

$g(x) = \{(x, m), (n, p+1), (p+2, -1), (-9, p+1), (-9, -14k)\}$
 $(5, -1), (5, p+1), (-9, -1), (-9, -14k)$
 $p = -11$
 $K = 10$
 $f(x) = x^5 + (x+1) + 9x^5 - 9x + 1 + mx^5 + nx + mn$
 $(1+9+m)x^5 + (1+n-9)x + 1+1+mn$
 $10+m=0 \Rightarrow m=-10$
 $n-9=0 \Rightarrow n=9$
 $mn=0$
 $K+p+m+n = -11-10+9+10 = -2$
 $f(x) = x^5 + (x+1) + 9x^5 - 9x + 1 + mx^5 + nx + mn$
 $f(x) = 10x^5 - 8x + 2$

دانه تابع زیر:
 $\sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x^5-2x^2-1}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{(x^2-1)(x^3+2)} \geq 0$
 جدول علامت:

x	x^2-1	x^3+2	علامت
$x < -1$	+	-	-
$-1 < x < 1$	-	-	+
$x > 1$	+	+	+

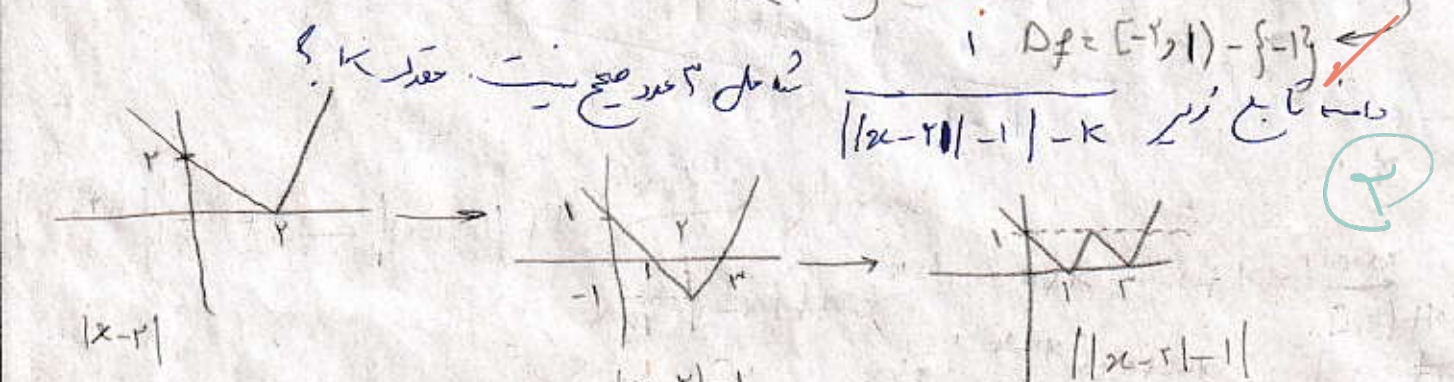
$D_f = (-2, +\infty) - \{1\}$
 در تمام $\mathbb{R}$ سر به سر

$\frac{2x^5+1}{5-2[-x]} \geq 0$
 $5-2[-x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2[-x] \neq 5 \Rightarrow [-x] \neq \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow x \neq (-\frac{5}{2}, -2)$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-\frac{5}{2}, -2)$

دانه تابع زیر:
 $\sqrt{x(x^2-1)} \rightarrow x(x^2-1) \geq 0$
 $\sqrt{|x|+x} \rightarrow |x|+x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \mathbb{Z} \cup \{0\}$
 $D_f = (-1, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $D_f = \sum (1, +\infty)$

$\sqrt{|x-2|-x^5} \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x-2|-x^5 \geq 0$
 $|x|-1$
 $|x| \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq -1, 1$

$x-2-x^5 \geq 0$	$x^5-x+2 \leq 0$						
$x^5+x-2 \leq 0$	$x^5-x+2 \leq 0$						
$(x+2)(x-1) \leq 0$	$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4(0)(2) = -4 < 0$						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>-2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>علامت</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </table>	x	-2	1	علامت	+	-	همیشه منفی می شود همیشه مثبت می شود
x	-2	1					
علامت	+	-					



دانه این تابع سه تا حقیقی که خارج از این است که در این است که تابع در این است که

عنوان: تابع $f(x) = [x] - 2[x-1]$ در بازه $[-2, 2]$

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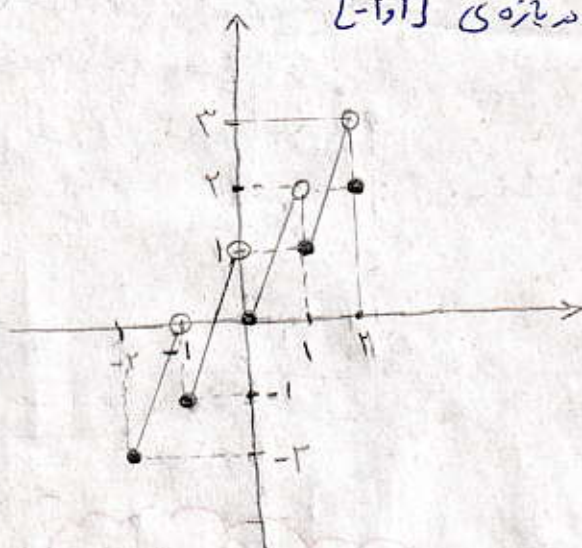
$$-2 \leq x < -1 \Rightarrow 2x + 2$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow 2x$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow 2x - 1$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow 4x - 2$$



$a = b = ?$ این تابع همان $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 3}{x + a} + b$

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$$f(x) = x = \frac{x^2 + (b-5)x + ab + 3}{x + a}$$

$$x^2 + xa = x^2 + (b-5)x + ab + 3 \rightarrow a = b - 5 \rightarrow a - b = -5$$

این تابع $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + 2x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 1}, x \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{ax + 5}{x + b}, x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$

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

$$\frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = x+2 = x+C \rightarrow C=2$$

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow \frac{a+5}{1+b} = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1+5b = a+5 \\ b-1 = 1-a \end{cases}$$

$$f(-1) = g(-1) \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{b-1} = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b+2 = -a \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$b+C = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$\frac{3a-b}{c} - k = 2 \rightarrow 2f - g(1, k) = 2\sqrt{1-k} - 2\sqrt{1-k} = 0$, $g(x) = \sqrt{b-4x+4k}$, $f(x) = \sqrt{4x-3a+k-1}$

$f(x) = \sqrt{4x-3a+k-1} \rightarrow 4x-3a \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{3a}{4}$

$g(x) = \sqrt{b-4x+4k} \rightarrow b-4x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{4}$

$\frac{b}{c} \geq 1 \rightarrow b \geq c$
 $\frac{3a}{c} \geq 1 \rightarrow a \geq \frac{c}{3}$
 $f(1) = 2\sqrt{1-k} + 2k - 2 = 2k - c$
 $g(1) = \sqrt{1-k} + 2k = 3k$
 $2k - 2 - 3k = k \rightarrow k = -1$

$\frac{3a-b}{c} - k = 2 \rightarrow 3 \times \frac{c}{3} - \frac{c}{3} - (-1) = 2$

$f-g(x) = 4\sqrt{x}$, $D_{f+g} = [-1, 5]$, $g(x) = \sqrt{4x+4}$, $f(x) = \sqrt{4x} + x$

$D_{f+g} = D_{f \cap g} = [-1, 5]$

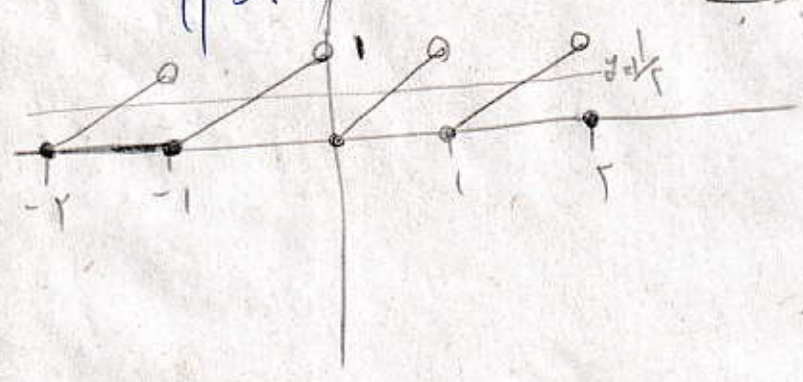
$4x+4 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \rightarrow D_g = [-1, +\infty) \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 5]$

$m-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq m \rightarrow x \leq 5$

$f-g(5) = 4\sqrt{5} \rightarrow \sqrt{5-3} + n - 2\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5} \rightarrow 2+n = 8\sqrt{5}$
 $n = 8\sqrt{5} - 2$

$m+n \rightarrow 5 + 8\sqrt{5} - 2 = 3 + 8\sqrt{5}$

$y = (-1)^x (x - [x])$



$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow x+2 \xrightarrow{x=-1} y=0$
 $-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow x+1 \xrightarrow{x=-1} y=1$
 $0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow x \xrightarrow{x=0} y=0$
 $1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow x-1 \xrightarrow{x=1} y=1$
 $x \geq 2 \rightarrow x-2 \xrightarrow{x=2} y=0$