

الف) $D_f(x) = [0, +\infty)$ / $D_g(x) = \mathbb{R}$ حسابی نیستند ①

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x+1)+x+5}{x^2+5x+7} \rightarrow \frac{x^2+6x+8}{x^2+5x+7} = 1$ نقطه در $x=0$ برابرند پس حسابی نیستند

$g(x) = 1 \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ج) $f(x) = \frac{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x}{2\sin x - 3} \rightarrow \frac{2\sin x (2\sin x - 3)}{2\sin x - 3} = 2\sin x$ حسابی اند

$g(x) = 2\sin x \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $\sin x \neq \frac{3}{2}$ همیشه برقرار

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

$g(x) = \left[\frac{x - [x]}{[0, 1)} \right] = 0$

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[2x]}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{2[x]}$ دامنه حسابی نیستند

$[2x] \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, \frac{1}{2})$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$

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

$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}} \rightarrow D_g = (-\infty, 0)$ $x(x-1)(x+1) \rightarrow f(1) = 2$

د) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} ; x \neq 1 \\ 2 ; x = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{x(x^2-1)}{x-1}$ توابع برابرند ✓

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

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

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

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

$$g(x) = ? \rightarrow x$$

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

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

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

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

$$a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{1}{4}, m = \frac{3}{4}, n = -\frac{4}{4}$$

$$am - bn = \frac{-3}{4}$$

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

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

$$am - bn = \frac{-4}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -1, m = \frac{3}{4}, n = -10$$

$$am - bn = \frac{-43}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow 1ax^3 + (-3a + 1)x^2 + (-4a - 9)x - 10 = x^3 - mx^2 - bx + (n + bm)x - bn$$

$$m + b = -1/4 \quad n + bm = -1/4 \quad bn = 10$$

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

$$g(x) = c$$

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

$$\frac{ab}{c} = ? \quad c = \frac{1}{4}, a = -\frac{1}{4}, b = 1, c = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = -4$$

$$c = \frac{1}{4}, a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -1, c = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = 4$$

$$bx + 1 = c(\lambda x + b)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b &= \lambda c \\ 1 &= bc \end{aligned} \right\} c = \pm \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 = \lambda c^2$$

3

4

5

9

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

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

$$R_{\frac{2g}{f+g}} = ? = \left\{ \underbrace{(-1, \frac{-8}{-5})}_{\frac{8}{5}}, \underbrace{(2, \frac{8}{7})}_{\frac{8}{7}}, \underbrace{(3, \frac{12}{-1})}_{-12} \right\} \rightarrow R = \{ \frac{8}{5}, 1, 3 \}$$

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

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

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$$d+c = ? \rightarrow \omega - 1 = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$a = d = -1$$

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

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

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

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$$\Delta = (-1) - 4 \times 1 \times m = 1 - 4m \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

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$$2x^2 + 11x + 1b = 2x^2 + ax - 2cx - ac$$

$$x^2 + 9x + b = (x-c)^2 = x^2 - 2cx + c^2$$

$$c = -3 \rightarrow b = (-3)^2 = 9$$

$$2b = -ac \rightarrow (-9)(-3) = 2(9) = 18$$

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