

$f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|}$      $x|x| \geq 0$      $x < 0 \rightarrow |x| = -x$      $x > 0 \rightarrow |x| = x$      $Df = [0, \infty)$      $Dg \neq Df \rightarrow$  برای نیستند X (الف)

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

$g(x) = 1 \rightarrow Dg = \mathbb{R}$      $Df = Dg \rightarrow$  برای هستند ✓ (ب)

$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x+1)+x+1}{x^2+2x+1} \rightarrow x^2+2x+1 \neq 0$      $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -2$      $Df = \mathbb{R}$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$  *ریشه حقیقی ندارد پس هیچ بازه‌ای از اعداد حقیقی قرار در مقابل صورت*

$g(x) = r \sin x \rightarrow Dg = \mathbb{R}$      $Df = \mathbb{R}$      $Df = Dg \rightarrow$  برای هستند ✓ (ج)

$f(x) = \frac{r \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x}{r \sin x - 3} \rightarrow r \sin x - 3 \neq 0$      $r \sin x \neq 3$      $\sin x \neq \frac{3}{r} \rightarrow$  *مگر  $\frac{3}{r} = \sin x$  از آن زمان اعداد حقیقی تر از ۱ است*

$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \rightarrow |x| \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0 \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$      $f(x) = g(x) = 1 \leftarrow x > 0$      $f(x) = g(x) = -1 \leftarrow x < 0$     برای هستند ✓ (د)

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

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

$f(x) = \left[ \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right] \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R}$     *تایم هر دو تابع در تمام اعداد حقیقی است*    برای هستند ✓ (ه)

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

$f(x) = \frac{1}{[rx]} \rightarrow [rx] \neq 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - [0, \frac{1}{r})$      $Dg \neq Df$     برای نیستند X (و)

$g(x) = \frac{1}{r[x]} \rightarrow r[x] \neq 0 \rightarrow [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < 1 \rightarrow Dg = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$      $Dg \neq Df$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}} \rightarrow x - |x| > 0$      $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}} \rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow |x|-x = 0, 0 > 0 \times$      $x < 0 \rightarrow |x|-x = -2x, -2x > 0 \checkmark$     برای نیستند X (ز)

$Dg = (-\infty, 0)$      $\left. \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \rightarrow |x| = x \rightarrow x - |x| = x - x = 0, 0 > 0 \times \\ x < 0 \rightarrow |x| = -x \rightarrow x - |x| = x - (-x) = 2x, 2x > 0 \times \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow Df = \emptyset$



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

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

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

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

$$x^r - x^r - rx = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = x^r - x \leftarrow x \neq 1$$

$$x(x^{r-1} - r) = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = x^r + x$$

$$x(x-1)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=1 \\ x=-1 \end{cases}$$

توجه:  $x \neq 1$  است

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

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

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

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

$$2g(x) = 2x \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2x}{2} = x$$

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

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

$$(x^r + 1)' - x^r = (x^r + rx^{r-1}) - x^r$$

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

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = x \\ f(x) = x^r + 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

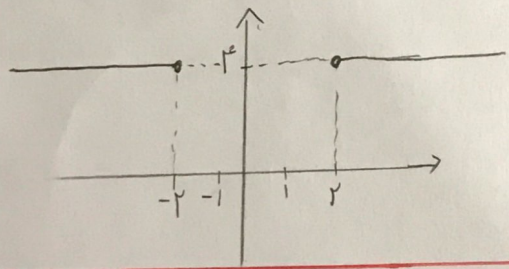
$$g(x) \times f(x) = (A-B)(A+B) = A^2 - B^2$$

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

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

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

توجه:  $r > 0$  است



$$f(x) = \frac{ax + r}{x^2 - mx + n} = g(x) = \frac{x - b}{x^2 - rx - d}$$

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

$$rx^2 - rx - d = K(x^2 - mx + n)$$

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

$$rx^2 - rx - d = rx^2 - rmx + rn$$

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

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



$$f(x) = \frac{bx + r}{\lambda x + b} \quad g(x) = c \quad \rightarrow \lambda x + b \neq 0$$

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

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

$$\frac{bx + r}{\lambda x + b} = c \quad bx + r = c(\lambda x + b)$$

$$bx + r = \lambda cx + bc$$

$$b = \lambda c$$

$$r = cb$$

$$f(-1) = r \quad f(r) = v \quad f(r) = -a \quad f(0) = 0 \quad Df = \{ -1, 0, r, v \}$$

$$g(r) = r^c \quad g(r) = y \quad g(-1) = -r \quad g(a) = 0 \quad Dg = \{ -1, r, r, a \}$$

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

$$\frac{r g(r)}{f(r) + g(r)} = \frac{r \times r^c}{v + r} = \frac{r^{c+1}}{v+r}$$

$$\frac{r g(r)}{f(r) + g(r)} = \frac{r \times y}{-a + y} = \frac{ry}{-a+y} = ry$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \lambda, \frac{\lambda}{11}, 11r \right\}$$

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

$$d = -1 \quad c = a$$

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

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

$$r(-1) - rb = 1 \quad \leftarrow a = -1$$

$$-r - rb = 1 \quad -rb = r$$

$$b = -r$$

$$Df = Dg \rightarrow g(x) = \{a, b\} \rightarrow Dg = \{a\}, g(a) = b \quad a = \frac{1}{r} \quad b = 0$$

$$Df = \{a\} \quad -x^r + x - m \geq 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$x^r + 9x + b = 0 \quad \Delta = 9^r - r^c(1)(b) = 0$$

$$r^c - r^c b = 0 \quad b = r^c \rightarrow b = 9$$

$$x^r + 9x + 9 = 0 \quad a = 9$$

$$(x+r)^r = 0 \quad b = 9 \rightarrow 9 + 9 - r^c$$

$$c = -r \quad \boxed{11}$$

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

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

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

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

$$a = r^2$$