

۱۸، ۲۵

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 + 9x^2 - 4x + 1 + mx^2 + nx + mn \xrightarrow{\text{جمع نمایی}} m = -10$$

$$n = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$g(x) = \left\{ \left(\overset{-10}{4}, \overset{-10}{p} \right), \left(\overset{-9}{p+1}, \overset{-10}{-1} \right), \left(\overset{-11}{-9}, \overset{-11}{p+k} \right) \right\}$$

جمع است

$\rightarrow p = -11 \quad \checkmark$ $\rightarrow k = 10 \quad \checkmark$

$$\overset{-10}{m} + \overset{4}{x} + \overset{-11}{x} + \overset{10}{k} = (-7) \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x^2-8}}$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x^2-8} \geq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x^2 = -2 \quad \text{غیرممکن}$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots \rightarrow D_y = (-2, +\infty) - \{+2\}$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{4-2[x]}$$

صورت سوال!

$$4-2[x] \neq 0 \quad 4-2[-n] \quad \text{بافتت بفوان}$$

$$4 \neq 2[-x] \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-3, -2]$$

$$2 \neq [-x]$$

$$-x \neq [2, 3) \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [2, 3)$$

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

$$x(x^2-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$|x|+x > 0 \quad \cap \quad D_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$|x| > -x \rightarrow x = (0, +\infty)$$

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

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ همیشه منفی

$$|x-2|-x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow -x^2+x-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 2$$

$$|x|-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \text{ و } -1$$

$$D_f = [-2, 1) - \{-1, 1\}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{|x-2|-1-k}$$

$\rightarrow D_y$

$$|x-2|-1-k \neq 0$$

$$|x-2|-1 \neq \pm k \rightarrow |x-2|-1 \neq \pm k$$

$$D_f = [-2, 1) - \{-1, 1\}$$

همواره است اینفوری نبوسید

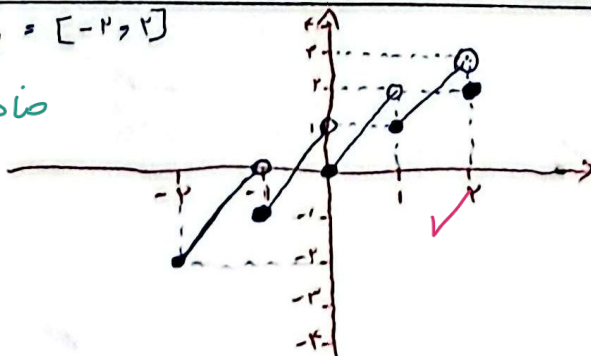
$$|x-2| \neq \pm k+1$$

$$k = \pm 1 \quad \downarrow \quad |k| \geq 1$$

کافی تواند منفی باشد چون جواب که منطبق است باشد است به جواب برسید

$$y = 2x - [x] \quad D_y = [-2, 2]$$

صافاً هاد بازه بندی انبوسی



$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - px + r}{x+a} + b \rightarrow \text{حل شود}$$

$$\frac{(x-r)(x-1)}{x+a} + b = x$$

$$\begin{cases} a=-1 & x-r+b=x \rightarrow b=r \rightarrow a-b = -r \\ a=-r & x-1+b=x \rightarrow b=1 \rightarrow a-b = (-r) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + px^p - x - r}{x^p - 1} & ; x \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{ax+r}{x+b} & ; x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x+r)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = x+r$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^p - x^p - px^p - r}{(x-1)(x+1)} \rightarrow \frac{(x+1)(x+r)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = x+r$$

$$x+r = x+r \rightarrow r = r$$

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

$$x=-1 \rightarrow \frac{a-r}{-1+b} = -1 \rightarrow a+b = r$$

$$a=r, b=r \rightarrow r(b-a) = -1 \rightarrow r(0) = -1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{px-r} + k - 1$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{b-px} + rk$$

$$r\sqrt{px-r} + rk - r - (\sqrt{b-px} + rk) = k$$

$$-k-r = k \rightarrow -r = rk \rightarrow k = -1$$

$$r = pa - \frac{b}{p} - k$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{1\} = D_f \cap D_g$$

$$x \geq \frac{r}{p}a \quad x \leq \frac{r}{p}b$$

$$\frac{r}{p}a = 1 \rightarrow a \leq \frac{p}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{p}b = 1 \rightarrow b \leq r$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{m-x} + n$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{px+r}$$

$$D_g = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$D_f \times g = [-1, v]$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, v]$$

$$m = v$$

$$f-g(r) = 4\sqrt{r}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v-r}}{r} + n - \frac{\sqrt{px+r}}{r} = 4\sqrt{r}$$

$$n = 4\sqrt{r} - \frac{v-r}{r}$$

$$px+r = \sqrt{v-r} + n$$

$$v - \sqrt{v-r} = \sqrt{v-r} + n$$

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

$$D_y = [-r, r]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

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$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$