

نام خدا

کتاب ریاضیات

1)

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$, $g(x) = x$
 $[0, +\infty) \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}$ ~~در این مجموعه~~

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x+1) + x + 5}{x^2 + 4x + 7}$, $g(x) = 1$
 (مخرج را در صورت ضرب می‌کنیم)

$\Delta = 4 \cdot 7 - 5^2 = -3$

$x^2 + 4x + 7 = x^2 + 4x + 7$

$\frac{x^2 + 4x + 7}{x^2 + 4x + 7} = 1$

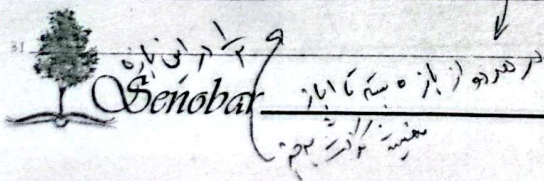
ج) $f(x) = \frac{r \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x}{r \sin x - r}$, $g(x) = r \sin x$

$r \sin x - r \neq 0$ $r \sin x (r \sin x - r)$
 $r \sin x \neq r$
 $\sin x \neq \frac{r}{r}$
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$ ✓

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$, $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$
 $\frac{-1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{-1/r} = \frac{1}{r}$
 $\frac{-1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{-1/r} = \frac{1}{r}$
 $\frac{-1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{-1/r} = \frac{1}{r}$

ه) الف) $f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right]$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{r[x]}$
 $\left[\frac{0}{1} \right] = 0$ ~~در این مجموعه~~
 نه تعریف نشده

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[rx]}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{r[x]}$
 $r \times \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1$ $\frac{1}{[1/r]}$
 $r \times 0 = 0 \rightarrow$ تعریف نشده



$$r) \text{ 2) } f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}}, g(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12n-n}}$$

$$\sqrt{n-1} \rightarrow -r \rightarrow \sqrt{n-1}$$

$$n-1 > 0$$

$$n > 1 \text{ ناسن}$$

$$\sqrt{12n-n} \rightarrow -r \rightarrow \sqrt{12n-n}$$

$$12n-n > 0$$

$$12n > n$$

$$3) f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^r - n}{n-1} & ; n \neq 1 \\ r & ; n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = n^r + n$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$-rg(n) = -rn$$

$$rf(n) = rn^r + r \quad f(n) = n^r + 1$$

$$g(n) = n$$

$$f'(n) - g'(n) = ? \quad (n^r + 1)' - (n)' = n^r + rn^r + 1 - n^r = n^r + n^r + 1$$

$$f(n) = ? \quad n^r + 1$$

$$g(n) = ? \quad n$$

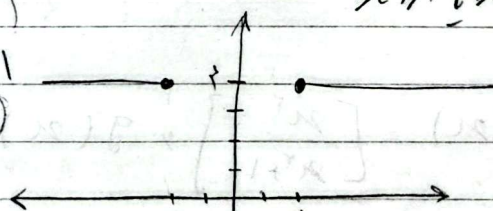
$$r) f(n) = n - \sqrt{n^r - f}, g(n) = n + \sqrt{n^r - f}$$

$$f, g \quad (n - \sqrt{n^r - f})(n + \sqrt{n^r - f})$$

$$n^r - (\sqrt{n^r - f})^2$$

$$n^r - |n^r - f|$$

$$n^r - n^r + f$$



$$a) f(n) = \frac{an + r}{n^r - mn + n}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{n-b}{n^r - mn - a}$$

$$an - bn = ? \quad \frac{an - bn}{f} = \frac{an - bn}{f}$$

$$m = 1/a$$

$$n = -r/a$$

$$r(n^r - 1/a n - r/a)$$

$$\Delta = 9 - f^2 - 4x^2 = f^2$$

$$\frac{r \pm \sqrt{f^2}}{f} = \frac{1}{f} \pm \frac{f}{f}$$

$$\frac{r}{f} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$r/a = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$1/a n + f = n - b$$

$$a = \frac{1}{f} \quad b = -f$$

$$(n - r/a) (n+1)$$

$$n^r - 1/a n - r/a$$



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

$g(x) = c$

1/10/20

$\frac{-f+r}{am-f} = \frac{-r}{+f} = \left(\frac{1}{f}\right) \frac{f+r}{am+f} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1f} = \left(\frac{1}{f}\right) Dg = R - \{a\}$

$\frac{ab}{c} = ? \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{bx+r}{ax+b}$

$r-b = (1-b)x$

$x = \frac{r-b}{1-b}$

$a = \pm \frac{1}{f}$

$a = \frac{-b}{1}$

$\frac{b}{1} = \frac{r}{b}$

$1a = -b$

$b' = 14$

$b = -1a$

$b = \pm 14$

$1x+b=0$

$1x = -b$

$x = \frac{-b}{1} = a$

$Dg = R - \left\{ \frac{-b}{1} \right\}$

v) $rf-1 = \left\{ (-1, r), (r, 1), (r, -b), (0, 0) \right\}$

$(-1, r), (r, 1), (r, -b), (0, \frac{1}{r})$

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

$(r, 1), (r, 1), (-1, -1), (0, 0)$

$\frac{rg}{frg} = \left\{ (r, \frac{1}{1}), (r, \frac{1}{f}), (-1, \frac{-1}{-1}) \right\}$

$x = \left\{ \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{f}, \frac{-1}{-1} \right\} = \{1, r, f\}$

1) $f = \left\{ (r, a), (-r, ra-rb), (c, d), (r, d) \right\}$

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$g = \left\{ (r, -1), (-r, 1), (a-rb, a) \right\}$

$a = d = -1$

$d+c=?$

$ra-rb=1$

$a-rb=c$

$-1+d=f$

$ra-rb=f$

$-1+f=c$

$b=-r$

$c=a$



Senobar

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

$$-x^2 + x - m = 0$$

(a, b) is (a, b)

$$g(x) = \left\{ \log_b \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right\}$$

$$-x^2 + x - m = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4(-1)(-m) = 1 - 4m$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 1 - 4m = 0 \rightarrow 4m = 1 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a + b = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + 0 = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$-x^2 + x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$-(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}) = 0$$

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

$$10) f(x) = \frac{rx + a}{x^2 + 4x + b}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + b$$

$$(x-c)(kx+l)$$

$$\frac{rx}{x^2 + 4x} = \frac{r}{x+4}$$

$$x-c) \text{ divide } x^2 + 4x + b = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + b = 0$$

$$c^2 + 4c + b = 0$$

$$x+4 = x-c$$

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

$$x \neq c$$

$$x \neq c$$

$$c^2 + 4c - 4c - c^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{rx+a}{x^2+4x+b}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + b$$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{0} = \frac{-4}{-4} = -1$$

$$\frac{rx+a}{x^2+4x+b} = \frac{r}{x-c}$$

$$rx^2 - rcx + 4rx - ac = rx^2 + 4rx + b$$

$$(a-rc)x - ac = 4rx + b$$

$$a-rc - 4r = -ac = rb \rightarrow 0 = rb \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$a = 4r + rc - ((4r+rc)x - ac) = rb$$

$$-4rc - rc^2 = rb$$

$$b = -4rc - rc^2 \xrightarrow{\times 1} -b = 4rc + rc^2$$

$$\frac{rx+a}{x^2+4x+b} \xrightarrow{r/x}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + b$$

$$x-c$$

$$rx+a = r$$

$$a = 0$$

$$a-rc = 4r$$

$$-rc = 4r$$

$$c = -4$$

