

A, 15

اسریویندق

تکلیف شماره ۴، یازدهم دبیران B

الف) ①  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1}}$

شرط ۱  $\rightarrow x \neq 0$   
شرط ۲  $\rightarrow x \neq 1$   
شرط ۳  $\rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0$

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

$\Rightarrow$  شرط ۳  $\rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup [0.5, 1)$

①  $\cap$  ②  $\cap$  ③  $\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [0.5, 1)$

ب)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2}$

شرط ۵

$\Rightarrow x+2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -2$

شرط ۱  $\rightarrow x \neq -1$

شرط ۲  $\rightarrow x \neq 0$

شرط ۳  $\rightarrow x \neq 1$

شرط ۴  $\rightarrow x \neq -2$

شرط ۵  $\rightarrow \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+2+x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x+2}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0$

①  $\cap$  ②  $\cap$  ③  $\cap$  ④  $\cap$  ⑤

$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, -\frac{5}{2}, -1, 0, 1\}$

شرط ۱  $\rightarrow (\frac{1}{x})^2 - 9 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 9) \geq 0$

② الف)  $f(x) = \sqrt{((\frac{1}{x})^2 - 9)(x^2 - 4)}$

$(\frac{1}{x})^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{x})^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \pm 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{3}$

$x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)$

ب)  $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$

شرط ۲  $y+1 \geq 0$

$\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \leq 3 \Rightarrow x-1 \leq 9 \Rightarrow x \leq 10$

$\Rightarrow x-1 \leq 11 \Rightarrow x \leq 12$  شرط دوم

①  $\cap$  ②  $\Rightarrow D_f = [1, 12]$



$(x^2 - x - 2)$   
 ③  $\log_{\sqrt{x^2-1}+1}$   $\Rightarrow$  ①  $\log_{\sqrt{x^2-1}+1} (x^2 - x - 2) > 0$   
 مخرج صحیح و منفرد است  $\Rightarrow$  ②  $\log_{\sqrt{x^2-1}+1} x^2 - 1 > 0$   
 $x^2 - x - 2 = (x+1)(x-2) \Rightarrow \log_{\sqrt{x^2-1}+1} x^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} +$   
 $x^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \Rightarrow \log_{\sqrt{x^2-1}+1} x^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{1}{-} +$   
 $\Rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$  ④  $\Rightarrow ① \cap ② \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

④  $\sqrt{r+an-x^2}$   $\Rightarrow$   $[-r, b]$ ,  $a+b=?$

$x^2 \rightarrow$  متغیر در  $D = [a, b]$   $\Rightarrow D = [r, b]$   
 $\Rightarrow -r, b = \log_{\sqrt{x^2-1}+1} x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow r - 2a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -1 - 2a = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow -2a = 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + r = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -r \\ x_2 = \frac{r}{2} \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow a+b = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{r}{2} = 1$

⑤  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2, & x \geq 1 \\ x^2 + 2, & x < 1 \end{cases}$   $D_g = ?$   $(g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x})$   
 $\Rightarrow \log_{\sqrt{x^2-1}+1} x^2 - 1 > 0$

$f(x) = x^2 - 2 \Rightarrow f(x) - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2 - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$  ①  $, f(x) = x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow f(x) - x \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2 - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1$  ②

$① \cap ② = [1, +\infty) \cup [-1, 1) \Rightarrow D_g = [-1, +\infty)$



Subject.

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$$\textcircled{6} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)(x+2) : x > 1 \\ x^2 + 2x : x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$f(x) = f(-x) + a$$

$$a = ?$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = x^2 + 2x = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = (1+1)(1+2) = 1 \cdot 3 = 3, \quad f(x) = f(-x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + a = 1 - 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x = -1 \Rightarrow 1 + 2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-1 - 1}{1} = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + r, \quad f(r+\sqrt{r}) + f(r-\sqrt{r}) = 9$$

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

$$x = r + \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow f(r + \sqrt{r}) + f(r - \sqrt{r}) = r(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}) + 2$$

$$y^2 = (\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}})^2 = r + \sqrt{r} + r - \sqrt{r} + 2\sqrt{(r + \sqrt{r})(r - \sqrt{r})} = 2r + 2\sqrt{r^2 - r}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 2r + 2\sqrt{r} = 2(r + \sqrt{r}) = 2x \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x} = \sqrt{2(r + \sqrt{r})}$$

$$f(r + \sqrt{r}) + f(r - \sqrt{r}) = r(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}) + 2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r + \sqrt{r}) + f(r - \sqrt{r}) = \sqrt{2(r + \sqrt{r})} + 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad r f(x) - r f(-x) = x^r - x, \quad f(x) = ?$$

$$r f(x) - r f(-x) = x^r - x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r f(x) - r f(-x) = 1 \cdot x^r - 1 \cdot x \\ r f(-x) - r f(x) = 1 \cdot x^r + 1 \cdot x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r f(x) - r f(-x) = 1 \cdot x^r - 1 \cdot x \\ r f(-x) - r f(x) = 1 \cdot x^r + 1 \cdot x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^r + x}{2r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r + x}{2r} \quad \checkmark$$



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$$(n+r) f(n) - r f(n+r) = r n^r - m n + r m - 1$$

$$f(0) = ?$$

$$n = -r \rightarrow (-r+r) f(-r) + r f(0) = 1r + r m + r m - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$r f(0) = 1r + \Delta m - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{r f(0) = 1\Delta + \Delta m} \Rightarrow$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow (0+r) f(0) - r f(r) = r m - 1 \Rightarrow r f(0) = r m - 1 \Rightarrow r f(0) = 9m - 5$$

$$\begin{cases} r f(0) = \Delta m + 1\Delta \\ r f(0) = 9m - 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9m - 5 = \Delta m + 1\Delta \Rightarrow 8m = 1\Delta + 5 \Rightarrow m = 1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{9}{r} \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow r f(0) = \Delta m + 1\Delta \Rightarrow \boxed{r f(0) = \frac{6\Delta}{r} + 1\Delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow r f(0) = \frac{6\Delta}{r} = \frac{6\Delta}{r} = f(0) \quad \text{! قیاس}$$

(1, 1, 1)

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$$f \rightarrow \text{جیبی}, \quad f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{r n^r - 1 r n + r}{n}, \quad f(-1) = ?$$

$$f(n) \rightarrow \text{جیبی} \Rightarrow f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = a n + b + \frac{a}{n} + b = a n + \frac{a}{n} + 2b$$

$$\Rightarrow r f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{r n^r - 1 r n + r}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{r n^r - 1 r n}{n} + \frac{r}{n} \Rightarrow r n + \frac{r}{n} - 1 r$$

$$\Rightarrow a = r, \quad 2b = -1r \Rightarrow b = -\frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow f(n) = a n + b \Rightarrow f(n) = r n - \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(-1) = r(-1) - \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow f(-1) = -r - \frac{r}{2} = -\frac{3r}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(-1) = -9} \checkmark$$

(r)