

نام خدا

کتاب ریاضیات

۱)

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$, $g(x) = x$

$[0, +\infty)$ $\mathbb{R}$ $\times$ در این مجموعه

ب) $f(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1) + x + 1}{x^2 + 4x + 1}$, $g(x) = 1$

$\Delta = 16 - 4 \times 1 = -3$

$x^2 + 4x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 1$

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

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

$r \sin x - r \neq 0$

$r \sin x \neq r$

$\sin x \neq \frac{r}{r}$

$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

$r \sin x (r \sin x - r)$

$r \sin x - r \neq 0$

د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$, $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$

$\frac{-1}{r}$ $\frac{1}{r}$

$|\frac{-1}{r}|$

$\frac{-1}{r}$

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$\frac{1}{r}$

ه) الف) $f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right]$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{r[x]}$

$\left[\frac{0}{1} \right] = 0$

نه تقریب نشد

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[rx]}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{r[x]}$

$r \times \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1$

$\left[\frac{1}{r} \right]$

$r \times 0 = 0$

$\rightarrow$ تقریب نشد



Senobar

کتابخانه

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

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

$$n-1 > 0$$

$$n > 1 \text{ ناسن}$$

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

$$12n-n > 0$$

$$12n > n$$

$$2) f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^r - n}{n-1} & ; n \neq 1 \\ r & ; n = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$g(n) = n$$

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

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

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

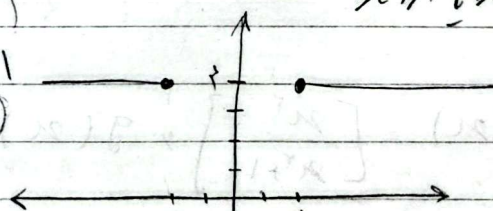
$$r) f(n) = n - \sqrt{n^r - f}, g(n) = n + \sqrt{n^r - f}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$am - bn = ? \quad \frac{-r}{f}$$

$$m = 1/a$$

$$n = -r/a$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$g(x) = c$$

h₁, h₂, h₃

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$1a = -b$$

$$b^2 = 14$$

$$b = -1a$$

$$b = \pm 1^4$$

$$1x+b=0$$

$$1x = -b$$

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

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

$$VI) f^{-1} = \left\{ (-1, r), (r, 1), (r, -b), (0, 0) \right\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a = d = -1$$

$$d \neq c = ?$$

$$ra-rb=1$$

$$a-rb=c$$

$$-1+d=f$$

$$ra-rb=f$$

$$-1+f=c$$

$$b = -r$$

$$c = a$$



Senobar

$$a) f(x) = \sqrt{-x^r + x - m} \quad -x^r + x - m = 0 \quad (a, b) \text{ is } (a, b)$$

$$g(x) = \left\{ (a+b) \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$a+b = ?$$

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

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

$$\Delta = 1 - 1^2 \times -1 \times -m = 1 - 1^2 m$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 1 - 1^2 m = 0 \rightarrow 1^2 m = 1$$

$$m = \frac{1}{1^2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$x^r+4x+b$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{div}} (x-c)(kx+l)$$

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

$$x-c) \text{ divide } \frac{rx}{x^r+4x+b}$$

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

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

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

$$x+4 = x-4$$

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

$$x \neq c$$

$$x \neq c$$

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

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

$$x^r+4x+b$$

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

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

$$rx^r - rcx + 4x - ac = rx^r + 4x + b$$

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

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

$$a = 4 + rc \quad -((4+rc)xc) = b$$

$$-4rc - rc^2 = b$$

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

$$\frac{rx+a}{x^r+4x+b} \xrightarrow{\text{div}} \frac{rx+a}{x-c}$$

$$\frac{rx+a}{x^r+4x+b} \xrightarrow{\text{div}} \frac{rx+a}{x-c}$$

$$rx+a = r$$

$$a = 0$$

$$a-rc = 4$$

$$-rc = 4$$

$$c = -4$$

