

الف)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x \ln x}$ ,  $g(x) = x \rightarrow D_f = [0, +\infty)$ ,  $D_g = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) \neq g(x)}$  X ✓

ب)  $f(x) = \frac{(x+r)(x+1)+x+\varepsilon}{x^2+bx+v}$ ,  $g(x) = 1 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2+bx+c+x+\varepsilon}{x^2+bx+v} = \frac{x^2+bx+v}{x^2+bx+v} = 1 \rightarrow x^2+bx+v \neq 0$   
 $\rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = g(x)}$  ✓ ✓

ج)  $f(x) = \frac{r \sin^2 x - c \sin x}{r \sin x - c}$ ,  $g(x) = r \sin x \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{(r \sin x - c) r \sin x}{r \sin x - c} = r \sin x = g(x) \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = g(x)}$  ✓

$r \sin x \neq c$   
 $\sin x \neq 1/c$  ✓

د)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \rightarrow D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) \neq g(x)}$  ✓ ✓

⑤

ا)  $f(x) = 0$  ,  $g(x) = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = g(x)}$  صحیح ✓✓

ب)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{[x]}$  ,  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$   $\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$  ,  $D_g = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1) \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) \neq g(x)}$  صحیح ✓

ج)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$   $\rightarrow x-1 < 0 \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$  ,  $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$   $\rightarrow x+1 > 0$

د)  $\boxed{f(x) \neq g(x)}$  صحیح ✓  $D_g = \mathbb{R}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) + g(x) &= n^r + n + 1 \\
 + \quad f(x) - g(x) &= n^r - n + 1 \\
 \hline
 2f(x) &= 2n^r + 2 \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = n^r + 1} \rightarrow \boxed{g(x) = n}
 \end{aligned}$$

(✓)

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

$$Df = Dg \Rightarrow n^r - \varepsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow n^r \geq \varepsilon \rightarrow \begin{cases} n \geq r \\ n \leq -r \end{cases} \rightarrow D_{f \times g} = (-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \pm g(x) = (n - \sqrt{n^r - \varepsilon})(n + \sqrt{n^r - \varepsilon}) = n^r - n^r + \varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

(✓)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{n-b}{r n^r - c n - d} &= \frac{\frac{n}{r} - \frac{b}{r}}{\frac{r}{r} n^r - \frac{c}{r} n - \frac{d}{r}} = \frac{a n + r}{n^r - m n + b} = n - b \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{r} \\ b = r \times (-r) = -\varepsilon \\ m = \frac{r}{r} \\ n = -\frac{d}{r} \end{cases} \\
 a m - b n &= \left( \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \right) - \left( -\varepsilon \times \left( -\frac{\varepsilon}{r} \right) \right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} - 10 = -\frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{r}}{r} = \boxed{-9.178}
 \end{aligned}$$

(✓)

$$D: \lambda n + b \neq 0 \rightarrow \lambda a = -b \rightarrow a = -\frac{b}{\lambda}$$

1.  $C = \frac{bn+r}{\lambda n+b}$   $\xrightarrow{b=\epsilon} \frac{\epsilon n+r}{\lambda n+\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$   
 $\xrightarrow{b=-\epsilon} \frac{-\epsilon n+r}{\lambda n-\epsilon} = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$

$\frac{ab}{C}$   $\xrightarrow{b=\epsilon} \frac{a \times b}{C} = \frac{\frac{b}{\lambda} \times b}{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda} \times \epsilon}{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \epsilon$   
 $\xrightarrow{b=-\epsilon} \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda} \times (-\epsilon)}{-\frac{1}{\lambda}} = -\epsilon$

$$P = \frac{(rP-1)+1}{r} \rightarrow \left\{ (-1, \frac{c+1}{r}), (r, \frac{v+1}{r}), (r, -\frac{d+1}{r}), (0, \frac{o+1}{r}) \right\} \cdot \left\{ (-1, r), (r, \epsilon), (c, -r), (0, \frac{1}{r}) \right\}$$

$$Q = \left\{ (r, \epsilon), (c, \epsilon), (-1, -\epsilon), (0, \dots) \right\}$$

$$\frac{rQ}{P+Q} = \frac{\left\{ (r, 1), (c, 1), (-1, -1) \right\}}{\left\{ (r, 1), (c, \epsilon), (-1, -r) \right\}} \cdot \left\{ (r, 1), (c, c), (-1, r) \right\} \rightarrow R \frac{rQ}{P+Q} = \left\{ 1, c, \epsilon \right\}$$

$$a = d = -1$$

$$1 = ca - rb = c(-1) - rb = -rb - c$$

$$\epsilon = -rb$$

$$-r = b \rightarrow C = a - cb \rightarrow C = -1 - r(-r) = \epsilon$$

$$cb + c = -1 + \epsilon = \epsilon$$

$$-(n^r - n + m) \geq 0$$

$$n^r - n + m \leq 0 \xrightarrow{\omega \sim \frac{1}{r}} \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \epsilon m}}{r} \xrightarrow{\omega \sim \frac{1}{r}} 1 - \epsilon m = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$n = a \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

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

$$n^r + 4n + b = 0$$

$$\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4b}}{r}$$

$$\frac{-c \pm \sqrt{9 - b}}{r} \rightarrow C = -c \pm \sqrt{9 - b} \rightarrow \frac{r n + a}{n^r + 4n + 9} = \frac{r n + a}{(n + r)^r}$$

$$\frac{-c \pm \sqrt{9 - b}}{r} = \frac{r + a}{14} \rightarrow 9 = b$$

$$r(14n) = 14 \rightarrow r + a = 14 \rightarrow a = 9$$

$$a + b + c = 9 + 9 - c = 18$$