

آواحاشی - دهم تقریر - 8

12, 20

سوال 1

الف) $f(n) = \sqrt{x|n|}$, $g(n) = x$ $\textcircled{1} x \geq 0 \Rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ $\times$
 $\textcircled{2} x \geq 0 \Rightarrow [0, +\infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ $\checkmark$

ب) $f(n) = \frac{(n+3)(n+1)+n+5}{n^2+5n+7}$ $g(n) = 1$ $g(n) = \mathbb{R}$

$n^2+5n+7 > 0$

$n^2+5n > -7$

$n(n+5) > -7$ $\textcircled{?}$

$n^2+5n+7 \rightarrow \Delta = 25-28 = -3$

ج) $f(n) = \frac{5\sin^2 x - 4\sin x}{5\sin x - 3}$

$g(n) = 5\sin x$ $g(n) = 5\sin x \geq 0$

$5\sin x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \geq 0$

$D_f \cap D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$f(n) = g(n) = 1$

$D_f \cap D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$f(n) = g(n)$

$f(n) = \frac{5\sin^2 x - 4\sin x}{5\sin x - 3} = 5\sin x$

$5\sin^2 x - 4\sin x = 0$

$5\sin x (5\sin x - 4) \geq 0$

$5\sin x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \geq 0$

$5\sin x - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \geq \frac{4}{5}$

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

$|n| \neq 0$

$\frac{x}{|x|} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$ $|x| > 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$\frac{|x|}{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x| \geq 0$ $x > 0 \Rightarrow D_g = [0, +\infty)$ $x \neq 0$

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$ $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$

$\frac{x}{|x|} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$ $|x| > 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$\frac{|x|}{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x| \geq 0$ $x > 0 \Rightarrow D_g = [0, +\infty)$ $x \neq 0$

نیازی به تعیین علامت نیست!

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سوال 2

1) $f(n) = \left\lfloor \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \right\rfloor$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$g(n) = [n - [n]]$

$D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$D_f \cap D_g = \mathbb{R}$

2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} & x \neq 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$

$g(x) = x^2 + x$

$x^2 + x \geq 0$ $x(x+1) \geq 0$

$\frac{-1}{+1} \frac{0}{-1} \frac{+}{+}$

$D_g = [0, +\infty) \cup [-1, -\infty)$

$\frac{x(x^2-1)}{x-1} \geq 0$ $x(x^2-1) \geq 0$

$x \geq \pm 1$ $x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$

$D_f = [-1, +\infty) - \{1\}$

3) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[2x]}$

$[2x] = 0$

$D_f = [0, 1] - \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$

$g(n) = \frac{1}{2[n]}$

$D_g = [0, 1]$

$2[n] = 0$

$[n] = 0$

$g(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|n| - n}}$

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

$x - |x| > 0$

$x > |x| \Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$

$|n| - n > 0$

$|n| > n \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}^-$

$$f(n) \Rightarrow f(n) + g(n) = n^r + n + 1$$

$$+ f(n) - g(n) = n^r - n - 1$$

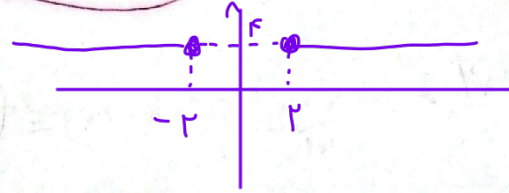
$$r f(n) = r n^r + r \rightarrow f(n) = n^r + 1$$

$$g(n) = n$$

$$f^r(x) - g^r(n) \Rightarrow (n^r + 1)^r - n^r$$

$$n^r - 1 - n^r + r n^r = \overline{n^r + 1 + n^r}$$

$$n^r + r n^{r+1} - n^r = n^r + n^{r+1}$$



$$n^r - \varepsilon > 0 \quad n^r > \varepsilon \quad \frac{-r}{4} \quad \frac{+r}{1} +$$

$$(n-r)(n+r) > 0 \quad [-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty) \Rightarrow D_f = D_g \Rightarrow (-\infty, -r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$f \times g = n^r - (n^r - \varepsilon) = \varepsilon$$

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

$$x^r - mx + n = r x^r - m x + a \Rightarrow m = r$$

$$n = a$$

$$ax + r = x - b \quad r(x^r - \frac{r}{r} x - \frac{a}{r})$$

$$f(g) = \frac{x-b}{r x^r - m x + a}$$

$$\frac{ax+r}{1} = \frac{r x^r - m x + a}{r}$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-r \quad n = -\frac{a}{r} \quad m = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$a n - n = -b - r$$

$$n(a-1) = -(b+r) \quad n = \frac{-(b+r)}{a-1}$$

$$am - bn = \frac{r}{r} + 1 = \frac{r}{r} + 1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{1^r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{bx+r}{ax+b}$$

$$\frac{bx+r}{ax+b} = c \Rightarrow bx+r = acx+bc$$

$$g(x) = c$$

$$Dg = \mathbb{R} - \{a\}$$

$$bx - acx = bc - r$$

$$x(b-ac) = bc-r$$

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

$$bc=r \quad ac=b \rightarrow ac^r=r \rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

$$\frac{rg}{f+g} \Rightarrow g = \frac{(1, \varepsilon)(1, 4)(-1, -2)(\infty, 0)}{r+1 = (-1, 1)(1, 1)(1, -2)(0, 0)}$$

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

$$rg = \{(1, 1)(1, 1)(-1, -1)(\infty, 0)\}$$

$$f \cdot g = \{(-1, -1)(1, 1)(1, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\frac{rg}{f+g} = \{(-1, \varepsilon)(1, 1)(1, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\begin{cases} r - rb = 1 \\ -r - rb = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ -rb = \varepsilon \end{cases} \rightarrow b = -r$$

$$-1 + a = r \quad (1, -1) = (1, a) \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$a - rb = c$$

$$-1 - r(-r) = c \rightarrow c = r - 1 \Rightarrow c \neq 0$$

$$a + c = -1 + a = \varepsilon$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{-(n^2 - n + m)} \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$g(n) = f(a, b)$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{-(n - \frac{1}{2})^2}$$

$$(n-a)(n-b)$$

$$n^2 - (a+b)n + ab$$

$$-a+b = +1 \rightarrow a+b = 1$$

$$a < \frac{1}{2} \\ b < 0 \rightarrow a < \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$n \neq c$$

$$(n+4)^2 = n^2 + 4n + 4 = b \Rightarrow b = 4$$

$$a+b+c = 4+4-4 = 4$$

$$c = -4 \\ a = 4$$

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