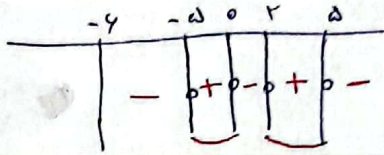


شماره، $f(x)$ در $x = -5$ ، $x = 5$ ، $x = 0$ منفرجه شود.

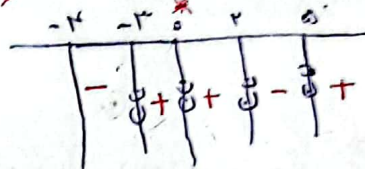
$$y = \sqrt{x f(x)} \geq 0 \rightarrow x f(x) \geq 0$$



$$D_f = [-5, 0] \cup [2, 5]$$

شماره، $f(x)$ و x باید مختلف علامت باشند تا زیر رادیکال مثبت شود و در ناحیه $x > 0$ مثبت باشد.

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{-x}{f(x)}} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x}{f(x)} \geq 0$$



$$D_f = (-4, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup (5, +\infty)$$

تعداد اعداد صحیح: بی نهایت

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

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 + 4 + 2f(2) \rightarrow f(2) = 4 - 4 + 4 + 2f(2) \rightarrow -f(2) = 4 \rightarrow f(2) = -4$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 4 - 4 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - 2x \rightarrow f(-2) = (-2)^2 - 2(-2) = 4 + 4 = 8$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - \sqrt{x+4} & ; x \geq 2 \\ 2x+3 & ; x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 = 5 \rightarrow f(1) = 5$$

$$f(5) = 5 - \sqrt{5+4} = 5 - 3 = 2 \rightarrow f(5) = 2$$

$$f(2) = 2 \cdot 2 + 3 = 7$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 - bx + 2 \quad f(x-1) - f(x) = 4x+2 \quad a-b=?$$

$$f(x-1) = a(x-1)^2 - b(x-1) + 2 = ax^2 - 2ax + a - bx + b + 2$$

$$ax^2 - 2ax + a - bx + b + 2 - (ax^2 - bx + 2) = 4x + 2$$

$$-2ax + a - b + b = 4x + 2 \rightarrow -2ax = 4x + 2 \rightarrow -2a = 4 \rightarrow a = -2$$

$$a + b = 2 \rightarrow -2 + b = 2 \rightarrow b = 4 \quad a - b = -2 - 4 = -6$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 5}{x^2 + 2x + 4} \quad f(\sqrt{3}-2) = ?$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2 - 4 + 5}{(x+2)^2 - 2 + 4} = \frac{(x+2)^2 + 1}{(x+2)^2 + 2}$$

$$\rightarrow f(\sqrt{3}-2) = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-2+2)^2 + 1}{(\sqrt{3}-2+2)^2 + 2} = \frac{3 + 1}{3 + 2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{3+1}{3+2} = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

کلاس : دختر دهم

بابت تشریحی نمره : ۷

نام خانوادگی : آلا ساهیری

$$f(x - \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{x^r + 1}{x^r} \rightarrow \frac{x^r}{x^r} + \frac{1}{x^r} = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r} \rightarrow f(n - \frac{1}{n}) = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r}$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{n})^r = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r} - r \rightarrow x^r + \frac{1}{x^r} - r + r = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r} + r \rightarrow f(\underbrace{x - \frac{1}{n}}_a) = (\underbrace{x - \frac{1}{n}}_a)^r + r$$

$$f(a) = a^r + r \rightarrow f(3) = (3)^r + r \rightarrow f(-2) = 9 + 2 = 11 \text{ جواب}$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{9 - n^2}, \quad f(n) = \{(2, 0), (1, -2), (0, 2), (3, 0)\}$$

$$g(n) = \{(2, \sqrt{5}), (1, \sqrt{8}), (0, 3)\}$$

$$\frac{f}{g} = \{(2, \frac{0}{\sqrt{5}}), (1, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{8}}), (0, \frac{2}{3})\}$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = \{(2, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{0}), (1, \frac{\sqrt{8}}{-2}), (0, \frac{3}{2})\}$$

الف) $\frac{f}{g}$

ب) $\frac{g}{f}$

$$2f(n) \rightarrow \{(2, 2), (3, 0), (-5, 4), (1, -2)\}$$

$$f(n) + 1 \rightarrow \{(2, 2), (3, 0), (-5, 4), (1, -1)\}$$

$$3f^r(n) + 1 \rightarrow f^r(n) = \{(2, 1), (3, 0), (-5, 4), (1, 2)\}$$

$$3f^r(n) = \{(2, 3), (3, 0), (-5, 12), (1, 6)\}$$

$$3f^r(n) + 1 = \{(2, 4), (3, 1), (-5, 13), (1, 7)\}$$

$$f(2x) = \{(1, 1), (\frac{3}{2}, 0), (-\frac{5}{2}, 4), (\frac{1}{2}, -2)\}$$

$$f(n) = \{(2, 2), (3, 0), (1, 4), (5, 2)\}, \quad g(n) = \{(1, 0), (2, 1), (-1, 4), (-2, -3), (3, -1)\}$$

$$f - g = \{(1, 4), (2, 2), (3, 2)\}$$

$$\frac{f}{g} = \{(2, 6), (1, \frac{4}{-3}), (3, -2)\}$$

$$2f = \{(2, 4), (3, 0), (1, 8), (2, 2), (5, 4)\}$$