

۱. الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $g(x) = x$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$D_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ (۲)

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)(x+1)+x+1}{x^2+\omega x+1}$, $g(x) = 1$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ (۲)

ج) $f(x) = \frac{r \sin x - 4 \sin x}{r \sin x - r}$, $g(x) = r \sin x$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ (۲)

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$, $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ (۲)

۲. الف) $f(x) = \left[\frac{x}{x+1} \right]$, $g(x) = [x - [x]]$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ (۲)

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[x]}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{r[x]}$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ (۲)

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}}$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$D_f = \emptyset$ $D_g = (-\infty, 0)$ (۲)

د) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} & ; x \neq 1 \\ 2 & ; x = 1 \end{cases}$, $g(x) = \frac{x^2+x}{x+1}$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ (۲)

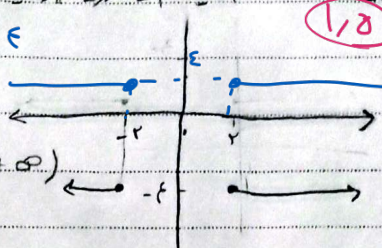
$\frac{x(x^2-1)}{x-1} = \frac{x(x+1)(x-1)}{x-1} = x(x+1) = x^2+x$

۳. $f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1$ برای اینکه تابع وارسته باشد

$f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$ (۲)

$f'(x) - g'(x) = 2x + 2x + 1 = 4x + 1$

$f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - c}$ $f \circ g = (x - \sqrt{x^2 - c})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - c}) = x^2 - x^2 - c = -c$
 $x^2 - (x^2 - c) = x^2 - x^2 + c = c$
 $g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 - c}$ **دست چپ**
 $D_f = (-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty)$ $D_g = (-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty)$
 $x^2 - c \geq 0$ $x^2 \geq c$ $x \geq r$ $x \leq -r$



$f(x) = \frac{ax+r}{x^2-mx+n}$ $x^2 - mx + n = (x+1)(x-\frac{c}{r}) = x^2 - \frac{c}{r}x - \frac{c}{r}$ $m = \frac{r}{c}$ $n = -\frac{c}{r}$
 $g(x) = \frac{x-b}{rx^2-rx-c}$ $\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow rx + r = x - b \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$ $b = -r$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{c}{r}, -1\}$ $am - bn = \frac{r}{c} - 10$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{c}{r}, -1\}$ $\frac{r}{c} - \frac{c}{r} = \frac{-r^2}{c}$ $m = \frac{r}{c}$ $n = -\frac{c}{r}$

$f(x) = \frac{bx+r}{ax+b}$ $bx + r = \lambda(ax + b) \rightarrow b = \lambda c$ $r = bc$ $\lambda a + b = 0$
 $\lambda = \frac{r}{c}$ $a = -\frac{b}{\lambda} = -\frac{b}{\frac{r}{c}} = -\frac{bc}{r} = -b$
 $g(x) = c$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{a\}$ $\frac{b}{\lambda} = \frac{r}{b} \Rightarrow b^2 = r$ $b = \pm r$

$f = \{(-1, r), (r, v), (r, -c), (0, 0)\}$ $f = \{(-1, r), (r, c), (r, -r), (0, b)\}$

$g = \{(r, c), (r, q), (-1, -r), (0, 0)\}$ $\frac{rg}{f+g} = \{(r, \frac{1}{r}), (r, r), (-1, c)\}$

$f = \{(r, a), (-r, ra - rb), (c, \omega), (r, d)\}$ $a = -1$ $d + c = -1 + \omega = c$
 $ra - rb = 1$ $-r - rb = 1$ $-rb = 2$ $b = -r$
 $g = \{(r, -1), (-r, 1), (a - rb, \omega)\}$ $-1 + 1 = \omega$ $c = \omega$ $d = -1$

$f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + x - m}$ $-x^2 + x - m \geq 0$ $x^2 - x + m \leq 0$ $\Delta = 0$ $b = x^2 + x - m$
 $g(x) = \{a, b\}$ $(a, b) \rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$ $m = \frac{1}{r}$
 $-a^2 + a - \frac{1}{r} = 0$ $-a^2 + a = \frac{1}{r}$ $a + b = \frac{1}{r}$ $a = \frac{1}{r}$

$f(x) = \frac{rx+a}{x^2+qx+b}$ $\frac{rx+a}{x^2+qx+b} = \frac{r}{x-c}$ $a - rc = 1r$ $c = r$ $a = 9$
 $-ac = 1\lambda$
 $g(x) = \frac{r}{x-c}$ $rx^2 + rx + rb = rx^2 + ax - rc - ac$
 $rx^2 + rx + rb = rx^2 + (a - rc)x - ac$

$a - rc = 1r$
 $a = 1r + rc$ $\frac{rb}{r} = \frac{-ac}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{-ac}{r}$ $a + b + c = (9 - r + 9 = 11)$