

$$f(m) = \frac{bm+r}{am+b} \Rightarrow am+b \neq 0 \Rightarrow m \neq -\frac{b}{a} = \alpha$$

$$f(m) = C \rightarrow \begin{cases} a \\ b \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} \\ C = \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} = \frac{ab}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} = \frac{ab}{\frac{a+b}{ab}} = \frac{ab^2}{a+b} = -\frac{f}{C} = -\frac{f}{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \left\{ (-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -2), (0, 0, 1, 5) \right\}$$

$$\frac{r_2}{g+p} = \frac{(2, 1), (3, 2), (-1, -1), (0, 0)}{(2, 1), (1, -2), (3, 4)} \cdot \left\{ (-1, 4), (2, 1), (3, 2) \right\}$$

$$R = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$g(m) = \left\{ (2, -1), (-3, 1), (a - \frac{3}{2}b, d) \right\} = f(m) = \left\{ (4, \alpha), (-3, 3a - 2b), (c, d) \right\} \\ a = -1 \quad 3a - 2b = 1 \quad -1 - \left(\frac{3(-1)}{2} \right) = d \\ -3 - 2b = 1 \quad b = -2 \\ d + c = -1 + d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{bm+r}{am+b} \Rightarrow am+b \neq 0 \Rightarrow m \neq -\frac{b}{a} = \alpha \\ b = \frac{1}{a}, \quad m = \frac{1}{a}, \quad m = 0, \quad -m = -\frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow m = 0 / \frac{1}{a} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{a}, \quad b = \frac{1}{a} \\ a + b = \frac{1}{a} + 0 = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$b = 9 \rightarrow \frac{2m + a}{m^2 + 4m + 9} \rightarrow a = 4 \rightarrow \frac{2m + 4}{(m + 2)^2} = \frac{2}{m + 2}$$

$$\frac{2}{m + 2} = \frac{2}{m - C} \Rightarrow C = -2$$

$$a + b + c \rightarrow 4 + 9 - 2 = 11$$

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الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|} \rightarrow x|x| \geq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{9}{8} + \infty \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$
 $g(x) = x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

ب) $g(x) \rightarrow D_g = 1$

1 $f(x) \rightarrow x^2 + 5x + 7 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x+3) + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ج) $f(x) = \frac{4 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x}{2 \sin x - 2} \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$
 $g(x) = 2 \sin x \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \neq \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\}$

د) $f(x) = 2 \sin x \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \neq \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\}$

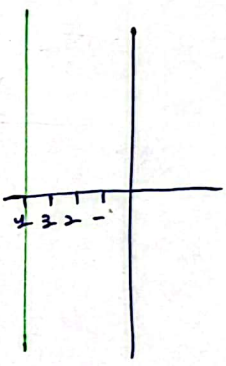
ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{[2x]} \Rightarrow [2x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, 0.5)$

ج) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow [x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$

د) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \Rightarrow x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \Rightarrow x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -1 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - (-1, 0]$

3 $f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1$
 $f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$
 $x^2 f(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 1$
 $x \Rightarrow g(x) = x$

4 $f \circ g = (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}) = x^2 + x\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x^2 + 4 = 4$



5 $\Rightarrow a=1$
 $g(x) = \frac{1x - b}{x^2 - 3x - 4} = \frac{-b + x}{x^2 - 3x - 4}$
 $x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4, x = -1$
 $-b + x = 0 \Rightarrow x = b$
 $b = -1$

$am - bn = 1 \times 3 - (-1 \times 10) = 3 - 10 = -7$