

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

تابع ثابت $\rightarrow 1+m=0 \rightarrow m=-1$, $n-2=0 \rightarrow n=2$ $\rightarrow f(x) = 2+mn = 2-2 = -2$

$$g(x) = \sum (f, -1), (f, p+1), (p+1, -1), (-q, p+k) \Rightarrow m+n+p+k = -1+2-1+1 = -1$$

$(f, -1) = (f, p+1) \rightarrow p+1 = -1 \rightarrow p = -2$ $\rightarrow -1+k = -1 \rightarrow k=0$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x-1}}$ $x^2 = z \rightarrow z^2 - 2z - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (z-2)(z+1) = 0 \rightarrow z=2, z=-1$
 $x^2-2=0 \rightarrow x=2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$ $\rightarrow x^2=2 \rightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{2}$
 $x^2=-1 \rightarrow x=\pm i$ $\rightarrow D_f = (-1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

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

الف) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x(x^2-1)}}{\sqrt{|x|+x}}$ $x(x^2-1) > 0 \rightarrow x = 0, 1, -1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+1} + \frac{1}{1-1} \rightarrow D_p = [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$
 $|x|+x > 0 \rightarrow |x| > -x \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}^+$
 $D_f = D_g \cap D_p = [1, +\infty)$

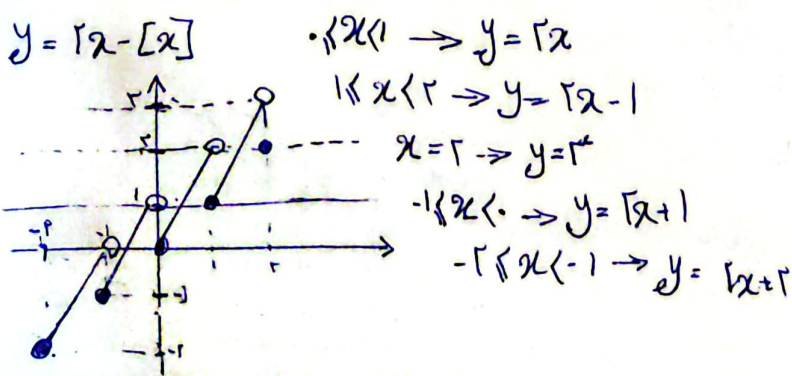
ب) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{|x-2|-x^2}}{|x|-1}$ $|x-2|-x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 < |x-2|$ $\rightarrow$ برای $x \geq 2$ داریم $x^2 < x-2 \rightarrow x^2-x+2 < 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$ $\rightarrow$ ریشه ندارد $\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow x^2-x+2 < 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$
 برای $x < 2$: $x^2 < 2-x \rightarrow x^2+x-2 < 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) < 0 \rightarrow -2 < x < 1$
 $\rightarrow D_f = (-2, -1) \cup (1, 1)$

$||x-1|-1|-k \neq 0 \rightarrow ||x-1|-1| \neq k \xrightarrow{\substack{|x-1|=t \\ t \geq 0}} |t-1| \neq k \rightarrow t-1 = \pm k \rightarrow t-1 = \pm k$

if $t > 0$, $k=0$
 if $t=0$, $k=1$

if $k=1 \rightarrow ||x-1|-1|=1 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$ شامل ۳ درصفت نیست

$\rightarrow 0 = 1+k \rightarrow k=-1$ غلط
 $\rightarrow 0 = 1-k \rightarrow k=1$ قوی



مؤدار را به صورت بازه ای رسم می کنیم
 سپس به مقادیر مؤدار در هر بازه
 نقطه می دهیم و شکل را رسم می کنیم

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{x + a} + b \xrightarrow{x(x+a)} x^2 - 2x + 2 + b(x+a) = x(x+a) \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 2 + bx + ab = x^2 + ax$$

در اینجا $y = x$

$$\rightarrow (-2 + b)x + (2 + ab) = ax$$

$$\rightarrow -2 + b = a \rightarrow \underline{b = a + 2}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 + ab = 0 \rightarrow 2 + a(a + 2) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a^2 + 2a + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -1 \pm \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow b = 1 \pm \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b = -1 - \sqrt{-1} = -f$$

$$\quad \quad \quad = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a - b = -f}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 2}{x^2 - 1} & x \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{ax + 2}{x + b} & x = \pm 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم}} \frac{(x^2 + 2x - 2)(x - 1)}{(x^2 - 1)(x - 1)} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 2)(x - 1)}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} = x + 2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{if } x \neq 1, -1 \rightarrow f(x) = x + 2, \quad f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x + 2 = x + c \rightarrow \underline{c = 2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a + 2}{1 + b} = 2 + 2 = 4 \rightarrow a + 2b = a + 2 \rightarrow \underline{a - 2b = 1} \rightarrow -2b = -1 \rightarrow \underline{b = \frac{1}{2}}, a = \frac{5}{2} \\ x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-a + 2}{-1 + b} = (-1) + 2 = 1 \rightarrow -a + 2 = -1 + b \rightarrow \underline{a + b = 3} \rightarrow \underline{b + c = 3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f - g(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 2a} + k - 1) - \sqrt{b - x} - 2k$$

$$= -k + 2\sqrt{x - 2a} - \sqrt{b - x} - 2 = -k \rightarrow 2a - k = 2\sqrt{x - 2a} - \sqrt{b - x} - 2$$

$$k = 2 - 2a \rightarrow \frac{-2 + 2a}{2} = a, \quad k \geq 0; \quad S = b - x \rightarrow b = S + x, \quad S \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2\left(\frac{-2 + 2a}{2}\right) - \frac{S + x}{2} = 2 - S - 2$$

$$\rightarrow 2 + 2a - \frac{S + x}{2} - S - 2 = 0 \rightarrow S^2 - 2S + (2a + 2 - x) = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(2a + 2 - x)}}{2} \rightarrow 1 - (2a + 2 - x) \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2a + 2 - x \leq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 2a + 1 \rightarrow \underline{x \geq -2 + \sqrt{4a + 4}}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{m - x} + n \rightarrow m - x \geq 0 \rightarrow m \geq x \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, m]$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{2x + 2} \rightarrow 2x + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \rightarrow D_g = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$D_{f \cap g} = [-1, 7] = D_f \cap D_g = (-\infty, m] \cap [-1, +\infty) = [-1, m] \rightarrow \underline{m = 7}$$

$$f - g(x) = \sqrt{m - x} + n - \sqrt{2x + 2} \xrightarrow{m=7} 2 + n - \sqrt{2x + 2} = 4\sqrt{x} \rightarrow \underline{n = 1\sqrt{x - 2}}$$

$$m + n = 7 + 1\sqrt{x - 2} = \underline{8 + 1\sqrt{x}}$$

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

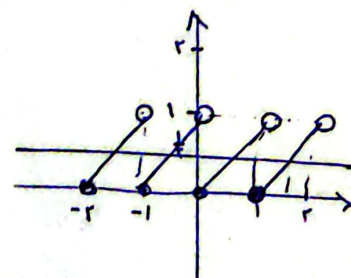
باقی شکل نمودار $2 - [x]$ در بازه $[-2, 2]$ خط $y = \frac{1}{2}$

در ۵ نقطه نمودار قطع می‌کند.

$$x = [x] + \frac{1}{2}$$

بنابراین معادله ۵ جواب دارد

$$x = -1.5, -0.5, 0.5, 1.5$$



خط $y = \frac{1}{2}$ را ۵ بار می‌بینیم