

# النبا میرزایی

الف)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|}$ ,  $g(x) = x$   $x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$  نکره شده  
 $\hookrightarrow D_f = [0, +\infty)$   $\rightarrow D_g = (-\infty, +\infty)$  مساوی نیستند

ب)  $f(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x+1)+8+x}{x^2+\Delta x+\nu} = \frac{x^2+\Delta x+\nu}{x^2+\Delta x+\nu} = 1$   $D_f = \mathbb{R}$   
 $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

ج)  $f(x) = \frac{5\sin^2 x - 4\sin x}{2\sin x - 3}$   $g(x) = 2\sin x$   $D_f = \mathbb{R}$   
 $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{2\sin x (2\sin x - 3)}{2\sin x - 3} = 2\sin x$   $\sin x \neq \frac{3}{2}$   
 مساوی است

د)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$   $\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$   
 $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$   
 مساوی است



۱۳۹۵/۶/۸

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۲۶ تیرماه ۱۳۹۵

بین صفر و یک  
و شنب

۱)  $f(x) = \frac{x^5}{x^5+1}$ ,  $g(x) = [x - \frac{1}{x}]$

→  $f(x)$  از ۰ تا ۱ است  
→  $g(x)$  از  $R$  است

۲)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{1}{2[x]}$

→  $x = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{1}$ ,  $g(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{0}$

→ مساوی است  
→ نتیجه

۳)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$  →  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}$

نتیجه  
→ اگر  $x > 0$   $x - x = 0$   
→ اگر  $x = 0$   $0 - 0 = 0$   
→ اگر  $x < 0$   $x + x < 0$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}}$  →  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}}$

→  $D_g = (-\infty, 0)$

→ مساوی است  
→ نتیجه

۴)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3-x}{x-1} & x \neq 1 \\ 2 & x = 1 \end{cases}$ ,  $g(x) = \sqrt{x+x}$

→  $g(1) = 2\sqrt{2}$

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

→ مساوی است





کتابخانه

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۱۳۳۷ قمری ۲۵

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \cdot g(x) = x \cdot x + 1 \\ f(x) + g(x) = x + x + 1 \end{cases} \quad x$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = (x+1) - x = x+1 + 1$$

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

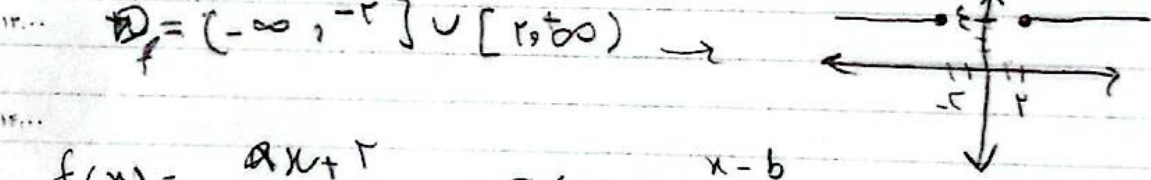
$$x^2 + x + 1 - x - 1 = g(x) \rightarrow g(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - \epsilon} \quad \sqrt{x^2 - \epsilon} \geq 0$$

$$(x - \epsilon)(x + \epsilon) \geq 0$$

برای بازه تعیین

$$(x - \sqrt{x^2 - \epsilon})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - \epsilon}) = x^2 - x^2 + \epsilon = \epsilon \rightarrow y = \epsilon$$



$$f(x) = \frac{ax + r}{x - mx + n}, \quad g(x) = \frac{x - b}{rx - cx - a}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + m + n = 0 \\ \frac{ra}{\epsilon} - m \frac{a}{\epsilon} + n = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{ax + r}{x - \frac{r}{\epsilon}x - \frac{a}{\epsilon}} = \frac{x - b}{rx - cx - a} \rightarrow \frac{ax + \epsilon}{x - rx - a} = \frac{x - b}{rx - cx - a}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \\ b = -\epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$am \cdot bn = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{r}{\epsilon} - \left( \frac{-\epsilon}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{-a}{\epsilon} \right) = \frac{r}{\epsilon} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} = \frac{-\epsilon r}{\epsilon}$$

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

زوم این فال و گذشت افتخار کار است

روز جمعه و شب فرقت یاد است

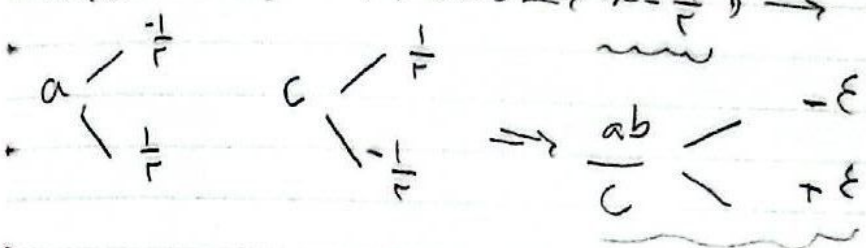


$$f(x) = \frac{bx+2}{ax+b} = c \quad D_g = D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{a\} \quad -4$$

$$ax+b=0 \quad bx+2=c(ax+b) \Rightarrow b = ac, 2 = bc$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{2}{b} \Rightarrow 19 = b^2 \Rightarrow b = \pm \sqrt{19}$$

$$ax+b=0 \xrightarrow{b=\pm\sqrt{19}} ax \pm \sqrt{19} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \mp \frac{1}{a}, \quad b = -\sqrt{19} \Rightarrow ax - \sqrt{19} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{a}$$



$$f^{-1} = \{(-1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 1/3), (0, 1/2)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \{(2, -1), (1, 2), (1/3, 3), (1/2, 0)\}$$

$$g = \{(2, 1), (1, 2), (-1, -2), (3, 1)\}$$

$$\frac{fg}{f+g} = \{(-1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 1/3)\}$$

$$f = \{(2, a), (-2, ca-2b), (c, a), (2, d)\}$$

$$g = \{(2, -1), (-2, 1), (a-2b, a)\}$$

$$\boxed{-1 = a = d} \quad 3a - 2b = 1 \rightarrow -2 - 2b = 1 \rightarrow 2b = -3 \rightarrow b = -3/2$$

$$\rightarrow -1 - 2x - 2 = \boxed{a = c} \quad \boxed{d + c = -1 + a = 2}$$



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

-9

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 4(-1)(-m) = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow x^2 + 4x + b = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow 4 - 4b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -2 \rightarrow \frac{r}{x + 2} = \frac{rx + a}{(x + 2)^2} \rightarrow rx + 4 = rx + a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b + c = 12$$