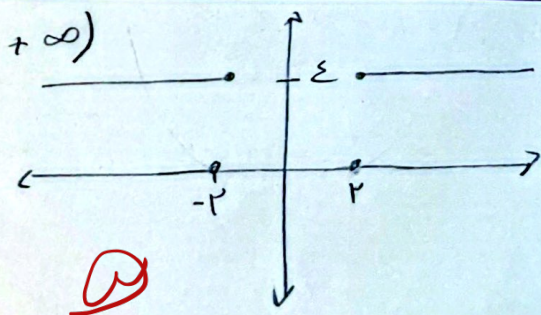


19.10

بازن ریاضی / تکلیف 18 / در فصل 1

1. $f(x) = \frac{x}{ x } \Rightarrow x > 0$ $\partial \checkmark \partial \checkmark \partial \times$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ $g(x) = \frac{ x }{x} \Rightarrow x > 0$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}^+$ $x \checkmark$	2. $f(x) = \frac{\sin x (\sin x - 1)}{\sin x}$ $\sin x$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = \sin x$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $x \checkmark$ $0, \omega$	3. $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x+2) + x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$ $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2 + x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = 1$ $g(x) = 1$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $x \checkmark$ $0, \omega$	4. $f(x) = \sqrt{x x }$ $\partial \checkmark \partial \checkmark \partial \times$ $D_f = [0, +\infty)$ $g(x) = x$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $x \checkmark$ $0, \omega$ $1, \omega$
5. $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = x + 1$ $x^2 - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1)$ $g(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$ $x \checkmark$	6. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - x }}$ $x - x > 0 \Rightarrow x > x$ $D_f = \emptyset$ $g(x) \rightarrow x - x < 0$ $x > x \Rightarrow \partial \times \partial \times \partial \checkmark$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}^-$ $D_g \neq D_f$ $x \checkmark$	7. $f(x) = \frac{1}{[x]}$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{\{x\}}$ $[x] \neq \{x\}$ $D_f \neq D_g$ $x \checkmark$	8. $f(x) = \left[\frac{x}{x+1} \right]$ $f(x) = 0$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = [x - [x]]$ $[x] - [x] = 0$ $g(x) = 0$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $x \checkmark$
9. $f(x) = g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$ $f(x) + g(x) = 2x^2 - 2x + 2$ $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ $g(x) = x$ $f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$ $(x^2 + 1) - (x) = x^2 - x + 1$ $f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$ $x \checkmark$			
10. $f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ $g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ $D_f = x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$ $D_g = x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -1$ $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$ $f \times g = x^2 - (x^2 - 1) = 1$ $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$  $x \checkmark$			
11. $g(x) = \frac{x - b}{x^2 - 2x - 8}$ $f(x) = \frac{ax + r}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$ $x^2 - 2x - 8 = (x - 4)(x + 2)$ $x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x + 1)^2$ $\frac{x - b}{x^2 - 2x - 8} = \frac{ax + r}{(x + 1)^2}$ $x - b = \frac{ax + r}{x + 1}$ $(x - b)(x + 1) = ax + r$ $x^2 + (1 - b)x - b = ax + r$ $1 - b = a$ $-b = r$ $a = 1 - b$ $r = -b$ $f(x) = \frac{(1 - b)x - b}{(x + 1)^2}$ $x \checkmark$			

$$f(m) = \frac{bm+r}{am+b} \quad g(m) = c \quad \frac{bm+r}{am+b} = c \Rightarrow c(am+b) = bm+r \quad \text{①}$$

$$\Rightarrow ac = b, \quad bxc = r, \quad \left(c = \frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$bx \frac{b}{a} = r \Rightarrow \frac{b^2}{a} = r \quad b^2 = ra \quad b = \pm \sqrt{ra} \quad \text{②}$$

$$m=9 \Rightarrow 1a+b = 0 \quad 1a = -b \quad \left(a = -\frac{b}{1}\right)$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\frac{b}{1} \cdot b}{\frac{b}{a}} = (-b) \rightarrow \pm \epsilon \quad \text{③}$$

$$f = \{(1, c), (4, d), (9, e), (1, 0)\} \quad g = \{(-1, e), (4, e), (9, -e), (0, \frac{1}{e})\}$$

$$g(m) = \{(4, e), (1, 4), (-1, -e), (0, 0)\} \quad \frac{fg}{f+g} = \{(-1, 1+e), (1, 1), (4, 1)\} \quad \text{④}$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{-1, 1, 4\}$$

$$R = \{+e, 1, e\} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$f\left(\frac{r}{1}, a\right), \left(-\frac{r}{1}, \frac{ra-rb}{1}\right), (c, d), \left(\frac{r}{1}, d\right) = g(m)\left(\frac{r}{1}-1\right), \left(-\frac{r}{1}, 1\right), (a-rb, d) \quad \text{⑥}$$

$$\frac{ra-rb}{1} = \frac{ra-rb+1}{-r-rb} = 1 \Rightarrow -r+e=1$$

$$d = a = -1 \\ b = -r \\ a = d = -1 \\ c = d$$

$$-1 - (rx-r) = -1 - (rx-r) = -1 - rx + r = -1 - rx + 1 = -rx = -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{r} \\ d+c = d-1 = \delta \quad \text{⑦}$$

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

$$g(m) = \{(a, b)\}$$

$$a+b = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \quad \text{⑧}$$

$$\sqrt{-(m^2 - m + m)} = \sqrt{-(m - \frac{1}{r})^2}$$

$$f(m) = -m + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow m=0 \quad f(0) = 0 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \left(0, \frac{1}{r}\right) \quad \text{⑨}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{rm+a}{m^2-4m+b}$$

$$= \frac{r}{m-c} \quad \text{⑩}$$

$$b, 4 \quad c = -c \quad a, 4$$

$$m^2-4m+1 = (m-c)^2$$

$$a+b+c \quad 4+4-r = 11 \quad \text{⑪}$$

$$\frac{rm+a}{(m-c)^2} = \frac{r}{m-c} \Rightarrow rm+1a-1rm = rm^2-4m+am-ca$$

$$rm^2+1a-1rm = rm^2-4m+am-ca \quad \text{⑫}$$