

برابریست $D_f \neq D_g$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $D_f = [0, +\infty)$ (الف) ①
 ۱۲۵

ب) $\Delta < 0$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ برابرند
 ۲۵ - ۲۸ < ۰

$$\frac{n^2 + \varepsilon n + r + n + \varepsilon}{n^2 + \omega n + v} = 1$$

ج) $r \sin n - r \neq 0$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ برابرند
 ۵۱ ۵ $\sin n \neq \frac{r}{r}$

$$\frac{r \sin n (r \sin n - r)}{r \sin n - r} = r \sin n$$

د) $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ برابرند
 ۵۱ ۵ بررسی صحت؟

(الف) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ ① ②
 ۵۱ ۵ $f(m) = g(m) = 0$ فقط دامنه حاضریست

ب) $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$$\frac{1}{r(n)} = \frac{1}{r(n)}$$

ج) $D_f = \emptyset$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $D_f \neq D_g$ برابرند
 ۵۱ ۵

$$1) \quad P_f = IR \quad P_g = IR$$

برابرند

$$\frac{n(n-1)(n+1)}{n-1} = n^2 + n$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = n^2 + n + 1$$

① ③

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

$$2f(n) = 2n^2 + 2$$

$$f(n) = n^2 + 1$$

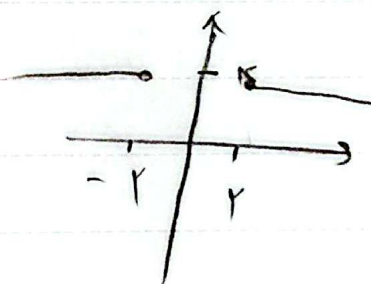
$$g(n) = n$$

$f(n) \cdot g(n) ?$

$$(n - \sqrt{n^2 - \varepsilon}) \cdot (n + \sqrt{n^2 - \varepsilon}) = n^2 - n^2 + \varepsilon = \varepsilon \quad \text{④}$$

$$(n-2)(n+2) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 2 \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty) \end{array}$$



$$\frac{an + r}{n^2 - mn + n} = \frac{n - b}{n^2 - rn - d}$$

② ⑤

$$n^2 - rn - 10 = (n - 5)(n + 7)$$

$$\left(n - \frac{d}{r}\right)(n + 1) = n^2 - mn + n \quad \frac{d}{r} \geq 1 \quad \sim$$

$$n - \frac{r}{r}n - \frac{d}{r} = n^2 - mn + n \Rightarrow n = -\frac{d}{r} \quad m = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$r(am + r) = m - b$$

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

$$b = -r$$

$$am - bn = \frac{1}{r}x \cdot \frac{r}{r} - (-\frac{1}{r}x - \varepsilon) =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{-r\varepsilon}{r}}$$

$$\frac{bm + r}{am + b} = c$$

✓ ✓

$$cb + am = bm + r$$

$$ac = b$$

$$cb = r \rightarrow acr = r \rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow b = \pm \varepsilon$$

$$am + b \neq 0$$

$$am + \varepsilon \neq 0$$

$$m \neq \pm \frac{1}{r} = a$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \pm r \rightarrow \checkmark br$$

$$\frac{rg}{g+f} = \{(r, 1)(r, r)(-1, r)\}$$

✓ ✓

$$f = \{(r, r)(r, -r)(-1, +r)(0, \frac{1}{r})\}$$

$$R_f = \{1, r, r\}$$

$$a = d = -1$$

$$ra - rb = 1$$

$$-r - rb = 1$$

$$-rb = 1 + r$$

$$b = -r$$

$$c = a - rb = -1 + r = 2$$

$$-1 + 2 = 1$$

5 1

$$\sqrt{-(a^2 - m + m)} = \sqrt{-(a^2 - a + m)} = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4m = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = m \Rightarrow \sqrt{(a - \frac{1}{r})^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} a = \frac{1}{r} \\ b = 0 \end{matrix} \quad a + b = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{rm + a}{m^2 + 7m + b} = \frac{r}{m - c}$$

$$\frac{r(m + \frac{a}{r})}{(m + \frac{a}{r})^2} = \frac{r}{m - c}$$

$$m + \frac{a}{r} = m + r$$

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

$$a = r$$

$$c = -r$$

$$b = 9$$

$$a + b + c = r + 9 - r = 9$$

5 10