

برای $D = R$
 الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|}$, $g(x) = x \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{-1} \times \sqrt{-1} = 1 \rightarrow D = R^+ \cup \{0\}$ ✓

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x+1)+x+1}{x^2+2x+1}$, $g(x) = 1$ $f(x) = g(x)$ برابر ✓ ۱۱۷۵۵

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

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$, $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \rightarrow D = R - \{0\} \rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$ برابر ✓

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

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $\rightarrow D = [0, 1) \rightarrow$ نامساوی نامبر ✓

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ $\rightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow x \neq 0, R^+$ $\rightarrow f(x) \neq g(x)$ نامبر ✓

د) $f(x) = \frac{x^2-x}{x-1}$, $g(x) = x^2+x$ $\rightarrow \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} = f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow$ برابر ✓

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

$f'(x) - g'(x) \xrightarrow{\text{فاصله}} = x^2 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2+1)^2 - x^2$

$g(x)$ و $f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{فاصله}} f(x) = x^2+1$, $g(x) = x$

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

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

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+x^2-mx+n}$ $g(x) = \frac{x-b}{x^2-2x-5}$ $am - bm =$
 $\frac{m}{f} - 10 = \frac{m}{f} - \frac{f}{f} = \frac{-37}{f}$

$\frac{rax+f}{r^2x^2-rmx+rn}$ $\frac{rax}{x^2} = \frac{ax}{x}$
 $-rm = -r$ $rn = -5$ $ra = 1$ $b = -f$
 $m = \frac{r}{r}$ $n = -\frac{5}{r}$ $a = \frac{1}{r}$

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

$$x \neq -\frac{b}{\lambda}$$

$$g(x) = c$$

$$D_g = R - \{a\}$$

$$\frac{-b}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \pm r$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \pm \frac{1}{r}$$

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

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$$\frac{bx+r}{\lambda x+b} = c \rightarrow b = \lambda c, bc = r \rightarrow \lambda c^2 = r \rightarrow c^2 = \frac{r}{\lambda} \rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{r}$$

$$bx+r = \lambda xc + bc \rightarrow bx - bc = \lambda xc - r \rightarrow b(x-c) = \lambda xc - r \rightarrow b = \frac{\lambda xc - r}{x-c}$$

$$rg \rightarrow \{(r, \lambda) (r, r) (-b, -\lambda) (a, 0)\}$$

$$f+g \downarrow \mathcal{L} = \left\{ (-1, r) (r, r) (r, -r) \right\} = \left\{ (r, -1) (r, 1) (r, r) \right\}$$

1

Y

$$d+c = -1 + a = r$$

$$\alpha = -1$$

$$-1 + a = c$$

$$-1 - rb = 1$$

$$-rb = 2$$

$$-b = \frac{2}{r}$$

$$b = -\frac{2}{r}$$

$$c = a$$

$$a = d$$

$$d = -1$$

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A

$$f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + x - m}$$

$$g(x) = \left\{ \begin{matrix} (a, b) \\ \frac{1}{r} \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$1 + fm = 0$$

$$fm = 1 \quad m = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{r}$$

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q

$$f(x) = \frac{rx+a}{x^2+4x+b}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{r}{x-c}$$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{4} = 11$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r(x + \frac{a}{r})}{(x + \frac{a}{r})(x-c)} = \frac{r}{x-c}$$

$$c = -\frac{a}{r}, \quad ra = 11$$

$$a = 4$$

$$c = -11$$

$$b = 4$$

1.