

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x \cdot |x|}, g(x) = x$$

$$Df = [0, +\infty) \quad Dg = \mathbb{R}$$

تقریباً

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x \cdot x} = \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \quad x > 0$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{x \cdot (-x)} = \sqrt{-x^2} \quad x < 0 \quad g(x) = 0$$

تقریباً

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$K_0 - K_1 = -\mu$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Dg = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} = 1$$

تقریباً

$$f(x) = \frac{5 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x}{5 \sin x - 4} \quad g(x) = 5 \sin x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$5 \sin x \neq 4$$

$$\sin x \neq \frac{4}{5}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R} \subset Dg = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = 5 \sin x$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = 5 \sin x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5 \sin x (5 \sin x - 4)}{5 \sin x - 4}$$

$$5 \sin x \neq 4$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \quad g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \quad Df = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad g(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = 1 \quad x = |x| \quad g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \quad x > 0 \quad x = |x|$$

$$x < 0 \quad -\frac{x}{|x|} = -\frac{x}{-x} = 1 \quad g(x) = -\frac{x}{x} = -1 \quad Df = Dg$$

$$Df = Dg$$

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

$$Dg = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R}$$

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$$f(x) = x > 0 \quad \left[\frac{x^p}{x^p + 1} \right] = \left[\frac{x}{1} \right] \rightarrow [0, 1] \rightarrow 0$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$x < 0 \quad \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \rightarrow [0, 1] = 0 \quad \left[-1 - \left[-1 \right] \right] = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$x = -1$$

مستقر

$\frac{1}{[Kx]} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{K} x$

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

$\sqrt{x-|x|} \neq 0$ $x > |x| \Rightarrow \emptyset$ $|x| > x$ of $x-|x| < 0$ $x > |x| \Rightarrow \emptyset \neq \emptyset$
 $\forall |x| - x > 0$ $|x| > x \Rightarrow \emptyset \neq \emptyset$

5) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^p - x & ; x \neq 1 \\ px - 1 & ; x = 1 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = x^p + x \quad (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$p \cdot x - 1$
 $p \cdot 1 - 1 = 0$
 $g(x) = x^p + x$
 $f(x) \rightarrow x^p + x$
 일치 ✓

$f^p(x) \cdot g^p(x)$ جواب $f(x) \cdot g(x) = x^p \cdot x+1$, $f(x) + g(x) = x^p + x+1$ 3
 $g^p(x) = \frac{(x^p + x+1)^p - (x^p \cdot x+1)^p}{p} = \frac{p \cdot x^p}{p} = x^p$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x^p + x + 1)^p - (x^p - x + 1)^p}{p} = x^p + 1 \quad \text{g(x), f(x) \text{ sind in } \mathbb{F}_p[x] \text{ invertierbar}}$$

$$f''(x) = (x^p + 1)^{p-1} p = px^{p-1} + p x^p.$$

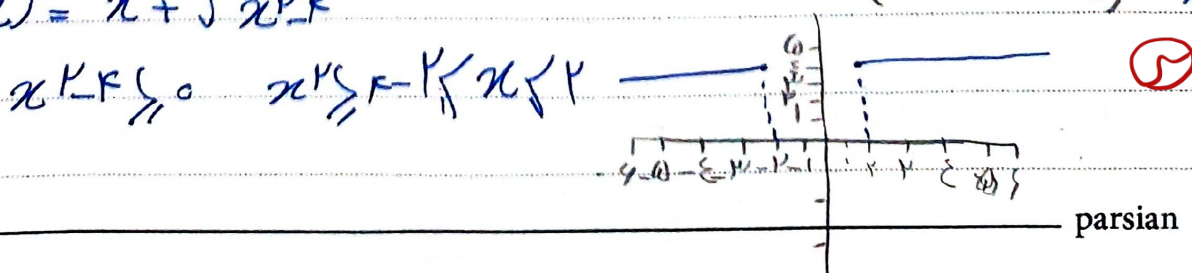
$$g^{\nu}(x) = x^{\nu} \quad f^{\nu}(x) - g^{\nu}(x) = x^{k+1+\nu} - x^{\nu} = x^k + x^{k+1}$$

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$$L(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 + k}$$

$$g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^{p-k}}$$

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



Subject

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am-bm $g(x) = \frac{x-b}{x^p - px - a}$, $f(x) = \frac{ax+p}{x^p - mx + n}$ 5

$x-b = k(ax+p) \rightarrow ka x + pk \rightarrow -b = pk \rightarrow b = -pk$ 6

$px^p - px - a = px^p - pmx + pn \rightarrow n = \frac{a}{p} \quad 1 = ka \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{k}$
 $m = \frac{p}{p}$

$px^p - px - a = k(x^p - mx + n)$

$x^p \Rightarrow k = p \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p}$
 $b = -k$

$am - bn \rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{p}{p} = \frac{p}{k}$
 $\frac{p}{\varepsilon} - \left(\frac{p}{\varepsilon} x - \frac{a}{p} \right) = -\frac{pv}{\varepsilon}$
 $b = \frac{\varepsilon a}{\varepsilon}$

$\frac{a}{x} = b \Rightarrow a = bx$ 7

$1x+b \neq 0 \quad 1x \neq -b \quad x \neq -\frac{b}{1} \quad Df = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{b}{1} \right\} \rightarrow a$
 $b = -\frac{b}{1} = -1$

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

$\frac{fg}{f+g} = \left\{ \left(-1, \frac{1}{p} \right), \left(p, \frac{1}{\lambda} \right), (p, p) \right\}$

$\mathbb{R} = \{+k, 1, p\}$

$f = \{(p, a), (-p, pa - pb), (c, 0), (p, ad)\}$ 9

$g = \{(p, -1), (-p, 1), (a - pb, 0)\}$ 10

$a - pb = c \rightarrow -1 + p = c$

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Jeeva Gurus

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

$$a+b=?$$

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$$1 - \varepsilon m^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} - x^p + x - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow x^p - x + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow x(x + \frac{1}{p})^p$$

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$$\frac{1}{p} + 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{px+a}{x^p+qx+b} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{px+a}{(x+p)^p} = \frac{p}{(x+p)^p} \quad \text{105}$$

$$b=q$$

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

$$\frac{p(x+p)}{(x+p)^p} = \frac{p}{x+p} \quad a=q$$

$$a+b+c = q+q-p = 1p$$