

تلفیظ سری  $\Delta$  و محدوده حبابی است

الف)  $f(n) : n|n| \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f \subset [0, +\infty)$   $\checkmark$   $\textcircled{2}$   
 $g(n) \subset n \Rightarrow D_g : \mathbb{R}$

ب)  $f(n) = n^2 + \omega n + V \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = V^2 - 4\omega - 4 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$  ریشه ندارد  $\checkmark$   
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$   
 $g(n) = \mathbb{R}$   $\checkmark$   $\textcircled{3}$   
 تسامی تابع برقرار است  $\Rightarrow$   $n^2 \checkmark$   $n \checkmark$  شرط در ضابطه

ج)  $f(n) : P \sin n - P \neq 0 \Rightarrow P \sin n \neq P \Rightarrow \sin n \neq \frac{P}{P} \rightarrow$  قراره برقرار  $\checkmark$   
 $g(n) : P \sin n \rightarrow D_g \subset \mathbb{R}$   
 $\checkmark$  تسامی تابع برقرار است  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{P \sin n (P \sin n - P)}{P \sin n - P} = P \sin n$   $\checkmark$

د)  $f(n) : |n| \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f \subset \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$   $\checkmark$   
 $g(n) = n + 0 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$   $\checkmark$   
 تسامی تابع برقرار است  $\checkmark$   $\textcircled{4}$

ه)  $f(n) : n^2 + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow n^2 \neq -1 \Rightarrow$  قراره برقرار  $\checkmark$   
 $g(n) = D_g = \mathbb{R}$   $\checkmark$

و)  $[n] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, \frac{1}{P}] \neq f(n)$   $\checkmark$   
 $g(n) : [n] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - (-1, 1)$   $\checkmark$   
 تسامی تابع برقرار است  $\checkmark$

ز)  $f(n) : n - |n| = 0 \Rightarrow |n| < n \rightarrow$  درسته  $\checkmark$   
 $g(n) = |n| - n \Rightarrow |n| > n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$   $\checkmark$

ح)  $f(n) \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$   $\checkmark$   
 $g(n) = \mathbb{R}$   $\checkmark$   
 $n = +1 \checkmark$

$$f^r(m) - g^r(m) = (f(m) + g(m)) (f(m) - g(m)) = [(m^r+1) + m] (m^r+1 - m) \quad \text{سؤال ٣}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(m) + g(m) = m^r + m + 1 \\ & f(m) - g(m) = m^r - m + 1 \\ & \frac{f(m) + g(m)}{f(m) - g(m)} = \frac{m^r + m + 1}{m^r - m + 1} \end{aligned}$$

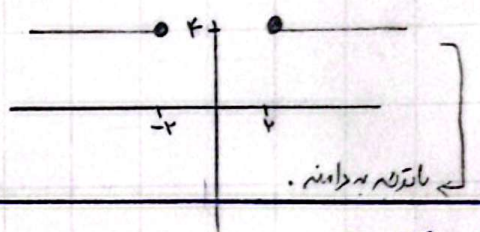
$$f(m) = m^r + m + 1 \Rightarrow f(m) = m^r + 1 \quad \text{و } f(m)$$

$$g(m) = m^r + m + 1 - (m^r + 1) = m \quad \text{و } g(m)$$

$$f(m): m^r - r \geq 0 \Rightarrow (m+r)(m-r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{+r} \leq \frac{r}{-r} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty) \quad \text{سؤال ٤}$$

$$g(m): m^r - r \geq 0 \Rightarrow (m+r)(m-r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{+r} \leq \frac{r}{-r} \Rightarrow D_g = (-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty) \quad \text{سؤال ٤}$$

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



$$f(m) = \frac{km + k}{km^r - km + k} = g(m) = \frac{m - b}{km^r - km - b}$$

سؤال ٥:

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p} \quad b = -k \quad m = \frac{1}{p} \quad n = -\frac{b}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow am - bn = \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{1}{p} - (-k) \times \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{k}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} - 1 = \frac{1 - p}{p} = -\frac{1 - p}{p}$$

$$m = 0 \Rightarrow f(m) = \frac{p}{b} = c \Rightarrow c = \frac{b}{p} \Rightarrow c = \frac{km + k}{km^r - km + k} = c \Rightarrow c \left( \frac{km}{c} + \frac{p}{c} \right) = km + k \quad \text{سؤال ٦}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{p}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow km + k = \frac{p}{c} + k \Rightarrow km = \frac{p}{c} \Rightarrow k = \frac{p}{c} \Rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \pm k$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{\frac{1}{p} \times k}{\frac{1}{p}} = k \\ & \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\frac{1}{p} \times k}{-\frac{1}{p}} = k \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$a = \pm \frac{1}{p} \quad b = km \pm k \quad a = \pm k$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad km - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow km < 1 \Rightarrow m < \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad km - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow km = 1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{k}$$

سؤال ٧:

$$\textcircled{3} \quad km - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow km > 1 \Rightarrow m > \frac{1}{k}$$

$$f(m) = \left\{ (-1 \text{ or } 1) (k \text{ or } 1) (1 \text{ or } -1) \left( \pm \frac{1}{p} \right) \right\} \quad f(g) = \left\{ (p \text{ or } 1) (1 \text{ or } 1) (-1 \text{ or } -1) (k \text{ or } 1) \right\}$$

$$f + g = \left\{ (-1 \text{ or } 1) (k \text{ or } 1) (1 \text{ or } -1) \right\} \quad f - g = \left\{ (p \text{ or } \frac{1}{p}) (1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{p}) (-1 \text{ or } -\frac{1}{p}) \right\}$$

$$f \times g = \left\{ (p \text{ or } 1) (1 \text{ or } 1) (-1 \text{ or } -1) \right\}$$

سؤال ٨ :

$$az = -1$$

$$1/a - 1/b = 1 \Rightarrow 1^2(-1) - 1/b = 1 \Rightarrow -1/b = 2 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a - 1/b = -1 - 1/(-\frac{1}{2}) = -1 + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow c = \infty \Rightarrow d = a \Rightarrow d = -1$$

$$d + c = -1 + \infty = \infty$$

$$-a^2 + a - m = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4m = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4}$$

سؤال ٩ :

$$-a^2 + a - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow -(a^2 - a + \frac{1}{4}) = 0 \Rightarrow -(a - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = 0 \quad c = a + b = \frac{1}{2}$$

سؤال ١٠ :

$$f(m) = \frac{4m^2 + 4m + 4}{m^2 + 4m + 4} - \frac{ca}{r}$$

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

$$(a-c)^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac$$

$$-2ac = 4m \Rightarrow c = -10$$

$$c = 10 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{a+10} \xrightarrow{r=4} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{a^2 + 4a + 4} \Rightarrow b = 4$$

$$(a + \frac{4}{r}) = a + 10$$

$$\frac{4}{r} = 10 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$a + b + c = 4 + 4 - 10 = -2$$