

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

$$(10+m)x^2 \Rightarrow m = -10 \quad (-5+n)x \Rightarrow n = 5$$

$$g(x) = \{(5, -10), (m^2, P+1), (P+5, -1), (-9, P+k)\}$$

$$P+1 = -10 \Rightarrow P = -11$$

$$-11+k = -1 \Rightarrow k = 10 \Rightarrow P+k+m+n = -7$$

$$الف) \frac{x-5}{x^2-2x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-5}{(x-5)(x+2)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-5}{(x-5)(x+2)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{+2} \Rightarrow x > -5 - \{+2\} \Rightarrow (-2, +\infty) - \{+2\}$$

$$ب) D_f = R - \{\text{ریشه منجم}\} \Rightarrow 5-2[-1] = 0 \Rightarrow [-1] = 2 \Rightarrow +2 \leq -11$$

$$-2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{-2, -2\}$$

$$الف) x(x-1) \geq 0 \quad -1 \leq x \leq 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad ①$$

$$|x| + x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| > -x \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad ② \Rightarrow \text{جواب } x \geq 1$$

$$ب) |x-2| - x^2 \geq 0 \quad \frac{x}{-1} \quad x^2 - x + 2 \leq 0 \quad x \geq 2 \quad ③ \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$+x^2 + x - 2 \leq 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+2} \quad x \leq 2 \quad ④ \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \text{ریشه منجم } |x|=1 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1 \Rightarrow D_f = [-2, 1] - \{-1\}$$

نکته: شرایط نبودن ۲ عدد صغیر در دایره این است

است

$$x-2 = k+1 \Rightarrow x = k+3$$

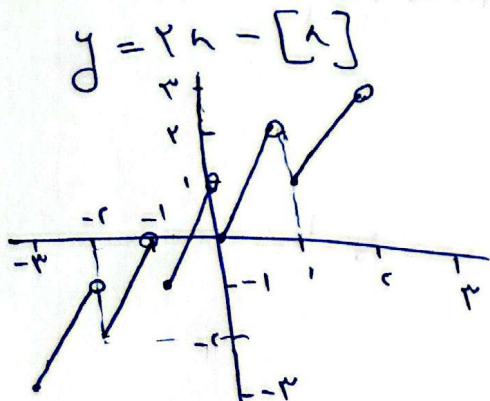
$$|x-2| = k+1 \Rightarrow x-2 = -k-1 \Rightarrow x = -k+1$$

$$|x-2| = -k+1 \Rightarrow x-2 = -k+1 \Rightarrow x = -k+3$$

$$x-2 = k-1 \Rightarrow x = k+1$$

$$||x-2|-1| = +k \quad \text{حالت اول: } k+1 = -k+3 \Rightarrow 2k=2 \Rightarrow k=1$$

$$\text{حالت دوم: } k+3 = -k+1 \Rightarrow 2k=-2 \Rightarrow k=-1$$



ریشه خطوط دو است
تبدیلش عبارت ریشه ۲

$$P_w = \frac{\lambda^r - \varepsilon \lambda + \mu}{\lambda + a} + b \xrightarrow{\text{عنا}} \frac{(\lambda - r)(\lambda - 1) + b}{\lambda + a}$$

$$a - b = \varepsilon - \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow a = r \Rightarrow \lambda - 1 + b = \kappa \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow a - b = \varepsilon - \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow a = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda - r + b = \kappa \Rightarrow b = r \Rightarrow a - b = \varepsilon - \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\lambda^r + \mu \lambda^r - \lambda - r}{\lambda^r - 1} \neq \pm 1 \xrightarrow{g_w = \lambda + c} \frac{\lambda^r (\lambda + c) - (\lambda + c) (\lambda^r - 1) (\lambda + r)}{\lambda^r - 1} = \frac{(\lambda^r - 1) (\lambda + r)}{\lambda^r - 1}$$

$$\lambda + c = \lambda + r \Rightarrow c = r$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{a+r}{1+b} = r \Rightarrow r + rb = a + r \Rightarrow r + rb = r - b + r \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=-1} \frac{-a+r}{b-1} = 1 \Rightarrow b-1 = -a+r \Rightarrow a = r-b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{b}{r} \\ c = r \end{array} \right.$$

$$b + c = \frac{1}{r} + r = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{بـ}$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{1\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} r f(1) - g(1) = k \Rightarrow \sqrt{r - \varepsilon a} + r k - r - \sqrt{b - c} = k \\ \xrightarrow{r a = b} \sqrt{\varepsilon - b} - \sqrt{b - \varepsilon} = r k + r \quad b - \varepsilon \geq 0 \Rightarrow b \geq \varepsilon \\ \Rightarrow k = -r \quad r - b \geq 0 \Rightarrow b \leq \varepsilon \end{array}$$

$$D_f = \varepsilon \lambda - r \lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon \lambda \geq r \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda \geq \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -r} \quad \boxed{c = -1} \Rightarrow b \geq \varepsilon$$

$$D_g = b - \varepsilon \lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon \lambda \leq b \Rightarrow \lambda \leq \frac{b}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = -1} \Rightarrow b \geq \varepsilon$$

$$r a - \frac{b}{r} - k = \varepsilon - r + 1 = \boxed{r} \rightarrow -1 \text{ بـ}$$

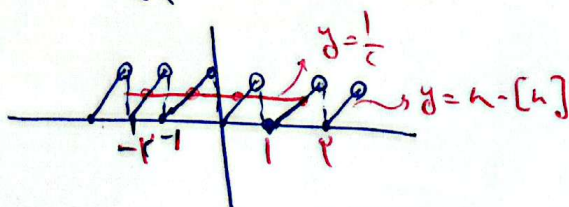
$$D_f \Rightarrow \lambda \leq m \rightarrow m = r$$

$$D_g \Rightarrow r \lambda + r \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \geq -1$$

$$D_{f \cap g} = D_f \cap D_g \Rightarrow [-1, r]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f(r) - g(r) = \varepsilon \sqrt{r} \quad \begin{array}{l} f(r) = r + n \\ g(r) = r \sqrt{r} \end{array} \Rightarrow r + n - r \sqrt{r} = \varepsilon \sqrt{r} \\ n + r = r + 1 \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow n = 1 \sqrt{r} - r \end{array}$$

$$y = (-1)^r (n - [n]) = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow n - [n] = \frac{1}{r}$$



ع جواب