

19, 15

اسریوینزق

تکلیف شماره 4 یازدهم نوبت اول B

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

شرط 1 $x \neq 0$
 شرط 2 $x \neq 1$
 شرط 3 $\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0$

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

\Rightarrow شرط 3 $\rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup [0.5, 1)$

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

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

شرط 1 $x \neq -1$
 شرط 2 $x \neq 0$
 شرط 3 $x \neq 1$
 شرط 4 $x \neq -2$
 شرط 5 $\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0$

شرط 5

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

$\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x(x+2) + (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0$

$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \cap \textcircled{3} \cap \textcircled{4} \cap \textcircled{5}$

$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, -\frac{1}{3}, -1, 0, 1\}$

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

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

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

$x^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup [\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$

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

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

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

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

$(x^2 - x - 2)$
 ③ $\log_{\sqrt{x^2-1} + 1} (x^2 - x - 2) > 0$
 \Rightarrow ① $(x^2 - x - 2) > 0$
 \Rightarrow ② $x^2 - 1 > 0$
 $x^2 - x - 2 = (x+1)(x-2) \Rightarrow$ $x < -1$ or $x > 2$
 $x^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \Rightarrow$ $x < -1$ or $x > 1$
 $\Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$ ①
 $\Rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$ ②
 $\Rightarrow ① \cap ② \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

④ $\sqrt{x^2 + ax - x^2}$ $a, b \geq 0 \Rightarrow [-a, b], a+b \geq 0$

$x^2 \rightarrow$ $x \in [a, b]$ $(x^2 + ax - x^2) \Rightarrow D_g = [-a, b]$
 $\Rightarrow -a, b \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq 0, b \geq 0 \Rightarrow a+b \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow -a \geq 1 \Rightarrow a \leq -1$
 $\Rightarrow a+b \geq -1/r + r \geq 1$ ①
 $\Rightarrow a+b \geq 1$ ②

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x = -r \rightarrow f(-r) = ra + r \quad \boxed{f(-r) = ra - r}$$

$$x = a \rightarrow \boxed{f(a) = r \times V(a+1) = 1 \times a + 1r}, \quad f(a) = f(-r)$$

$$\Rightarrow ra - r + a = 1 \times a + 1r \Rightarrow ra - r = 1 \times a + 1r \Rightarrow 1 \times a = -1$$

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

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

$$f(x) + f\frac{1}{x} = \left(\sqrt{x} + r + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} + r\right) = r\left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}\right) + 5$$

$$x = r + \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow f(r + \sqrt{r}) + f(r - \sqrt{r}) = r\left(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}\right) + 5$$

$$y^r = \left(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}\right)^r = r + \sqrt{r} + r - \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{(r + \sqrt{r})(r - \sqrt{r})} \times r$$

$$\Rightarrow y^r = r + r + r\sqrt{1} = r(r) = 9 \Rightarrow y^r = 9 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[4]{9} = \left(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}\right)$$

$$f(r + \sqrt{r}) + f(r - \sqrt{r}) = r\left(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}\right) + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r + \sqrt{r}) + f(r - \sqrt{r}) = \boxed{r\sqrt{9} + 5} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$r f(x) - r f(-x) = rx^r - x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r f(x) - 9 f(-x) = 1 \times x^r - r x \\ r f(-x) - 9 f(x) = 1 \times x^r + r x \end{cases}$$

$$r f(-x) - r f(x) = rx^r + x \Rightarrow$$

$$- \Delta f(x) = r \times x^r + x \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = - \frac{1}{9} x^r - \frac{x}{9}} \quad \checkmark$$

9

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

$$f(0) = ?$$

$$n = -r \rightarrow (-r+r) f(-r) + 4 f(0) = 14 + r^m + r^{m-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$4 f(0) = 14 + \Delta m - 1 \Rightarrow 4 f(0) = 13 + \Delta m \Rightarrow$$

$$n = 0 \rightarrow (0+r) f(0) - r f(r) = r^{m-1} \Rightarrow 4 f(0) = r^{m-1} \Rightarrow 4 f(0) = 9m - 5$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 f(0) = \Delta m + 13 \\ 4 f(0) = 9m - 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9m - 5 = \Delta m + 13 \Rightarrow 9m - 18 = \Delta m \Rightarrow 9m = 18 \Rightarrow m = 2 \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 f(0) = \Delta m + 13 \Rightarrow 4 f(0) = \frac{6\Delta}{r} + 13$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 f(0) = \frac{14}{r} = \frac{14}{4} = f(0) \quad ! = 0$$

(1, 13)

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

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

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

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

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

(r)