

نام و نام خانوادگی: آریا/شیرین پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره 9 کلاس 9م دبیرستان A

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$, $x \geq 0$, $g(x) = x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ برابر نیستند X

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x+1)+x+1}{x^2+5x+4}$ $\rightarrow x^2+5x+4 \neq 0$ $g(x) = 1$ باهم برابرند ✓
 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x} = 1$ $\rightarrow x \geq 0$ $\sqrt{x+1} = 1$

ج) $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x - 9x}{x \sin x - 3}$ $\rightarrow x \sin x - 3 \neq 0$ $x \sin x \neq 3$ $\sin x \neq \frac{3}{x}$ ✓
 $g(x) = x \sin x$

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ باهم برابرند ✓

الف) $f(x) = \left\lfloor \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right\rfloor$, $g(x) = \left\lfloor x - \left\lfloor x \right\rfloor \right\rfloor$ به ازای هر عدد صحیح و عددی برابرند ✓
 $f(x) = g(x)$

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\lfloor x \rfloor}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ به ازای $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ با $\lfloor x \rfloor = x$ برابرند برابرند ✓
 $f(x) \neq g(x) \rightarrow$ برای $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$ متفاوتند

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-1}}$ برای $x \geq 1$ برابر نیستند در واقع $f(x) = g(x)$ تعریف نابزرگوار است ✓
 $|x| \geq 1 \rightarrow |x| = x$ $x - |x| = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{0}$

د) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} & ; x \neq 1 \\ 2 & ; x = 1 \end{cases}$, $g(x) = x^2+x$ برای $x=1$ برابر در سایر نقاط خازی دارند ✓
 $f(x) = 2$, $g(1) = 2$

$f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1$, $f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$
 $f^2(x) - g^2(x) = ?$ ✓
 $f^2(x) = (x^2 - x + 1) + (x^2 + x + 1) = 2x^2 + 2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 1$

$g(x) = (x^2 + x + 1) - f(x) = (x^2 + x + 1) - (x^2 + 1) = x$

$f^2(x) - g^2(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2 - (x^2) = x^4 + 1 + 2x^2 - x^2 = x^4 + 1 + x^2$

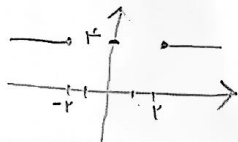
$f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2-4}$, $g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2-4}$ fxy = ? ✓

$f(x)g(x) = (x - \sqrt{x^2-4})(x + \sqrt{x^2-4}) = x^2 - (x^2-4) = 4$ ✓
 $\sqrt{x^2-4} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

$(f \cdot g)(x) = 4$

$y = 4$

$x = 2$, $x = -2$



$\Rightarrow |x| \geq 2$ و $|x| < 2$

$f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{x^2-mx+n}$, $g(x) = \frac{x-b}{x^2-px-d}$ $\xrightarrow{\times \frac{1}{p}}$ $\frac{1}{p}(x-b)$ ✓
 $\frac{x^2 - \frac{p}{p}x - \frac{b}{p}}{x^2 - \frac{p}{p}x - \frac{d}{p}}$

$x^2 - \frac{p}{p}x - \frac{b}{p} = x^2 - mx + n \rightarrow n = \frac{-d}{p}$, $m = \frac{p}{p}$, $\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)x - \frac{1}{p}b = ax + 2$

$\rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p}$, $-\frac{1}{p}b = 2 \rightarrow b = -4$

$am - bn = \left(\frac{1}{p} \times \frac{p}{p}\right) - \left(-4 \times \frac{-d}{p}\right) = \frac{-4d}{p}$

$$f(x) = \frac{bx+r}{1x+b}, g(a) = c \quad Dg = R - \{a\}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = ?$$

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

$$a = -\frac{r}{1} = -\frac{1}{1} : b = r$$

$$a = -\frac{r}{1} = \frac{1}{1} : b = -r$$

$$bx+r = c(1x+b) \rightarrow \{b-1c, r=bc\}, b=r, b=\pm r$$

$$c = \frac{b}{1} = \pm \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{1}) \times r}{\frac{1}{1}} = (-r) \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{(\frac{1}{1} \times (-r))}{(-\frac{1}{1})} = (-r)$$

$$f-1 = \{(-1, 4), (1, 4), (3, -4), (5, 0)\}, g = \{(1, 4), (3, 4), (-1, -4), (5, 0)\}$$

$$f = \{(-1, 4), (1, 4), (3, -4), (5, \frac{1}{4})\} \quad g = \{(1, 4), (3, 4), (-1, -4), (5, 0)\}$$

$$f+g = \{(1, 8), (3, 8), (-1, -4)\} \quad \text{and } \{r, 1\}$$

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$$\frac{r}{f+g} = \{(1, \frac{1}{8}), (3, \frac{1}{8}), (-1, -\frac{1}{4})\} = \{(1, 1), (3, 4), (-1, 4)\}$$

$$f = \{(1, a), (-3, 3a-1b), (c, a), (5, d)\} \quad g = \{(1, -1), (-3, 1), (a-1b, a)\}$$

$$(1, a), (1, d) = (1, -1) \rightarrow a = d = -1$$

$$3a-1b = 1 \rightarrow (3(-1)-1b) = 1 \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$a-3b = c \rightarrow -1 - (3(-4)) = c \rightarrow c = 11$$

$$d+c = 11 = r$$

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$$f(a) = \sqrt{-ax^2+bx-m} \quad , \quad g(a) = \{(a, b)\}$$

$$f(a) = b =$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \times (-1) \times (-m) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a+b = \frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-a^2+ax-\frac{1}{4} = b^2 \rightarrow -(a-\frac{1}{2})^2 = b^2 \rightarrow b=0$$

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$$a-\frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx+a}{x^2+rx+b}, g(a) = \frac{r}{x-c} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow c} \frac{rx}{x^2-cx}$$

0

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{rx+a}{x^2+rx+b} = \frac{rx}{x^2-cx} \rightarrow \frac{rx+a-rx}{x^2+rx+b-x^2-cx} \rightarrow a=0$$

$$x^2+rx+b-x^2-cx \rightarrow b=0, c=-r$$

$$a+b+c = 0+0+(-r) = -r$$

1.