

۱۷، ۲۷

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|}$, $g(x) = x$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ → (∞)

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x+1)+x+4}{x^2+5x+7}$, $g(x) = 1$

$\Delta < 0$ همیشه ندارد چون
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R}$
 $\frac{x^2+4x+3+x+4}{x^2+5x+7} = \frac{x^2+5x+7}{x^2+5x+7} = 1$

ضابطه ها
 (کسیان عمل می کنند)

ج) $f(x) = \frac{4\sin^2 x - 4\sin x}{2\sin x - 3}$, $g(x) = 2\sin x$

$\frac{2\sin x (2\sin x - 2)}{2\sin x - 3}$, $\sin x \neq \frac{3}{2}$ این شرط همیشه برقرار است چون $\sin x \in [-1, 1]$

و ضابطه های عمل می کنند
 → $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R}$

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$, $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

الف) $f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right]$, $g(x) = [x - [x]]$, $g(x) = 0 \rightarrow$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow f(x) = 0 \rightarrow$

✓ ✓ ✓

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

$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [1, +\infty)$, $D_g = (-\infty, 0) \cup [1, +\infty)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{اما اگر } x = \frac{1}{x} \text{ باشد:} \\ f(x) = 1 \text{ و } g(x) = \frac{1}{x} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow (\infty)$

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{x-|x| > 0 \rightarrow x > |x|\}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R} \cup \{|x|-x > 0 \rightarrow |x| > x \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow D_f \neq D_g \rightarrow (\infty)$

د) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} & ; x \neq 1 \\ 1 & ; x = 1 \end{cases}$, $g(x) = x^2+x$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$\rightarrow \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} = \frac{x(x-1)}{x-1} = x$

→ ✓ ✓

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \\ f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1 \end{cases}$$

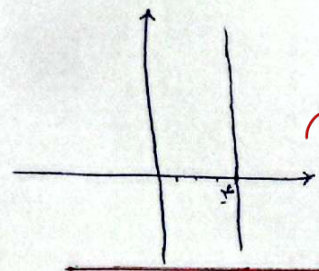
$$\oplus \frac{f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1}{f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1}$$

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

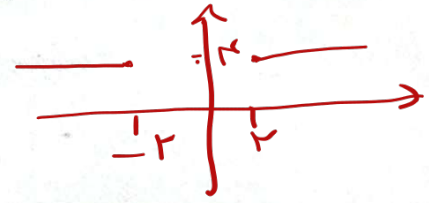
$$g(x) = x$$

$$D_f = \{x \mid -x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \geq 4 \rightarrow x \geq 2 \text{ or } x \leq -2 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty) = D_g$$

$$\rightarrow f \times g = (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}) = x^2 - (\sqrt{x^2 - 4})^2 = x^2 - (x^2 - 4) = 4$$



این اصل
تابع نیست



$$\rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \quad \frac{\text{میشود}}{\text{بشود}} \quad x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(2)(-5)}}{2(2)} \rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 40}}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{56}}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{14}}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - mx + n = (x - \frac{b}{a})(x + 1) \quad \text{میشود} \quad x^2 - mx + n = (2x^2 - 4x - 5)k \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow ax + 2 = k(x - b) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{b}{2} \quad \text{و} \quad x^2 - mx + n = x^2 - \frac{4}{2}x - \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow m = \frac{4}{2}, \quad n = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$am - bn = (\frac{1}{2})(\frac{4}{2}) - (-\frac{5}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{4}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$D_g = D_f \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{a\} \quad ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow a = -\frac{b}{x} \rightarrow -b = ax$$

ضریب x → b
ضریب x → a

$$\rightarrow \text{نقطه اشتباه} = c = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{ab}{\frac{b}{a}} = ab \times \frac{a}{b} = a^2 = -b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(x) &= \{(-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -2), (0, \frac{1}{-1})\} \quad \rightarrow g = \{(2, 1), (3, 12), (-1, -1), (5, 0)\} \\ g(m) &= \{(2, 4), (3, 4), (-1, -4), (5, 0)\} \quad \rightarrow f+g = \{(2, 1), (3, 4), (1, -2)\} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{نشان دهنده شد}} \quad \frac{fg}{f+g} &= \left\{ (2, \frac{1}{1}), (3, \frac{12}{4}), (-1, \frac{-1}{-2}) \right\} = \left\{ (2, 1), (3, 3), (-1, \frac{1}{2}) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow a = d = -1$$

$$\rightarrow 3a - 2b = +1 \rightarrow 3(-1) - 2b = 1 \rightarrow b = -2 \quad \Rightarrow d + c = -1 + 5 = 4$$

$$\rightarrow a - 3b = (-1) - 3(-2) = -1 + 6 = 5 = c$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - x + m \leq 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{چون نقطه ای}} \Delta = 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow a = 1, b = -1, c = m \rightarrow 1 - 4m \leq 0 \rightarrow m \geq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} \leq 0 \rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow D_f = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مقادیر}} f(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{-(\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{0} = 0 \Rightarrow f(m) = \left\{ (\frac{1}{2}, 0) \right\} = \{(a, b)\} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow a+b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x+a}{x^2+4x+b} = \frac{2}{x-c} \rightarrow \frac{2x+a}{x^2+4x+b} = \frac{2}{x-c} \rightarrow 2x+a = 2x(\dots) \quad \rightarrow \frac{2x+a}{x^2+4x+b} = \frac{2}{(n-c)x(\dots)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{2(n-c)}{(n-c)(n+k)} &= \frac{2}{n-c} \rightarrow \frac{(2x+a)(n-c)}{(n-c)(n+k)} = \frac{2}{n-c} \rightarrow (2x+a)(n-c) = 2(x^2+4x+b) \\ 2x^2 - 2cn + ax - ac &= 2x^2 + 12x + 2b \\ 2x^2 + (a-2c)x - ac &= 2x^2 + 12x + 2b \\ \rightarrow a-2c &= 12 \\ -ac &= 2b \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{چون}} x-c=0 \rightarrow x=c \rightarrow x^2+4x+b=0 \rightarrow \Delta=0$$

$$(x-c)^2 = x^2 - 2cx + c^2 \rightarrow -2c = 4 \rightarrow c = -2$$

$$b = c^2 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$\rightarrow a-2c=12 \rightarrow a+4=12$$

$$\rightarrow a=8$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b+c = 8+4-2 = 10$$