

کلاس: نعم دقت

با استفاده از روش کتبی شماره: ۲۸

نام و نام خانوادگی: آلاء صاه پیری (۲۰)

۱  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & x > a \\ ax - 4 & x \leq a \end{cases}$   $a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 4 \rightarrow 2a = -4 \rightarrow a = -2$  جواب

۲  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b}$   $g(x) = 2x + b$  متقاطع  $f(1) = ?$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{1+a}{2-b} = \frac{2+b}{2-b} \rightarrow 1-a = 2+b \rightarrow a = -b-1$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{1+a}{2-b} = \frac{2+b}{2-b} \rightarrow 1-a = 2+b \rightarrow a = -b-1$   
 $\rightarrow a = -b-1$   $\rightarrow a = 11$   $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 11}{2x + 1}$   
 $f(1) = \frac{1+11}{2+1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$  جواب

۳  $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{2x^2+ax+b}$   $D_f = R - \{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}\}$   $f(1) = ?$   
 $\rightarrow 2x^2 + ax + b = 0$   $x = -1 \rightarrow 2 - a + b = 0 \rightarrow a = b + 2$   $x = 1 \rightarrow 2 + a + b = 0 \rightarrow a = -b - 2$   
 $a = b + 2$   $a = -b - 2 \rightarrow b = -2$   $a = 0$   
 $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{2x^2 - 4x - 1}$   $f(1) = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$  جواب

۴  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{-2x^2 + ax + b}$   $D_f = R - \{-1\}$   
 $-2x^2 + ax + b = 0$   $x = -1 \rightarrow -2 - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = a + 2$   
 $a^2 - 4ac = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 4a + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (a+2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -2$   
 $a + b = -2 + 2 = 0$   $b = 0$   $a = -2$   $b = 0$   $\rightarrow b = -1 + 1 \rightarrow b = 0$   
 $a + b = -2 + 0 = -2$   $\rightarrow b = -1 - 1 = -2$  جواب

۵  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)}$   $D_f = R - \{1\}$   
 $x^2 + mx + 1 = 0$   $\Delta < 0$   $b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < 4 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$  جواب  $[-2, 2]$

۶  $f(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x^2}}$   $D_f = ?$   
 $x - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow x^3 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^3 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 1$   
 $x > \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x^2 > 1 \rightarrow x > 1$   $x < -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x^2 < -1$  جواب  $D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty)$

۷  $f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + 2mx + 1}$   $D_f = R$   
 $\rightarrow m > 0$   $\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \leq 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 - 4m \leq 0 \rightarrow 4m(m-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow m - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow m \leq 1$   
 $0 < m \leq 1$   $\rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$  جواب

۸  $f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow 2x - 1 = x^2 + k$   $2x - 1 = x^2 + k \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + k + 1 = 0$   
 $\rightarrow x^2 - 2x + k + 1 = 0$   $\rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$   $\rightarrow 2 + k = 1 + 1 \rightarrow 2 + k = 2 \rightarrow k = 0$   
 $\frac{2x-1}{2x-1} \rightarrow x \neq a \rightarrow 2x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow 2x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$   $a + k = 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$  جواب

کلاس: دهم (مختار)

پایه: ریاضی اول

نام و نام خانوادگی: آلاء ساه پیری

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9x^2 - 4}{3x + 2} & x \neq -\frac{2}{3} \\ 3ax + 2 & x = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = 3x + b$$

$$3ax + 2 = 3x + b \quad x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-2a + 2 = -2 + b$$

$$2a + b = 4$$

$$3a - 2 = 4 \rightarrow 3a = 6 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$3x + b = \frac{9x^2 - 4}{3x + 2} \rightarrow 3x + b = \frac{(3x - 2)(3x + 2)}{3x + 2}$$

$$\rightarrow 3x + b = 3x - 2 \rightarrow b = -2$$

$$a - b = 2 - (-2) \rightarrow a - b = 2 + 2 = 4 \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} & x \neq 2 \\ 2a^x + ax & x = 2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x + 2 = 2a^x + ax \quad x = 2 \rightarrow 2 + 2 = 2a^2 + 2a$$

$$4 = 2a^2 + 2a \xrightarrow{\div 2} 2 = a^2 + a \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (a + 2)(a - 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = x + 2 \rightarrow x^2 - 4 = (x - 2)(x + 2) \rightarrow x^2 - 4 = x^2 - 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow a = -2 \quad \vee \quad a = 1$$

جواب