

الف) $\begin{cases} D_f = [-\infty, +\infty) \\ D_g = \mathbb{R}_1 \end{cases}$ (برابر نیستند)

ب) $\begin{cases} D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \\ D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \Rightarrow 1 \\ x < 0 \Rightarrow -1 \end{cases}$ (برابرند)

ج) $\begin{cases} g(x) = 1 \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}_1 \\ \ominus \text{ دایره یکتا} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) = 1$
 $f(x) \sim r \sin x - r \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq \frac{r}{r} (1 \cdot \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}_1$
 د) $\begin{cases} f(x) \sim r \sin x \\ g(x) \sim D_g = \mathbb{R}_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) = r \sin x$ (برابرند)

الف) $\left[\frac{x^r}{x^r+1} \right] = \left[\frac{x^r+1-1}{x^r+1} \right] = \left[1 - \frac{1}{x^r+1} \right] = 0, [x - [x]] = 0$ (دایره یکتا برابرند)
 $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R}_1$

ب) $\frac{1}{[rx]} \xrightarrow{D_f} (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$ $\frac{1}{r[x]} \xrightarrow{D_g} (-\infty, 0) \cup [1, +\infty)$ (دایره یکتا برابرند در بعضی نقاط)
 ج) $D_f = \emptyset, D_g = (-\infty, 0)$ (برابر نیستند)

د) $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R}_1$ (برابرند)

$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = x^r + x + 1 \\ f(x) - g(x) = x^r - x + 1 \end{cases}$
 $r f(x) = r x^r + r \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{r x^r + r}{r} = \frac{x^r(x^r+1)}{x} = x^r+1 = f(x)$
 $x^r+1 + g(x) = x^r+x+1 \rightarrow g(x) = x^r+x+1-1-x^r = x \Rightarrow g(x) = x$
 $f(x) - g(x) = (x^r+1) - x = x^r - x + 1 = x^r - x + 1$

$f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2-4}$ $\rightarrow x^2-4 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+2) \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq -2 \text{ or } x \geq 2$
 $g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2-4}$
 $f \times g = (x - \sqrt{x^2-4})(x + \sqrt{x^2-4}) = x^2 - (x^2-4) = 4 \Rightarrow f \times g = 4$

$f(x) = g(x)$
 ۲) $D_f \Rightarrow x^2 - m x + n \sim (x + \frac{m}{2})(x - 1) \rightarrow m = -\frac{m}{2}, n = +\frac{m}{2}$
 ۱) $D_g \Rightarrow r x^2 - r x - 1 \sim x^2 - r x - 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{r}{2} + 1 \\ x = -\frac{r}{2} - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{r}{2} - 1, \frac{r}{2} + 1 \right\}$

۳) $\Rightarrow \frac{x-b}{r(x^2-\frac{r}{2}x-\frac{r}{2})} = \frac{ax+r}{x^2-mx+n} \Rightarrow x-b = \frac{r}{2}ax + \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$
 $\Rightarrow am - bn = \left(\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{r}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{r}{2} \times \frac{r}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{r^2}{4}$
 $\frac{r}{2} - 10 = \frac{r^2-4}{4} = \frac{-4\sqrt{r}}{4}$

$$f(x) = \frac{bx+r}{\lambda x+b}, \quad g(x) = c \leadsto f(x) = g(x) \leadsto \frac{bx+r}{\lambda x+b} = c \Rightarrow bx+r = \lambda xc + bc$$

$$\begin{cases} b = \lambda c \rightarrow c = \frac{b}{\lambda} \\ r = bc \Rightarrow r = \frac{b^2}{\lambda} = 12 \\ b = \pm r \end{cases}$$

$$c = \frac{b}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{\pm r}{\lambda} \leadsto \boxed{\frac{\pm 1}{r}}$$

$$\lambda x + b \neq 0 \rightarrow \lambda x \pm r \neq 0 \leadsto \lambda x \neq \pm r \rightarrow x \neq \frac{\pm 1}{r} = a \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\pm \frac{1}{r} \times \pm r}{\pm \frac{1}{r}} = \pm r}$$

$$rf-1 = \{(-1, r), (r, r), (r, -r), (0, \frac{1}{r})\} \rightarrow f = \{(-1, r), (r, r), (r, -r), (0, \frac{1}{r})\}$$

$$g = \{(r, r), (r, r), (-1, -r), (0, 0)\}$$

$$rg \leadsto \{(r, r), (r, r), (-1, -r)\} = \{(r, r), (r, r), (-1, -r)\}$$

$$f+g \leadsto \{(r, r), (r, r), (-1, -r)\} \quad R_f = \{1, r, r\}$$

Y

$$f = \left\{ \underbrace{(r, a)}_{(1)}, \underbrace{(-r, ra-rb)}_{(2)}, \underbrace{(c, a)}_{(3)}, \underbrace{(r, d)}_{(4)} \right\} \quad g = \left\{ \underbrace{(r, -1)}_{(1)}, \underbrace{(-r, 1)}_{(2)}, \underbrace{(a-rb, a)}_{(3)} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} a = d = -1 \quad \textcircled{2} ra-rb = -r-rb = 1 \leadsto -rb = r \rightarrow b = -r \quad \textcircled{3} a-rb = -1+r = a$$

$$c = a$$

$$d + c = -1 + a = r$$

A

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4m = 0 \leadsto m = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{-x^2+x-\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} = a$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 0 = b$$

$$* a+b = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

9

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

$$f(x) = \frac{rx+a}{x^2+4x+b} \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow b = 9 \rightarrow D_f = D_g \rightarrow c = -r$$

$$\begin{cases} rx+a = r(x-c) \rightarrow rx+a = rx-rc \rightarrow a = -rc \\ rx+a = r(x-c) \rightarrow rx+a = rx-rc \rightarrow a = -rc \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{rx+a}{x+r} = r \rightarrow rx+a = r(x+r) \rightarrow a = r$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b+c = 9+9-r = 17$$

1.