

نیکی س

الف) $\sqrt{m} \mid m, 0 \quad g_m = \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$ برابر نیستند 19,5

ب) $f_m \Rightarrow R \quad R_g = \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$ برابری
به یکی هم برابر است.

ج) $2 \sin \neq 2 \quad g_m = 2 \sin m \quad \checkmark$ برابر است

د) $f_m = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad R_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad \checkmark$ برابر است

1,75

الف) $f_m = g_m$ برابر است به هر دو از آن هر مقدار که رسم برابر ۰,۲۵

خداوند بدیدار من کور

ب) $\frac{1}{m}$ به هر دو از آن هر مقدار که رسم برابر نیستند ۰,۲۵

ج) $m \mid m = 0 \rightarrow f_m = \frac{1}{m} \quad m \geq 0 \rightarrow m \mid m$
برابر نیست و عمل و f_m تعریف نشده است ۰,۲۵

د) $\frac{m(m^2 - 1)}{m+1} = m^2 + m = g_m$ ۰,۲۵

$\frac{m^3 - m}{m+1} \Rightarrow m \neq -1$

$g(m) \rightarrow (m=1) \Rightarrow g(1) = 2$

$$f(m) = (m^2 - m + 1) + (m^2 + m + 1) \rightarrow f(m) = m^2 + 1$$

$$g(m) = (m^2 + m + 1) - f(m) = (m^2 + m + 1) - (m^2 + 1) = m$$

$$f(m) - g(m) = (m^2 + 1) - m = m^2 - m + 1$$

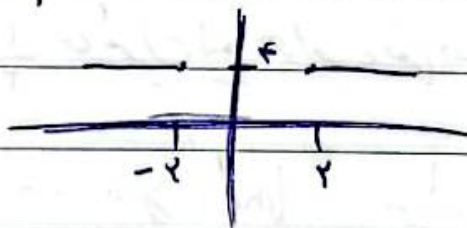
$$f(m) - g(m) = (m + \sqrt{m^2 - 1})(m - \sqrt{m^2 - 1}) = m^2 - (m^2 - 1) = 1$$

$$m^2 - (m^2 - 1) \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$(f, g)(m) = 1$$

دو دالة هذبتان على $m \geq 1$ و $m \leq -1$

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow m \geq 1, m \leq -1$$



$$g(m) = \frac{m - b}{m^2 - m - a} \xrightarrow{\times \frac{1}{m}} m - \frac{b}{m} - \frac{a}{m} + m + \frac{a}{m} = 2m$$

$$n = -\frac{a}{m} \quad m = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}m - \frac{1}{r}b = 2m + r$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{r}, b = -1$$

$$am - bn = \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} \times \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}\right) - \left(-\varepsilon \times \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}\right) = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$-10 + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}$

⑤

$$am + b \neq 0$$

$$m \neq \frac{-b}{a} \leadsto a$$

$$bm + \gamma = c(am + b) \leadsto b = \pm \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\gamma} \times \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = -\varepsilon \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{\gamma} \times -\varepsilon}{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\left\{ (1, \frac{1}{\gamma}), (\gamma, \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon}), (-1, -\frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon}) \right\} - \left\{ (1, 1), (\gamma, \gamma), (1, \varepsilon) \right\}$$

$$(\gamma, a), (\gamma, d) = (\gamma, -1) \rightarrow a \text{ and } d = -1$$

$$\gamma a - \gamma b = 1 \Rightarrow -\gamma - \gamma b = 1 \quad b = -\gamma$$

$$a - \gamma b = c \leadsto 1 + c = 0$$

$$d + c = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$Qb : 1 + \varepsilon (-m) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

⑤

⑨

$$-a^r + a - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = b^r \rightarrow -\underbrace{\left(a^r - a + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}_{-(a - \frac{1}{r})} = b^r$$

$$Q : b = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 0 \\ a - \frac{1}{r} &= 0 \\ a &= \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

⑥

⑭

$$m^r + c m q b = 0 \quad D = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^q - \varepsilon b &= 0 \\ b &= q \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -r$$

$$\frac{r}{m+r} : \frac{r m q q}{(m+r)^r} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} r m + q &= r m + q \\ a &= q \end{aligned}$$

$$Q : b + C = \underline{r}$$