

الف) برابر نیستند $D_f \subseteq [0, +\infty)$ $D_g \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

ب) برابرند $\frac{x^2 + \varepsilon x + \varepsilon^2 + x + \varepsilon}{x^2 + \omega x + \nu} = \frac{x^2 + \omega x + \nu}{x^2 + \omega x + \nu} = 1$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 2\omega^2 - 4(1)(\nu) = 2\omega^2 - 4\nu < 0$
 عبارت بیع b منفی می شود و همواره مثبت است $(D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R})$

همواره درست $2 \sin x (2 \sin x - 3) \neq 0 \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq \frac{3}{2}$
 $2 \sin x - 3 \rightarrow \sin x \neq \frac{3}{2}$
 $\hookrightarrow 2 \sin x$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 $f(x) = g(x) = \pm 1$
 برابرند

الف) برابرند $x^2 + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \neq -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 همواره درست $0 < \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} < 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 0$
 $D_g = \mathbb{R}$, $0 < x - [x] < 1 \rightarrow g(x) = 0$

ب) برابر نیستند $x \geq 1, \omega \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$x - |x| > 0 \rightarrow x > |x| \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$
 $|x| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x| > x \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}^-$
 برابر نیستند

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

$\begin{cases} f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1 \\ f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \end{cases}$

$2f(x) = 2x^2 + 2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 1$

$g(x) = x^2 + x + 1 - x^2 - 1 = x$

$f'(x) - g'(x) = (x^2 + 1)' - x' = 2x + 0 - 1 = 2x - 1 = x^2 + x^2 + 1$

$x^2 - \varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > \varepsilon \rightarrow x > \sqrt{\varepsilon}$
 $x < -\sqrt{\varepsilon}$

$D_f = D_g \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = (-\infty, -\sqrt{\varepsilon}] \cup [\sqrt{\varepsilon}, +\infty)$

$f \times g = (x - \sqrt{x^2 - \varepsilon})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - \varepsilon}) = x^2 - (x^2 - \varepsilon) = x^2 - x^2 + \varepsilon = \varepsilon$

$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \left(\frac{ax + r}{x^2 - mx + n} \right) = \frac{x - b}{2x^2 - 3x - \omega} \rightarrow \frac{r(ax + r)}{x^2 - mx + n} = \frac{x - b}{2x^2 - 3x - \omega}$

$ra = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$

$-b = \varepsilon \rightarrow b = -\varepsilon$

$-2m = -3 \rightarrow m = \frac{-3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$rn = -\omega \rightarrow n = \frac{-\omega}{r}$

$am - bn = \left(\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{3}{2} \right) - \left(-\varepsilon \left(\frac{-\omega}{r} \right) \right) = \frac{3}{2r} - 10 = \frac{3 - \varepsilon \omega}{2r} = \frac{3 - 9}{2} = -3$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{r}{b} \rightarrow b^2 = r \times a = 1r \rightarrow b = \pm \sqrt{1r} = \pm \epsilon$$

← تابع خطی است

$$b = \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon m + r}{\Lambda m + \epsilon} = \frac{r(r_{m+1})}{r \epsilon (r_{m+1})} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Lambda m + \epsilon \neq 0 \rightarrow \Lambda m \neq -\epsilon \rightarrow m \neq -\frac{\epsilon}{\Lambda} \rightarrow m \neq -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$b = -\epsilon \rightarrow \frac{-\epsilon m + r}{\Lambda m - \epsilon} = \frac{r(-r_{m+1})}{r \epsilon (-r_{m+1})} = -\frac{r}{\epsilon} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Lambda m - \epsilon \neq 0 \rightarrow \Lambda m \neq \epsilon \rightarrow m \neq \frac{\epsilon}{\Lambda} \rightarrow m \neq \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r} \times \epsilon}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{-\epsilon}{1} = -\epsilon \\ \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \times (-\epsilon)}{-\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{-\frac{\epsilon}{r}}{-\frac{1}{r}} = \epsilon \end{array} \right\}$$

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

$$D_g = \{r, r, -1, a\} \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = \{-1, r, 0\}$$

$$\frac{r_g}{f+g} = \{(-1, \epsilon), (r, 1), (r, r)\} \rightarrow R_{\frac{r_g}{f+g}} = \{1, r, \epsilon\}$$

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$$a = d = -1$$

$$r_a - r_b = 1 \rightarrow -r - r_b = 1 \rightarrow -r_b = 1 + r \rightarrow b = -\frac{1+r}{r} = -r$$

$$a - r_b = c \rightarrow c = -1 + r = a$$

$$d + c = -1 + a = \epsilon$$

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

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow g(x) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right) \right\}$$

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

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$$(x-c)^2 = x^2 + c^2 - 2cx = x^2 + 9x + b$$

$$-2c = 9 \rightarrow c = -\frac{9}{2} = -r$$

$$b = c^2 \rightarrow b = (-r)^2 = 9$$

$$\frac{r_{m+a}}{x^2 + 9x + 9} = \frac{r \left(x + \frac{a}{r} \right)}{\underbrace{(x+r)}_{1} \underbrace{(x+r)}_{1}} \rightarrow x + \frac{a}{r} = x + r \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = r \rightarrow a = r \times r = 9$$

$$a + b + c = 9 + 9 - r = 1r$$

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