

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|} \rightarrow D_f = x \geq 0$ دامنه ها
 $g(x) = x \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ برابر نیستند
 پس در تمام هم
 مساوی نیستند. $f(x) \neq g(x)$

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

صورت و مخرج $f(x)$ همواره
 باید گیر بگیرند بنابراین تابع $f(x)$ همواره عدد ۱ را می دهد در ضمن مخرج هم دلتای منفی دارد پس دامنه $f(x)$ هم برابر $\mathbb{R}$ است.

۲- $f(x) = \frac{4 \sin^2 x - 7 \sin x}{2 \sin x - 3} \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 3 \neq 0$
 $\sin x \neq 1.5 \checkmark D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $g(x) = 2 \sin x \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$
 $D_g = D_f \checkmark g(x) = f(x)$

۳) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 $f(x) = g(x)$

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

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

۲- $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}}$
 $D_f \Rightarrow x - |x| > 0$
 $|x| < x \times$
 $D_g \Rightarrow |x| - x > 0$
 $|x| > x \rightarrow x < 0$

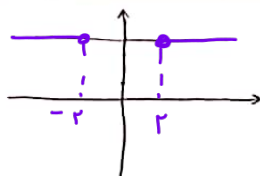
۳) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} \rightarrow x \neq 1 \\ 2 \rightarrow x = 1 \end{cases}$
 $g(x) = x^2 + x$
 $f(x) \neq g(x)$

$f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \sim x^2 + 1 + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1$
 $f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$
 $r f(x) = 2x^2 + 2$
 $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

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

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

$$f \circ g = x^2 - (x^2 - r^2) = r^2$$



$$D_{f \circ g} = x^2 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \leq -\sqrt{2} \text{ or } x \geq \sqrt{2} \quad (1,5)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax + r}{x^2 - mx + n}$$

$$\frac{cx + r}{x^2 - mx + n} = \frac{x - b}{rx^2 - rx - a}$$

$$D_f = D_g$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x - b}{rx^2 - rx - a}$$

$$r(rx^2 - rx - a) \neq 0$$

$$rx^2 - rx - a \neq 0$$

$$(rx - a)(rx + r) \neq 0$$

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

$$x = -1$$

$$x^2 - mx + n$$

$$x = -1$$

$$1 + m + n = 0$$

$$n = -m - 1 \rightarrow n = -1, a = -1$$

$$n = -1, a = -1$$

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

$$r, a = -1, a = m + n = 0$$

$$r, a = -1, a = m - 1 = 0$$

$$a, r = -1, a = m$$

$$1, a = m$$

$$\frac{ax + r}{x^2 - 1, a = -1, a = m} = \frac{x - b}{rx^2 - rx - a}$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a + r}{-1} = \frac{1 - b}{-1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5a + 1r = 1 - r^2b \\ 5a + 1r = r^2 + 1r \\ a = 0, a \end{cases}$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{-1, a} = \frac{-b}{+a} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = -r, a = b \\ -\frac{1}{r, a} = b \rightarrow b = -r \end{cases}$$

$$am - bn = \left(\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{r}{r}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{-a}{r}\right) = \frac{r}{r} - 1 = 0, \text{ or } 0 \cdot 1 = -9, \text{ or } a = \frac{-rv}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{bx + r}{\lambda x + b}, \quad g(x) = c \rightarrow \frac{bx + r}{\lambda x + b} = c$$

$$D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{a\} \Rightarrow \lambda a + b = 0$$

$$\lambda a = -b$$

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

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\frac{b}{\lambda} r}{\frac{bx + r}{\lambda x + b}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} bc = r \\ \lambda c = b \rightarrow \lambda c^2 = r \rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -b^r(\lambda x + b) = \lambda(bx + r)$$

$$-\lambda b^r x - b^r = \lambda b x + \lambda r$$

$$0 = \lambda b x + \lambda b^r x + b^r + \lambda r$$

$$0 = \lambda b x (1 + b) + \lambda r + b^r$$

$$c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = r \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = -r$$

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

$$f^{-1} = \{(-1, r), (r, v), (r, -1), (0, 0)\} \rightarrow f = \{(-1, r), (r, v), (r, -1), (0, 0)\} \quad -V$$

$$Df \cap Dg = \{-1, r, v\} \quad \frac{rg}{f+g} = \{(-1, f), (r, 1), (r, v)\}$$

(P)

$$f = \{(r, a), (-r, ra-rb), (c, a), (r, d)\} \quad d+c=? \quad a=d=-1$$

$$g = \{(r, -1), (-r, 1), (a-rb, a)\} \quad ra-rb=1 \quad a-rb=c \quad d+c=\frac{-1}{r}$$

$$-rb=f \quad -1+v=A \quad b=-v$$

(P)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + x - m} \quad g(x) = \{(a, b)\} \quad a+b=?$$

(No)

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{-x^2 + x - m} = b$$

$$-x^2 + x - m = b^2$$

$$-b^2 - x^2 + x = m$$

$$-(a^2 + b^2) + a = m$$

$$a - m = a^2 + b^2$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{-(x - \frac{1}{2})^2} \rightarrow a \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad b \leq 0 \rightarrow a+b \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx+a}{x^2+4x+b} \quad g(x) = \frac{r}{x-c} \quad x=0 \quad \frac{rx+a}{x^2+4x+b} = \frac{r}{x-c} \quad (No)$$

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

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{-c} \Rightarrow rb = -ac$$

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

$$x^2 + 4x + b = 0 \quad \frac{rb}{c} = -a$$

$$x^2 + 4x - ac = 12x + (-ac)$$

$$ax - 4cx - ac = 12x + (-ac)$$

$$x(a-4c) = 12x$$

$$a-4c = 12$$

$$4c = a-12$$

$$c = \frac{a-12}{4}$$

$$\frac{rb}{a} = \frac{a-12}{r} \rightarrow -4b = a^2 - 12a$$

$$4ac = a^2 - 12a$$

$$x^2 + 4x + b \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow b = 9$$

$$\frac{rn+a}{(n+r)^2} = \frac{r}{n-c} \rightarrow n-c = n+r \rightarrow c = -r$$

$$\frac{rn+a}{(n+r)^2} = \frac{r}{n+r} \rightarrow rn+a = r(n+r)$$

$$a=r$$

$$a+b+c = 4+9-r = 12$$

