

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|}$$

$$x|x| \geq 0$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow |x| = -x$$

(الف) X

$$x \geq 0 \rightarrow |x| = x$$

$$Df = [0, \infty)$$

$$Dg \neq Df \rightarrow$$

برای اینکه

$$g(x) = x \rightarrow Dg = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Df = Dg \rightarrow$$

$$g(x) = 1 \rightarrow Dg = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Df = Dg \rightarrow$$

برای اینکه

(ب) ✓

$$f(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 2)(x+1) + x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -2$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R}$$

(ج) ✓

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$$

این معادله را حل نمی‌کنیم
چون برای این معادله جوابی وجود ندارد

$$g(x) = 2 \sin x \rightarrow Dg = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Df = Dg \rightarrow$$

برای اینکه

(د) ✓

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x}{2 \sin x - 2} \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 2 \neq 0$$

$$2 \sin x \neq 2$$

از این معادله می‌توانیم بنویسیم
که $\sin x \neq 1$ و $\sin x \neq -1$
پس $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ و $x \neq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \rightarrow |x| \neq 0 \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = g(x) = 1 \leftarrow x > 0$$

$$f(x) = g(x) = -1 \leftarrow x < 0$$

برای اینکه

(ه) ✓

$$f(x) = 1 \leftarrow |x| = x \leftarrow x > 0$$

$$g(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = -1 \leftarrow |x| = -x \leftarrow x < 0$$

$$g(x) = -1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \rightarrow x \neq 0 \rightarrow Dg = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right] \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R}$$

تابع مرکب از تابع در نام و تابع یک

برای اینکه

(و) (الف) ✓

۱۱، ۱۵

$$g(x) = [x - [x]] \rightarrow Dg = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{[2x]}$$

$$[2x] \neq 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R} - [0, \frac{1}{2})$$

برای اینکه

(ب) X

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2[x]}$$

$$2[x] \neq 0 \rightarrow [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < 1$$

$$Dg = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$$

$$Dg \neq Df$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - |x|}}$$

$$x - |x| > 0$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x| - x}}$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow |x| - x = 0, 0 > 0 \text{ X}$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow |x| - x = -x, -x > 0 \text{ ✓}$$

(ج) X

$$Dg = (-\infty, 0)$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow |x| = x \rightarrow x - |x| = x - x = 0, 0 > 0 \text{ X}$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow |x| = -x \rightarrow x - |x| = x - (-x) = 2x, 2x > 0 \text{ X}$$

$$Df = \emptyset$$

برای اینکه

$$f(x) = x^r + x \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r - x & ; x \neq 1 \\ r^{r-1} & ; x = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(1) = r^{r-1} = r^0 = 1$$

$$g(1) = 1^r + 1 = 2 \quad f(1) \neq g(1)$$

$$x^r - x^r - rx = 0$$

$$x(x^r - r - 1) = 0$$

$$x(x-r)(x+1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^r - x \leftarrow x \neq 1$$

$$g(x) = x^r + x$$

برای این مثال باید
است که $x \neq 1$
تا $x \neq 1$

$$f(x) - g(x) = x^r - x + 1$$

$$g(x) + f(x) = x^r + x + 1$$

$$f'(x) - g'(x) \rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) - g'(x) = (x^r - x + 1)' - (x^r + x + 1)' = (r x^{r-1} - 1) - (r x^{r-1} + 1) = -2$$

$$g(x) : f(x) + g(x) - f(x) - g(x) = (x^r + x + 1) - (x^r - x + 1)$$

$$f(x) + g(x) - f(x) - g(x) = x^r + x + 1 - x^r - x - 1 = 0$$

$$r g(x) = r x \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{r x}{r} = x$$

$$\boxed{g(x) = x}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = x^r + 1}$$

$$f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - r}$$

$$g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 - r}$$

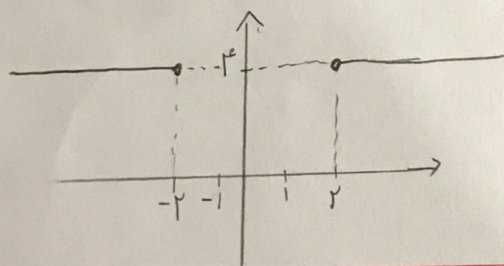
$$g(x) \times f(x) = (A-B)(A+B) = A^2 - B^2$$

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

$$x^2 - (x^2 - r) \rightarrow x^2 - x^2 + r = r$$

$$Df, g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 - r \geq 0\} = (-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

تابع $y = r$ را در نظر بگیرید. برای $x > r$ ، $x < -r$ ، $x = r$ ، $x = -r$



$$f(x) = \frac{ax + r}{x^r - mx + n} = g(x) = \frac{x - b}{x^r - rx - d}$$

$$am - bn = \frac{-rv}{r}$$

$$rx^r - rx - d = K(x^r - mx + n)$$

$$r = K \times 1 \rightarrow K = r$$

$$rx^r - rx - d = rx^r - rmx + rn$$

$$-rx = -rmx \rightarrow -r = -rm \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$-d = rn \rightarrow n = -\frac{d}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{bx+c}{ax+b}$$

$$g(x) = c$$

$$Dg = R - \{a\}$$

$$\rightarrow ax+b \neq 0$$

$$ax \neq -b \rightarrow x \neq -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow Df = R - \left\{ -\frac{b}{a} \right\}$$

$$Df = Dg \rightarrow a = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow b = -a^2$$

$$\frac{bx+c}{ax+b} = c$$

$$bx+c = c(ax+b)$$

$$bx+c = acx+bc$$

$$b = ac$$

$$c = cb$$

Prüfung 1 - Aufgaben 1-10

$$f(-1) = r$$

$$f(r) = r$$

$$f(r) = -a$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$Df = \{-1, 0, r, r\}$$

$$g(r) = r^2$$

$$g(r) = r$$

$$g(-1) = -r$$

$$g(a) = 0$$

$$Dg = \{r^2-1, r, r, a\}$$

$$\frac{r g(-1)}{f(-1)+g(-1)} = \frac{r(-r)}{r+(-r^2)} = \frac{-r}{-1} = r$$

$$\frac{r g(r)}{f(r)+g(r)} = \frac{r \times r}{r+r} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\frac{r g(r)}{f(r)+g(r)} = \frac{r \times r}{-a+r} = \frac{r^2}{1} = r^2$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ r, \frac{r}{2}, r^2 \right\}$$

$$Df = Dg \rightarrow \{r, -r, c\} = \{r, -r, a-rb\} \quad f(r) = g(r) \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$d = -1$$

$$d = -1$$

$$c = a$$

$$f(-r) = g(-r) \rightarrow ra-rb = 1$$

$$\leftarrow x = -r$$

$$d+c = -1+a = \boxed{r^2}$$

$$r(-1) - rb = 1$$

$$-r - rb = 1$$

$$-rb = r$$

$$b = -r$$

$$Df = Dg \rightarrow g(x) = \{a, b\} \rightarrow Dg = \{a\}, g(a) = b$$

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

$$b = 0$$

$$Df = \{a\}$$

$$-x^r + x - m \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - r^2(-1)(-m) = 0$$

$$1 - rm = 0 \quad r^2 m = 1 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$a+b = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$Dg = R - \{c\}$$

$$x^r + 9x + b = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9^2 - r^2(1)(b) = 0$$

$$r^2 - rb = 0$$

$$rb = r^2 \rightarrow b = r$$

$$x^r + 9x + 9 = 0$$

$$a = 9$$

$$b = 9 \rightarrow 9 + 9 - r^2$$

$$c = -r^2$$

$$\boxed{12}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx+a}{x^r+9x+9} = \frac{rx+a}{(x+r)^r}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{r}{x-(-r)} = \frac{r}{x+r}$$

$$rx+a = r(x+r)$$

$$rx+a = rx+r^2$$

$$a = r^2$$