

19, 20

پروبان باقری / پاسخنامه تشریحی تالیف شماره 1 / دهم دفتر A

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|}$, $g(x) = x \rightarrow x|x| \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = [0, +\infty)$, $D_g = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(x) \neq g(x)$

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)(x+1) + x+1}{x^2+2x+1}$, $g(x) = 1 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2+2x+1} = 1$, $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$

ج) $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x - y \sin x}{x \sin x - y}$, $g(x) = x \sin x \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $D_g = \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x (x \sin x - y)}{x \sin x - y} = x \sin x \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$, $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \rightarrow f(x) = \pm 1$, $g(x) = \pm 1$, $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$

الف) $f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right]$, $g(x) = [x - [x]] \rightarrow f(x) = 0$ ($0 \leq \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} < 1$), $g(x) = 0$, $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$

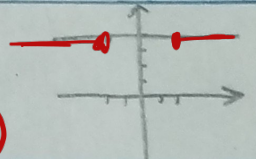
ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[x]}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x[x]}$ $\rightarrow D_f = [0, \frac{1}{x})$, $D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, 1)$, $\frac{1}{[x]} \neq \frac{1}{x[x]} \Rightarrow f(x) \neq g(x)$

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}}$ $\rightarrow x-|x| \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$, $|x|-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 0 \rightarrow D_g = (-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow f(x) \neq g(x)$

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

$f(x) + g(x) = x^2+x+1 \rightarrow 2f(x) = 2x^2+2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2+1$, $f^2(x) - g^2(x) = (x^2+1)^2 - x^2 = x^4+2x^2+1 - x^2 = x^4+x^2+1$
 $f(x) - g(x) = x^2-x+1 \rightarrow g(x) = x$

$f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2-f} \rightarrow x^2-f \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \sqrt{f}, x \leq -\sqrt{f}$
 $g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2-f} \rightarrow x \geq \sqrt{f}, x \leq -\sqrt{f}$
 $f \times g = (x - \sqrt{x^2-f})(x + \sqrt{x^2-f}) = f$



$\frac{ax+b}{x^2-mx+n} = \frac{x-b}{x^2-px-d} \rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{x^2-mx+n} = \frac{x-b}{x^2-px-d} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \Rightarrow a=\frac{1}{p} \\ m=p \Rightarrow m=\frac{p}{p} \end{cases}$
 $-b=f \Rightarrow b=-f$, $-d=-f \Rightarrow d=f$
 $am-bn = \frac{1}{p}m - (-f)(-d) = \frac{p}{p} - f \cdot f = 1 - f^2$

$\lambda x + b \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -\frac{b}{\lambda} \rightarrow a = -\frac{b}{\lambda}$, $\frac{bx+f}{\lambda x+b} = c \rightarrow bx+f = \lambda cx + bc \rightarrow b = \lambda c$, $bc = f \rightarrow \lambda c^2 = f \rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$
 $\Rightarrow b = \pm f$, $a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \pm f$

$f = \{(-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -2), (0, \frac{1}{p})\}$
 $g = \{(2, 4), (3, 4), (-1, -f), (d, 0)\}$
 $f+g = \{(-1, 2+f), (2, 8), (3, 4-2), (d, \frac{1}{p})\}$

$f = \{(2, a), (-3, 2a-2b), (c, d), (2, d)\}$
 $g = \{(2, -1), (-3, 1), (a-3b, d)\}$
 $\begin{cases} a = (-1) \\ b = (-2) \\ c = d \end{cases}$, $d+c = f$

$b=0 \rightarrow 1-fm=0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{-f} = -\frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow a+b = -\frac{1}{f} + 0 = -\frac{1}{f}$

$\frac{px+a}{x^2+qx+b} = \frac{p}{x-c} \rightarrow px^2+qx+a = p(x^2+qx+b) \rightarrow -pc+a=1, -ac=pb$

$\frac{p(x+\frac{a}{p})}{(x+\frac{a}{p})(x-c)} = \frac{p}{x-c} \rightarrow c = -\frac{a}{p} \Rightarrow a+a=1 \Rightarrow a=1, c=(-1), b=9 \rightarrow a+b+c=1$