

نام و نام خانوادگی هجدهم تیرماه پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ... آ. کلاس ... دهم ... دبیرستان ...

برای ...
 الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \rightarrow D_f$ $g(x) = x \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_f \neq D_g \rightarrow$
 ب) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 + 5x + 4} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = 1 \rightarrow D_g = \{1\} \rightarrow D_f \neq D_g \rightarrow$
 ج) $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x - x \sin x}{x \sin x - x} = \frac{x \sin x (x \sin x - 1)}{x \sin x - x} = x \sin x \rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1]$ / $g(x) = x \sin x \rightarrow D_g = [-1, 1]$
 د) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \Rightarrow D_f = D_g$

الف) $f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right] \rightarrow D_f = \{0\}$, $g(x) = [x - [x]] \Rightarrow D_g = \{0\}$
 ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[x]} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{[x]} \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$
 ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \rightarrow x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}} \rightarrow |x|-x > 0 \rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow D_f \neq D_g$
 د) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{x-1} \rightarrow x \neq 1 \\ x-1 \rightarrow x=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = x^2 + x \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_f = D_g$

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

$f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \rightarrow x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \geq 4 \rightarrow x \geq 2, x \leq -2$
 $g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \rightarrow x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \geq 4 \rightarrow x \geq 2, x \leq -2$
 $f \circ g = \{ \dots, (-2, 4), (-2, 4), (2, 4), (2, 4), (4, 4), \dots \}$
 $f \circ g = (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}) = x^2 - \sqrt{x^2 - 4}^2 = x^2 - (x^2 - 4) = 4$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2(a+x)}{x^2(m+x+n)}$, $g(x) = \frac{x-b}{x^2 - 1}$
 $\rightarrow x^2 a - x^2 m + x^2 n = x^2 x^2 - x^2 a - b \rightarrow x^2 m = x^2 \rightarrow m = \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$
 $x^2 a + x^2 = x - b \rightarrow x a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\rightarrow -b = x \rightarrow b = -x$
 $\Rightarrow am - bn = \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{x}{x} - (x^2 \times \frac{x}{x}) = \frac{x}{x} - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$
 $\rightarrow 0, 15 - 15 = -9, 25$

$f(x) = \frac{bx+r}{ax+b} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{r}{b} \rightarrow b^2 = ar \rightarrow b = \pm \sqrt{ar}$	$g(x) = C, D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{a\}$
$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow b = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \frac{rx+r}{ax+\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r(x+1)}{\sqrt{r}(x+1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} / ax+\sqrt{r} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{C} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \times \sqrt{r}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}} = -\sqrt{r}$	$\textcircled{2}$
$\textcircled{2} b = -\sqrt{r} \rightarrow \frac{rx+r}{ax-\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r(-x+1)}{-\sqrt{r}(-x+1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} / ax-\sqrt{r} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{C} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \times (-\sqrt{r})}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}} = -\sqrt{r}$	$\textcircled{3}$
$rf-1 = \{(1, r), (r, r), (r, -a), (a, 0)\} \rightarrow f = \{(-1, r), (r, r), (r, -r), (0, \frac{1}{r})\} \rightarrow D_f = \{-1, r, r, 0\}$ $g = \{(r, r), (r, r), (-1, -r), (a, 0)\} \Rightarrow D_{g \setminus 1} = \{-1, r, r\}$ $\hookrightarrow D_g = \{r, r, -1, 0\}$ $\Rightarrow \{(r, \frac{1}{r+1}), (-1, \frac{-1}{-r+1}), (r, \frac{1}{r+(-1)})\} = \{(r, 1), (-1, r), (r, r)\}$ $R = \{1, r, r\}$	γ
$f = \{(r, a), (-r, ra-rb), (c, a), (r, d)\}$, $g = \{(r, -1), (-r, 1), (a-rb, a)\}$ $a = -1 = d$ $\frac{r}{-1} \cdot rb = 1 \rightarrow -rb = 1+r \rightarrow -rb = r \rightarrow b = -r$ $\frac{a-rb}{-1} = c \rightarrow -1 - (\frac{r}{-1} \cdot -r) = c \rightarrow -1+r = c \rightarrow c = a$ $d+c = -1+a = r$	λ
$D_f \Rightarrow -ax^2+ax-m \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow 1 - (4x-1x-m) = 0 \rightarrow 1-rm = 0 \rightarrow 1 = rm \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r}$ $\hookrightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2+ax-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow -x^2+ax-\frac{1}{r} \geq 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{0}}{-r} = \frac{1}{r}$ $\hookrightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^2 + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}} = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}} = 0$ $\therefore f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow a+b = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$	η
$g(x) = \frac{r}{x-c} \rightarrow x \neq c \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{c\} \rightarrow x^2+4x+9 \rightarrow (x+2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -2$ $f(x) = \frac{rx+a}{x^2+4x+b} \rightarrow x^2+4x+b = (x-c)^2 \rightarrow \frac{rx+a}{x^2-1cx+c^2}$ $\star a+b+c = 1+9-r = 10$ $\textcircled{1}$ $\hookrightarrow x^2+4x+b = x^2-1cx+c^2 \Rightarrow 4 = -r \rightarrow c = -r$ $\hookrightarrow c^2 = b \rightarrow b = 9$ $\frac{rx+a}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{r}{(x+2)^2} \rightarrow rx+a=r \rightarrow (\frac{rx}{x+2}) - r = -a \rightarrow -a = -b \rightarrow a = b$	θ