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$$f(x) + g(x) = x^p + x + 1 \quad f(x) = ?$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = x^p - x + 1 \quad g(x) = ?$$

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

$$\frac{x^p + x^p + 1}{2} \begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = x^p + x + 1 \\ f(x) - g(x) = x^p - x + 1 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = x$$

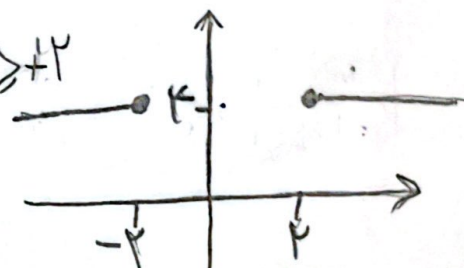
$$\frac{2f(x)}{2} = x^p + 1 \rightarrow f(x) = x^p + 1$$

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$$f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^p - \varepsilon} \quad g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^p - \varepsilon} \rightarrow f \times g$$

$$f \times g = (x - \sqrt{x^p - \varepsilon})(x + \sqrt{x^p - \varepsilon}) = x^p - x^p + \varepsilon = +\varepsilon$$

$$D_f = x^p - \varepsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow x^p \geq \varepsilon \rightarrow x \leq -\sqrt[p]{\varepsilon}, x \geq \sqrt[p]{\varepsilon}$$



$$D_g = x^p - \varepsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow x^p \geq \varepsilon \rightarrow x \leq -\sqrt[p]{\varepsilon}, x \geq \sqrt[p]{\varepsilon}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax + 1}{x^p - mx + n} \quad g(x) = \frac{x - b}{x^p - mx - a}$$

$$am - bn = ?$$

(a)

$$\frac{ax + 1}{x^p - mx + n} = \frac{x - b}{x^p - mx - a} \rightarrow \frac{1ax + \varepsilon}{x^p - mx + 1n} = \frac{x - b}{x^p - mx - a}$$

$$b = -\varepsilon, m = \frac{p}{p}, n = -\frac{a}{p}, a = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\frac{p}{\varepsilon} - 10 = -\frac{pV}{\varepsilon}$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|}, \quad g(x) = x \quad D_g = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{برابر} \checkmark$$

$$D_f \Rightarrow x|x| \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x+1)+x+5}{x^2+2x+1}, \quad g(x) = 1 \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow D_f = \frac{x^2+2x+1+x+5}{x^2+2x+1} = 1 \quad \text{برابر} \checkmark$$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \frac{5 \sin x - 4 \sin x}{2 \sin x - 1}, \quad g(x) = 2 \sin x \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2 \sin x (2 \sin x - 1)}{2 \sin x - 1} \Rightarrow 2 \sin x$$

$g(x) = f(x) \quad \text{برابر} \checkmark$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}, \quad g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \rightarrow \text{برابر} \checkmark$$

$R - \{0\}$

$$f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right], \quad g(x) = [x - [x]] \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow \text{چون صورت از مخرج کوچکتر است}$$

$g(x) \Rightarrow \text{برابری همواره ۰ است}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{[2x]}, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2[x]} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{x^2} \rightarrow f(x) = 1, \quad g(x) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}}, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}} \rightarrow D_f = \sqrt{x-|x|} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \frac{x}{x} \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$$

$$D_g = |x|-x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \frac{x}{x} \rightarrow D_g = (-\infty, 0) \quad \text{برابر نیست} \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-x}{x-1} : x \neq 1 \\ 2 : x = 1 \end{cases}, \quad g(x) = x^2+x \rightarrow \text{برابر} \checkmark$$

$x^2+x = x^2+x$

$$f(x) = \frac{bx + \gamma}{\lambda x + b}$$

$$g(x) = C$$

$$\rightarrow D_g = R - \{a\}$$

$$\frac{ab}{C} = ?$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$b = \lambda C$$

$$bx + \gamma = \lambda Cx + bC$$

$$bC = \gamma \rightarrow \lambda C^2 = \gamma$$

$$\lambda C^2 = 1 \quad C^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda x + b = a$$

$$C = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

$$b = \lambda C \rightarrow b_1 = \sqrt{\lambda} \rightarrow b_2 = -\sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda x - \sqrt{\lambda} \neq a$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

$$\frac{ab}{C} \textcircled{1} = \frac{\gamma}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{ab}{C} \textcircled{2} = -\varepsilon$$

$$\lambda x \neq \sqrt{\lambda} \quad \lambda x \neq -\sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$f^{-1} = \{(-1, \sqrt{\lambda}), (\sqrt{\lambda}, \sqrt{\lambda}), (\sqrt{\lambda}, -a), (0, 0)\}$$

$$f = (-1, \sqrt{\lambda}), (\sqrt{\lambda}, \varepsilon), (\sqrt{\lambda}, -\sqrt{\lambda})$$

$$g = \{(\sqrt{\lambda}, \varepsilon), (\sqrt{\lambda}, \eta), (-1, -\varepsilon), (a, 0)\}$$

$$(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}})$$

$$\frac{\gamma g}{f+g} = ? \quad (\sqrt{\lambda}, \lambda), (\sqrt{\lambda}, \lambda^2), (-1, -\lambda), (a, 0)$$

$$\rightarrow (\sqrt{\lambda}, 1), (\sqrt{\lambda}, \sqrt{\lambda}), (-1, \varepsilon)$$

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

$$a + C = ?$$

(1)

$$f = \{(\sqrt{\lambda}, a), (-\sqrt{\lambda}, \sqrt{\lambda}a - \sqrt{\lambda}b), (C, a), (\sqrt{\lambda}, d)\}$$

$$-1 + a = \varepsilon$$

Ⓜ

$$d = a = -1 \rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}a - \sqrt{\lambda}b = +1 \rightarrow -\sqrt{\lambda} - \sqrt{\lambda}b = +1 \rightarrow -\sqrt{\lambda}b = \varepsilon$$

$$b = -\sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$-1 + \eta = +a = C$$

$$g(x) = \{(a, b)\} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + x - m}$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$1 - 4m = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a + b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1.10$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{x^2 + 9x + b}$$

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

$$-9 + a = 1$$

$$a = 10$$

$$a + c + b = ?$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 9x + b}{x^2 + 9x + b} = \frac{x - c}{x - c}$$

$$x - c \rightarrow -3 - c$$

$$\frac{x}{x - c} = \frac{x}{x - c}$$

$$1 - 9 + 9 = 1$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad (x + 3)^2$$

$$9 - 4b = 0$$

$$b = 9$$

$$x = -3 \quad c = -3$$