

الف) $D_f \rightarrow f_{(a_1)} = \sqrt{a_1} \sqrt{a_1} \rightarrow$ عبارت ساده است $\Rightarrow D_f \neq D_g$ $\rightarrow \frac{a_1}{-} \rightarrow D_f = [0, +\infty)$ برابر نیست (x)	ج) دامنه برابر $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ و $D_f = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $\rightarrow \sqrt{a_1} \sin a_1 \neq \sqrt{a_1} \Rightarrow \sin a_1 \neq \sqrt{a_1}$ $f_{(a_1)} = \sqrt{a_1} \sin a_1 = \sqrt{a_1} \sin a_1 = g_{(a_1)}$ برابر نیست (x)	۱
ب) $D_g = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ تابعی ساده $\Rightarrow \frac{(a_1+3)(a_1+1)+a_1+4}{a_1^2+4a_1+3+a_1+4} = 1 = g_{(a_1)}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ تابعی ساده $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $\rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 10 - 21 < 0$ ریشه ندارد	د) $D_f = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ تابعی ساده $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ تابعی ساده $\Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$ برابر نیست (x)	۲
الف) $\frac{a_1^2}{a_1^2+1} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ چون $a_1^2+1 \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow f_{(a_1)} = g_{(a_1)}$ $\rightarrow \frac{a_1^2}{a_1^2+1} < 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{a_1^2}{a_1^2+1} = 0 \rightarrow a_1 = 0$ از واقع است	ج) $a_1 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow a_1 > 1$ $\Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$ $\rightarrow a_1 - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a_1 < 1$ $\Rightarrow D_g = (-\infty, 0)$ برابر نیست (x)	۳
ب) $D_f \rightarrow$ تابعی ساده $\Rightarrow [a_1] = 0 \rightarrow 0 < a_1 < 1 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$ $D_g \rightarrow$ تابعی ساده $\Rightarrow [a_1] = 0 \rightarrow 0 < a_1 < 1 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$ برابر نیست (x)	د) $f_{(a_1)} = \frac{a_1^2 - a_1}{a_1 - 1} = \frac{a_1(a_1 - 1)}{a_1 - 1} = a_1$ $(a_1 \neq 1)$ $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R}$ برابر نیست (x)	۴
$f_{(a_1)} + g_{(a_1)} = a_1^2 + a_1 + 1$ $f_{(a_1)} - g_{(a_1)} = a_1^2 - a_1 + 1$ $2f_{(a_1)} = 2a_1^2 + 2 \rightarrow f_{(a_1)} = a_1^2 + 1$ $\Rightarrow g_{(a_1)} = a_1$	$f_{(a_1)}^2 - g_{(a_1)}^2 = (a_1^2 + 1)^2 - (a_1)^2 = a_1^4 + 2a_1^2 + 1 - a_1^2 = a_1^4 + a_1^2 + 1 = f_{(a_1)}^2 - g_{(a_1)}^2$ برابر نیست (x)	۵
$a_1^2 \geq 4 \rightarrow a_1^2 - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a_1 \geq 2$ یا $a_1 \leq -2$ $\Rightarrow D_f = D_g = (-\infty, -2) \cup [2, +\infty)$ $= \mathbb{R} - (-2, 2)$	$\sqrt{a_1^2 - 4}$ است نه عبارت جذری که باید به باشد $\Rightarrow D_f = D_g = (-\infty, -2) \cup [2, +\infty)$ برابر نیست (x)	۶
تساوی داشته $\rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{ \frac{1}{2} \}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{ \frac{1}{2} \}$ $\rightarrow 2a_1^2 - 2a_1 - 5$ $\Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$ $\Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$ یا $a_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{33}}{2}$ $\Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$ یا $a_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{33}}{2}$	$\frac{a_1 - b}{2a_1^2 - 2a_1 - 5} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{a_1 - b}{a_1^2 - a_1 - \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{a_1 + 2}{a_1^2 - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}}$ $\Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$ یا $a_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{33}}{2}$ $\Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$ یا $a_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{33}}{2}$	۷

$D_f = D_g = IR - \{a\} \Rightarrow a \text{ باید } \neq \text{ خارج تابع باشد} \rightarrow 1a + b \frac{a}{1} = 0 \rightarrow 1a + b = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{b}{1}$
 $\frac{b+2}{1a+b} = c \xrightarrow{\text{لحزن و ملین}} \frac{1}{ab} \rightarrow b+2 = c(1a+b) \rightarrow 2-bc = 1ca-ba = a(1c-b)$
 $b+2 = 1ca+bc \rightarrow 2-bc = 1ca-ba = a(1c-b)$
 $2-bc = 0 \Rightarrow bc = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{1} = 2 \rightarrow b^2 = 4 \Rightarrow b = \pm 2$
 $1c-b = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{b}{1} \Rightarrow c = \pm 2$
 $a = -\frac{b}{1} \Rightarrow a = \mp 2$
 $a = 2 \Rightarrow c = 2 \Rightarrow b = -2$
 $a = -2 \Rightarrow c = -2 \Rightarrow b = 2$
 $a = 2, c = 2, b = -2$
 $a = -2, c = -2, b = 2$

$f = \{(-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -2), (0, \frac{1}{3})\}$
 $D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g = \{1, 2, 3\}$
 $\frac{f+g}{f+g} = \{(-1, \frac{5}{2}), (2, \frac{5}{2}), (3, \frac{1}{2})\}$
 $R_{f+g} = \{1, 3, 4\}$

$a_1 = 2 \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow f \text{ تابع بودن} \Rightarrow -1 = a = d$
 $a_1 = -3 \rightarrow 1 = 3a - 2b \Rightarrow 1 = 3(-1) - 2b \rightarrow b = -2$
 $y = 5 \rightarrow a - 3b = c \Rightarrow -1 - 3(-2) = c \rightarrow c = 5$
 $d + c = -1 + 5 = 4$

$\sqrt{-(a_1^2 - a_1 + 11)} \rightarrow \sqrt{-(a_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2} \rightarrow (a_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 0 \rightarrow a_1 - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$
 $a_1^2 - 2(\frac{1}{2}a_1) + \frac{1}{4} = (a_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2$
 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a_1 = a$
 $\frac{1}{2} = a$
 $a + b = \frac{1}{2}$

$D_g = IR - \{c\} \Rightarrow D_f = IR - \{c\}$
 $(a+3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -3 \Rightarrow c = -3$
 $b = 9$
 $a^2 + 9a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 9a + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (a+3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -3$
 $a + b + c = 9 + 9 - 3 = 15$