

۹، ۵

کلیف شماره: ۱

نام و نام خانوادگی: ابوالفضل ابوفاضلی

الف) $\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x} -$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ✓

۲

ب) $\begin{cases} x+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1 \\ x \neq 0 \\ x-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \\ x+2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -2 \end{cases}$ $\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{3x+4+x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4x+3}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow 4x+3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{3}{4}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 0, 1, -2, -\frac{3}{4}\}$ ✓

الف) $(\frac{1}{x})^x - 9(32 - x^2) \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نشان دهی}} \begin{cases} x = \frac{0}{1} \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{1} - \frac{9}{0} + \frac{1}{0} = D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{1}{9}, +\infty)$ ✓

۲

ب) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{y+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow y+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \geq -1 \end{cases}$
 $\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \leq 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \leq 9 \Rightarrow x-1 \leq 81 \Rightarrow x \leq 82$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{نشان دهی}} 1 \leq x \leq 82 \Rightarrow D_f = [1, 82]$ ✓

۲

I. $(x-2)(x+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{1} - \frac{2}{0} +$
 II. $\sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} + 1 \neq 0$ ✓
 III. $\sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{1} - \frac{1}{0} +$
 $I \cap II \cap III \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$ ✓

۲

۳

$-x^2 + ax + 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = [-2, 6]$ $\xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta \text{ ریشه های معادله}} \alpha = -1, \beta = 3$
 $-x^2 + ax + 3 = a'(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) \xrightarrow{\frac{a'}{a} = -1} -(x+2)(x-3) = -x^2 + (\beta-2)x + 2\beta$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta-2 = a \\ 2\beta = 3 \rightarrow \beta = 1, 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1, 8-2 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 3$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 12}}{-2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2}}{-2}$
 $\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow b = +\frac{3}{2}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{وقت!}} a = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{3}{2}) = -2$ ✓

۱، ۵

۴

$f(x) - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{x} \geq 1$
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2; x \geq 1 \\ 2x+3; x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x-2 \geq x \Rightarrow 2x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ 2x+3 \geq x \Rightarrow x \geq -3 \end{cases}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مجموعه برقرار است}} D_f = [-3, +\infty)$ ✓

۲

۵

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(x+1); & x > 1 \\ 2a+2x; & x \leq 1 \end{cases} \longrightarrow f(0) = 2a+2$$

$$2f(0) = f(-1) + a \implies 2(2a+2) = (2a-2) + a \implies 4a+4 = 2a-2+a$$

$$\implies 10a = -18 \implies a = \frac{-18}{10} = -\frac{9}{5} \checkmark$$

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

$$\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \times \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} = 1 \implies \text{مقلوب} \implies \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$f(2-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}} + 2$$

$$f(2+\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + 2$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}) + 4 \quad / \quad A^2 = 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3} + 2(1) = 4 \implies A = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\implies 2(\sqrt{4}) + 4 = 2\sqrt{4} + 4 \checkmark$$

$$x' = x \implies (2f(x) - 3f(-x) = 5x^2 - x)$$

$$x' = -x \implies (2f(-x) - 3f(x) = 5x^2 + x)$$

$$2f(x) - 3f(-x) = 5x^2 - x$$

$$4f(-x) - 9f(x) = 15x^2 + 3x$$

$$-8f(x) = 10x^2 + x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{10x^2 + x}{-8} \checkmark$$

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

$$(n=0) \implies 2f(0) = -1 + 2m \implies f(0) = \frac{2m-1}{2}$$

$$(n=1) \implies 4f(0) = 1 + 2m + 2m - 1 \implies f(0) = \frac{2m+1}{2}$$

$$\implies 2m = 1 \implies m = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{2m+1}{2} \implies 2m-1 = 2m+1$$

$$f(0) = \frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{2(0.5)-1}{2} = \frac{1-1}{2} = 0 \checkmark$$

$$ax+b+\frac{a}{x}+b = \frac{2x^2-11x+1}{x} \implies \frac{ax^2+2bx+a}{x} = \frac{2x^2-11x+1}{x} \implies \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=-4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = ax+b = 2x-4 \implies f(-1) = -2-4 = -6 \checkmark$$