

۱۸۱۲۵

دوم رنتر جمعه ها

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کلیف شماره ۱

الف) $D_f(x) = [0, +\infty)$ / $D_g(x) = \mathbb{R}$

حسابی نیستند

۱، ۷، ۵

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x+1)+x+5}{x^2+5x+7} \rightarrow \frac{x^2+6x+8+x+5}{x^2+5x+7} = \frac{x^2+7x+13}{x^2+5x+7} = 1$
 $g(x) = 1 \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 فقط در $x=0$ برابرند پس حسابی نیستند

ج) $f(x) = \frac{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x}{2\sin x - 3} \rightarrow \frac{2\sin x (2\sin x - 3)}{2\sin x - 3} = 2\sin x$
 $g(x) = 2\sin x \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 حسابی اند
 $\sin x \neq \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow$ همیشه برقرار است

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$ / $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \rightarrow D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \rightarrow$ حسابی اند
 $\hookrightarrow \frac{-1}{|-1|} = -1 \quad \hookrightarrow \frac{|-1|}{-1} = -1$
 فایده بیشتر

الف) $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ / $D_f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right] \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $g(x) = \left[\frac{x - [x]}{[0,1)} \right] = 0$
 کاملاً برابرند ✓

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[2x]}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{2[x]}$
 $[2x] \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, \frac{1}{2})$
 $D_g = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$
 دامنه ها حسابی نیستند و برابر نیستند

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$
 $|x|-x=0 \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$
 دامنه ها نامساوی پس برابر نیستند

د) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} ; x \neq 1 \\ 2 ; x = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{x(x^2-1)}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{x(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} \rightarrow f(1) = 2$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}} \rightarrow D_g = (-\infty, 0)$
 نتایج برابرند ✓

$g(x) = x^2+x \rightarrow g(1) = 1^2+1 = 2$

$\hookrightarrow D_g(x) = \mathbb{R}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

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

$$f'(x) - g'(x) = ? \quad \xrightarrow{\text{عشاقه}} \quad 2f(x) = 2x^2 + 2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$g(x) = ? \rightarrow x \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad 2g(x) = 2x \rightarrow g(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = ? \rightarrow x^2 + 1 \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad (x^2 + 1)' - (x)' \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 - x \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \\ g(x) &= x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \end{aligned} \right\} f \times g \Rightarrow (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}) = x^2 - (x^2 - 4) = 4$$

$$f \times g = ? \rightarrow 4$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{ax + 1}{x^2 - mx + n} \\ g(x) &= \frac{x - b}{2x^2 - 3x - 4} \end{aligned} \right\} (ax + 1)(2x^2 - 3x - 4) = (x - b)(x^2 - mx + n)$$

$$g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow am - bn = ?$$

این حالت ها مورد قبول نیست

$\frac{ax + 1}{x^2 - mx + n} = \frac{x - b}{2x^2 - 3x - 4}$

$m = \frac{3}{2}, a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

$m + b = -2/4 \quad n + bm = -1/4 \quad bn = 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{bx + 1}{\lambda x + b} \rightarrow \lambda x + b \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -\frac{b}{\lambda}$$

$$g(x) = c$$

$$Dg = \mathbb{R} - \{a\}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = ? \quad c = \frac{1}{2}, a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 1, c = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = -2$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{2}, a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -1, c = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = 1$$

$$2f-1 = \{(-1, 3), (2, 7), (3, -5), (0, 0)\} \rightarrow f = \{(-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -1), (0, \frac{1}{2})\}$$

✓

$$g = \{(2, 4), (3, 9), (-1, -4), (\omega, 0)\} \rightarrow 2g = \{(2, 8), (3, 12), (-1, -8), (\omega, 0)\}$$

$$R_{\frac{2g}{f+g}} = ? = \left\{ \underbrace{(-1, \frac{-8}{-7})}_{\frac{8}{7}}, \underbrace{(2, \frac{8}{7})}_{\frac{8}{7}}, \underbrace{(3, \frac{12}{7})}_{\frac{12}{7}} \right\} \rightarrow R = \left\{ \frac{8}{7}, 1, 3 \right\}$$

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$$f+g = \{(-1, -1), (2, 1), (3, +1)\}$$

$$f = \{(2, a), (-3, 3a-2b), (c, \omega), (2, d)\} = g = \{(2, -1), (-3, 1), (a-3b, \omega)\}$$

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$$d+c = ? \rightarrow \omega - 1 = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$a = d = -1$$

$$3a-2b = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ -3 - 2b = 1 \rightarrow -2b = 4 \rightarrow b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$c = a - 3b \rightarrow -1 + 6 = \omega = c$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + x - m} = g(x) = \{(a, b)\} \quad / \quad a+b = ?$$

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

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$$0 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \sqrt{-\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{0} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+a}{x^2+9x+b} = g(x) = \frac{x}{x-c} \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{c\} \quad / \quad a+b+c = ?$$

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$$11x = a - xc \rightarrow \boxed{a = 9}$$

$$11x = a - xc \rightarrow 11b = -ac \rightarrow (-9)(-3) = 2(9) = 18$$

$$x^2 + 9x + b = (x-c)^2 = x^2 - 2cx + c^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} c = -3 \\ b = (-3)^2 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 9, b = 9, c = -3 \rightarrow a+b+c = -3+9+9 = 15$$

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