

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

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

$\Delta < 0$ همیشه ندارد چون
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ → (∞)

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

$2\sin x (2\sin x - 3)$
 $2\sin x - 3$
 $\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

ضابطه ها
 (کسیان عمل می کنند)
 و ضابطه های دیگر عمل می کنند
 → $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R}$

الف) $f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right]$, $g(x) = [x - [x]]$, $h(x) = 0$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ → $f(x) = 0$ → (∞)

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[x]}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\{x\}}$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [1, +\infty)$, $D_g = (-\infty, 0) \cup [1, +\infty)$
 $f(x) = 1$ و $g(x) = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$ → (∞)

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}^+$, $D_g = \mathbb{R}^+$ → $D_f \neq D_g$ → (∞)

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

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

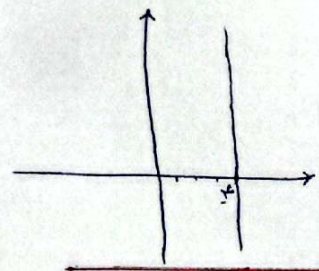
$$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = x^r + x + 1 \\ f(x) - g(x) = x^r - x + 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2f(x) = 2x^r + 2 &\Rightarrow f(x) = x^r + 1 \\ g(x) = x &\rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = (x^r + 1) - x = x^r - x + 1 = x^r - (x^r - x + 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_f = \{x \mid -x^r - x \geq 0\} \rightarrow x^r \geq -x \rightarrow x \geq -x^{\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -x] \cup [x, +\infty) = D_g$$

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



$$\rightarrow rx^r - rx - \Delta = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مقسوم بر } r} x = \frac{-(-r) \pm \sqrt{(-r)^2 - 4(r)(-\Delta)}}{2(r)} \rightarrow x = \frac{\Delta}{r} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{x - b}{(rx - \Delta)(x + 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow x^r - mx + n &= (x - \frac{\Delta}{r})(x + 1) \xrightarrow{\text{مقایسه ضرایب}} x^r - mx + n = (rx^r - rx - \Delta)k \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{r} \\ &= k(x - \frac{\Delta}{r})(x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مقایسه ضرایب}} ax + r = k(x - b) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}x - \frac{b}{r} \text{ و } x^r - mx + n = x^r - \frac{r}{r}x - \frac{\Delta}{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r}, n = -\frac{\Delta}{r}$$

$$am - bn = (\frac{1}{r})(\frac{r}{r}) - (-\frac{\Delta}{r})(-\frac{\Delta}{r}) = -\frac{\Delta^2}{r}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ضریب } x &\rightarrow b \\ \text{عدد} &\rightarrow a \\ \text{نقطه اشتباه} &= c = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{ab}{\frac{b}{a}} = ab \times \frac{a}{b} = a^2 = -b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(x) &= \left\{ (-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -2), \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} & \rightarrow g &= \left\{ (2, 8), (3, 12), (-1, -8), (5, 0) \right\} \\ g(x) &= \left\{ (2, 4), (3, 4), (-1, -4), (5, 0) \right\} & \rightarrow f+g &= \left\{ (2, 12), (3, 8), (1, -2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

نشان دهنده شد

$$\frac{fg}{f+g} = \left\{ \left(2, \frac{8}{12}\right), \left(3, \frac{12}{8}\right), \left(-1, \frac{-8}{-2}\right) \right\} = \left\{ \left(2, \frac{2}{3}\right), \left(3, \frac{3}{2}\right), (-1, 4) \right\}$$

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

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

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

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

نقطه است، باید یک ریشه باشد

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

$$\frac{f(1/2)}{f'(1/2)} = \frac{\sqrt{-\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \right\} = \{(a, b)\} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow a+b = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow a-2c=12 \rightarrow a+4=12 \rightarrow a=8$$

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