

$$f(x)$$

دستور اسرار

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 $g(x)$ $2L \in IR$

(الف) برابر نیست . $\neq$

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(ب) برابر است. =

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x|n|}$, $g(x) = x$

$$\begin{array}{c} \pi | \pi | \lambda_0 \\ \pi \lambda_0 \end{array}$$

$\kappa \lambda, 0$

b) $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x+1)+x+1}{x^2+1x+1} = \frac{x^2+2x+2}{x^2+x+1}$, $g(x) = \frac{x^2+1x+1}{x^2+x+1}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{c) } f(x) = \frac{r^5 \sin^5 x - 9 \sin x}{r^5 \sin x - r^5}, \quad g(x) = r^5 \sin x \leadsto x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$r^5 \sin x - r^5 \neq 0 \quad \sin x \neq \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{!} D_f \neq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{r \sin(\pi - r)}{r \sin \pi - r} = r \sin \pi \quad (\text{ج})$$

برابر است =

$$2) f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}, g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$$

(د) برابر است =

$f(x) = \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right]$, $g(x) = [x - [x]]$
 $x \neq -1$ ✓
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

= ۲ برابر

$$\begin{aligned} \tau) f(x) &= \frac{1}{[x]}, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x[x]} \\ [x] &\neq 0 & [x] \\ D_f &= \mathbb{K} - \{0\} & D_g \end{aligned}$$

$\neq$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$2.) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}} \quad , \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|+x}}$$

$$D_f = \emptyset \quad \begin{array}{l} x - |x| > 0 \\ x > |x| \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} |x| - x < 0 \\ |x| < x \end{array}$$

$$D_g = \emptyset$$

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$$f(z) = \frac{az + r}{z^2 - mz + n} \quad g(z) = \frac{z - b}{z^2 - rz - c}$$

$$(z+1)(z - \frac{c}{r}) = z^2 - \frac{r}{c}z - \frac{c}{r}$$

$$a=1 \quad b=r \quad m=\frac{r}{c} \quad n=-\frac{c}{r}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{bz+r}{az+b} \quad g(z) = \frac{c}{r} \quad D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{a\} \rightarrow \infty + b \neq 0 \quad n \neq -\frac{b}{c}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{b(z+\frac{r}{b})}{z(z+\frac{r}{b})} \rightarrow \frac{b}{z} = \frac{r}{b} \quad n + \frac{r}{b} = n + \frac{b}{r} \quad \frac{r}{b} = \frac{b}{r} \quad b^2 = r^2 \quad b = \pm r$$

$$a \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = -r \quad \frac{ab}{c} = r$$

$$\frac{r}{f+g} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r}z + \frac{1}{r}}{z + \frac{1}{r}} \quad \frac{1}{z + \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r}{rz + 1} \quad \frac{r}{-rz + 1} = \frac{r}{1 - rz} \quad \{1, r, r^2\} = 2r$$

$$a = -1 \quad d = -1 \quad 1 \geq ra - rb \quad a - rb = c \quad 1 - r - rb = -rb \rightarrow b = -r \quad -1 + r = c \quad c = 0$$

$$c = 0 \quad \{0, -1, 2r\}$$

$$g(z) = \{(a, b)\} \quad f(z) = \sqrt{-rz + r - m} \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow \text{چون دانه دارد}$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \quad | -rx - 1x - m = 0 \quad 1 + rx - m = 0 \quad m = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$-rz + r - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \quad (z - \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow rz^2 - \frac{1}{r}z = 0 \quad -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \quad z = b \quad a + b = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{rz+a}{z^2+cz+b} \quad g(z) = \frac{r}{z-c} \quad D_g = D_f \cap D_g = \mathbb{R} - c \Rightarrow \text{همین مجموعه است که این مربع کامل باشد.}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 4b = 0 \Rightarrow b = \frac{r^2}{4} \quad (z+r)^2 \Rightarrow -r = \frac{r}{z+r} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{z+r} = -r \quad \frac{r}{(z+r)^2} = \frac{r}{z+r} \quad r(z+r) = z+r+a \quad a + -r + r = 1r$$