|-1| \neq k \xrightarrow{A=|n-2|} |A-1| = k \rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} \rightarrow A-1 = k \rightarrow A = k+1 \xrightarrow{A=|n-2|} |n-2| = k+1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n-2 = k+1 \rightarrow n = k+3 \\ n-2 = -(k+1) \rightarrow n = 1-k \end{cases} \\ \rightarrow 1-A = k \rightarrow A = 1-k \xrightarrow{A=|n-2|} |n-2| = 1-k \rightarrow \begin{cases} n-2 = 1-k \rightarrow n = 3-k \\ n-2 = -(1-k) \rightarrow n = k+1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$ این ۴ مورد را بررسی کنید

این ۴ مورد را بررسی کنید $\rightarrow k \in \mathbb{Z}$

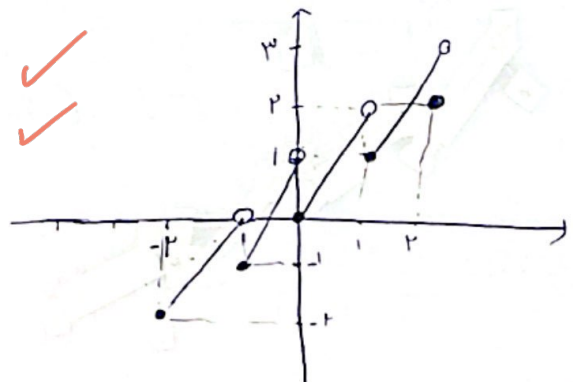
- if $k = -1$: حذف می‌شود، ۲ و ۴
- if $k = 0$: حذف می‌شود، ۳
- if $k = 1$: حذف می‌شود، ۲ و ۴
- if $k = 2$: حذف می‌شود، ۳ و ۴

چون سوال گفته ۳ عدد صحیح در دامنه می‌باشد $\rightarrow \boxed{k = \pm 1}$ K

چون اگر $k = 0$ بازه منحصر به فرد نمی‌شود.

$y = 2n - [n] \rightarrow [-2, 2]$ (بازه)

مثال: $[-2, -1) \rightarrow [n] = -2 \rightarrow y = 2n - (-2) = 2n + 2$ ✓
 $[-1, 0) \rightarrow [n] = -1 \rightarrow y = 2n - (-1) = 2n + 1$ ✓
 $[0, 1) \rightarrow [n] = 0 \rightarrow y = 2n - 0 = 2n$ ✓
 $[1, 2) \rightarrow [n] = 1 \rightarrow y = 2n - 1$ ✓
 $\{2\} \rightarrow [n] = 2 \rightarrow y = 2(2) - 2 = 2$ ✓



$f(n) = \frac{n^2 - (n+3)}{n+a} + b \rightarrow f(n) = n \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - n - 3}{n+a} + b = n$

$\frac{n^2 - (n+3) + bn + ba}{n+a} = n \rightarrow n^2 + (b-1)n + a(b-3) = n^2 + an$

$(b-1)n = an \rightarrow b-1 = a \rightarrow (b-1)b = -3 \rightarrow b^2 - (b+1)b = -3 \rightarrow (b-1)(b-3) = 0$
 $ab = -3$

if $b=1 \rightarrow a = -3$
 if $b=3 \rightarrow a = -1$

$a - b \begin{cases} -3 - 1 = -4 \\ -1 - 3 = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow a - b = -4$ ✓

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{u^3 + pu^2 - u - p}{u^2 - 1} & ; u \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{a+1}{u+b} & ; u = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(u) = u + c \quad b+c = ?$$

$$u^3 + pu^2 - u - p \xrightarrow{u=1} 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} u^3 + pu^2 - u - p \quad | \quad u-1 \\ \underline{-u^3 + u^2} \\ pu^2 - u - p \\ \underline{-pu^2 + pu} \\ -u - p \\ \underline{-(-u - p)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(u-1)(u+1)(u+p)}{(u+1)(u-1)} = u+c$$

$$u+p = u+c \rightarrow \boxed{c=p}$$

$$\frac{a+1}{u+b} \xrightarrow{u=1} \frac{a+1}{b+1} = p \rightarrow a+1 = p(b+1) \rightarrow \underline{a = pb+1}$$

$$u=-1 \quad g(u)=1 \quad \frac{a+1}{u+b} \xrightarrow{u=-1} \frac{-a+1}{b-1} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{b-1} = 1 \rightarrow 1-a = b-1 \rightarrow \underline{a+b=p}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=p \\ a-pb=1 \\ -a+pb=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{-a+pb=-1}{a+b=p} \rightarrow \underline{b=\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$b+c = p + \frac{1}{p} = \boxed{\frac{p^2+1}{p}}$$

برای λ

$$f(u) = \sqrt{\epsilon u - \frac{3}{\epsilon} a} + k - 1$$

$$g(u) = \sqrt{b - \epsilon u} + \frac{3}{\epsilon} k$$

$$\lambda \neq -g(f(1, k))$$

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon u - \frac{3}{\epsilon} a \geq 0 \rightarrow \epsilon u \geq \frac{3}{\epsilon} a \rightarrow u \geq \frac{3}{\epsilon^2} a \leftarrow D_f \\ b - \epsilon u \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{b}{\epsilon} \geq u \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = \{1\} \begin{cases} \frac{3}{\epsilon} a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{\epsilon}{3} \\ \frac{b}{\epsilon} = 1 \rightarrow b = \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \neq -g = \lambda \sqrt{\epsilon u - \frac{3}{\epsilon} a} + k - \lambda \sqrt{\epsilon - \epsilon u} - \frac{3}{\epsilon} k = k \rightarrow \lambda k = -\lambda \rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$$

$$\frac{3}{\epsilon} a - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - k = \frac{3}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{3} \right) - \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} + 1 = 1$$

2

$$f(x) = \sqrt{m-x} + n, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{2x+2} \quad D_{f \times g} = [-1, \sqrt{2}] \quad f-g(3) = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$m+n=? \quad D_g \rightarrow 2x+2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \quad [-1, +\infty) \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = [-1, \sqrt{2}]$$

چون اشتراک D_f با D_g باشد $D_f \cap D_g = [-1, \sqrt{2}]$ پس $m = \sqrt{2}$

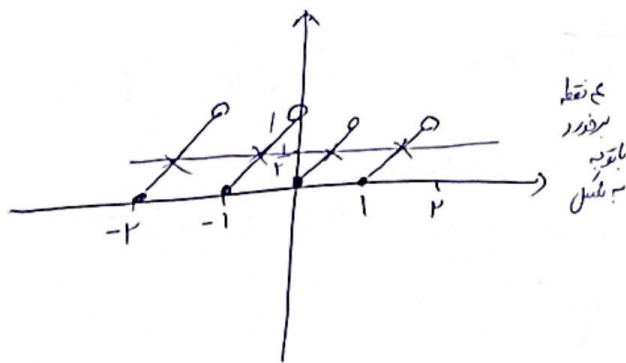
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}-x} + n \rightarrow f(3) = 2+n, \quad g(3) = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(3) - g(3) = 4\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 2+n - 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2} \rightarrow 2+n = 6\sqrt{2} \rightarrow n = 6\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$m+n = \sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{2} - 2 = 7\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$y = (-1)^x (x - [x]) = \frac{1}{x} \quad [-1, 2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \leq x < -1 &\rightarrow x - (-1) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x+1 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{x} \\ -1 \leq x < 0 &\rightarrow x - (-1) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x+1 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{x} \\ 0 \leq x < 1 &\rightarrow x - 0 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x} \\ 1 \leq x < 2 &\rightarrow x - 1 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x-1} \\ x = 2 &\rightarrow x - 2 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x-2} \end{aligned}$$



نقطه
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