

دوازدهم پسر B

کلیف ۲

به نام خدا
ما فان تبارک و تعالی

آزمون سبب نوشتنی! ۱۹,۵

$$f(m, (n+1)^c + (n-1)^c + mn + n + mn = A \quad (A \in \mathbb{R}) \quad 1- (2)$$

$$= n^c + 2n + 1 + n^c + 1 - 2n + mn^c + n + mn = A$$

$$= n^2(1+m) + n(n-2) + mn + 2 = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1+m=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=-1} \checkmark \\ n-2=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{n=2} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$g(m) = \{(\varepsilon, -1), (\varepsilon, p+1), (p+1, -1), (-9, p+k)\}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\varepsilon, -1) \in g(m) \\ (\varepsilon, p+1) \in g(m) \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 = p+1 \Rightarrow \boxed{p=-2} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} (p+1, -1) = (-9, -1) \in g(m) \\ (-9, p+k) = (-9, -1+k) \in g(m) \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 = -1+k \Rightarrow \boxed{k=0} \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow m + n + p + k = (-1) + (2) + (-2) + 0 = \boxed{-1} \checkmark$$

$$1) \quad y = \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{n^2-2n+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)(n+1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)(n+1)}} \quad 2- (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)(n+1)(n^2+1)} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 2 \\ - \quad + \quad + \end{array} \quad D_f = (-2, +\infty) - \{2\} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \frac{2n^2+1}{2-2[2]} \Rightarrow 2-2[2] \neq 0 \rightarrow [2] \neq 2 \rightarrow 2 \neq 2 \neq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f, \mathbb{R} - [-2, 2] \checkmark$$

الف) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x(x-1)}}{\sqrt{|x|+x}} \Rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $|x|+x > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (0, +\infty)$
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$\Rightarrow D_f = (1, +\infty) \cap D_g = [1, +\infty)$

ب) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{|x-1|-x^2}}{|x|-1} \Rightarrow |x-1|-x^2 \geq 0$
 $|x|-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow |x| \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1$ I

$|x-1|-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x^2+x-1 \geq 0 & \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \emptyset \\ -x^2-x+1 \geq 0 & x \in (-1, 1) \end{cases}$ II

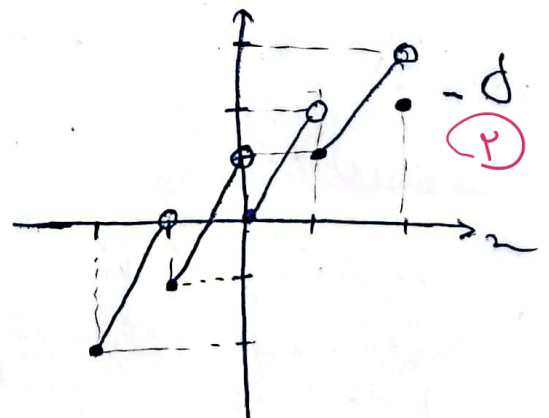
I, II $\Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1] \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ ✓

$y = \frac{1}{|x-1|-1-k} \Rightarrow |x-1|-1 = k \Rightarrow |x-1| = k+1 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} k+1 \\ k-1 \\ -k+1 \\ -k-1 \end{cases}$ -ε ۲

دائره
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پس $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -k+1 \leq k+1 \Rightarrow k \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f, B = \{1, 3, 5, \dots\} \\ -k+1 = k-1 \Rightarrow k = 1 \Rightarrow D_f, B = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\} \end{cases}$ تفرقه

$\Rightarrow \boxed{k=1}$ ✓

$f(x), g(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & -1 < x < 0 \\ x & 0 < x < 1 \\ x-1 & 1 < x < 2 \\ 2 & x = 2 \end{cases}$ ✓ $x=2$



$f(x), \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon x + 1}{x+a} + b = x \Rightarrow x^2 - \varepsilon x + c = (x+a)(x+b)$ ۲

$\Rightarrow x^2 - \varepsilon x + 1 = x^2 + x(a+b) + ab \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = -\varepsilon \\ ab = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$

$a = -1 \Rightarrow x-1+b < 0 \Rightarrow b < 1$
 $a = 1 \Rightarrow x-1+b < 0 \Rightarrow b < 1$

۲ حالت وجود دارد

$$f_m = \begin{cases} \frac{n^p + n^q - n - r}{n^c - 1} & n \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{an + r}{n + b} & n = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g_m, n + c$$

(2) - ✓

$$f_m = g_m : \frac{n^p + n^q - n - r}{n^c - 1} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+r)}{(n-1)(n+1)} = n + r \quad (n \neq \pm 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{c = r}$$

$$g_m = f_m = r = \frac{r+a}{b+1} \Rightarrow r \cdot b + r = r + a \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a = r \cdot d \\ b = r \cdot d \end{array} \right\}$$

$$g_m(-1), f_m(-1) = 1 = \frac{r-a}{b-1} \Rightarrow b-1 = r-a$$

$$\Rightarrow b \cdot c = r + d = r \cdot d$$

$$f_m, \sqrt{em - en + k - 1} \Rightarrow D_f, \left[\frac{r}{\varepsilon} a, +\infty \right)$$

(2) - 1

$$g_m, \sqrt{b - en + rk} \Rightarrow D_g, \left(-\infty, \frac{b}{\varepsilon} \right]$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{+1\} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\varepsilon} a = \frac{b}{\varepsilon} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_m, \sqrt{em - \varepsilon + k - 1}, g_m, \sqrt{\varepsilon - en + rk}$$

$$(f_m) - (g_m) = [k - r - rk] = -k - r = k \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon a - \frac{b}{r} - k = \varepsilon - r + 1 = r$$

$$f_m, \sqrt{m - n + n} \Rightarrow D_f, (-\infty, m] \quad g_m, \sqrt{m + r} \Rightarrow D_g, [b + \infty)$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = [-b, m] = [-b, r] \Rightarrow \boxed{m = r} \Rightarrow f_m, \sqrt{r - n + n}$$

$$f_m = g_m, (r + n) - (r\sqrt{r}) \Rightarrow \boxed{n = \varepsilon\sqrt{r} - r} \Rightarrow \boxed{m \cdot n = \varepsilon\sqrt{r} + d}$$

$$y = (-1)^{n - \varepsilon n} = n - \varepsilon n$$

! عجيب! لا بد

