

۱۶ سوال اول ۲۰۱۸، فایده‌های نوشتن شده برای تفاسیر دیگری رعایت شود

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره: کلاس: سیرانه:

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \sin x - 3 \sin x}{2 \sin x - 3 \sin x}$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \text{ و } g(x) = x \text{ (الف)}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} = x; x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} = -x = 0; x < 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} = x + 1; x \geq 0$$

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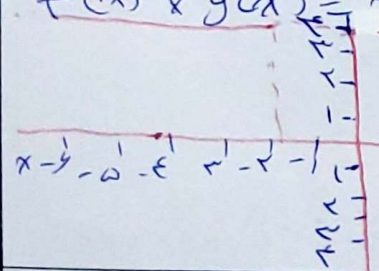
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$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow \frac{x-b}{x^2-mx+n} = \frac{x-b}{x^2-mx+n}$$

$$(x+1)(x^2-mx+n) = (x-b)(x^2-mx+n)$$

$$bn=10 \quad m+b=-\frac{a}{r} \quad n=\frac{10}{b} \quad m=\frac{a}{r}-b$$

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

$$an-bn=\frac{a}{r}$$

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$ax+b \neq 0 \quad c \neq 0 \quad dg = R$ در این صورت $g \in R$ است و در این صورت $d \in R$
 $a = -\frac{b}{\lambda}$
 $D_f = R - \frac{b}{\lambda}$ می توانیم استاندارد کنیم پس $b = 1$
 $\wedge x+b \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{b}{a}$ (دوطرفه) استاندارد می توانیم پس $b = 1$

0

پس $c \neq 0$

$f = (-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -2), (0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad f+g \Rightarrow$

f : 1, 2, 3, 0

g : 1, 2, 3, 0

$\Rightarrow$ 3 و 2 و 1 و -1

$f+g = -1$ و 3 و 2 و 0

$g = 1$ و 2 و 3 و 0

$f+g = (-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -2) \quad \frac{2g}{f+g} = (-1, 4), (2, 8), (3, 6)$

$2g = (2, 4), (3, 6), (4, 8), (0, 0)$

3

$f(x) = g(x) \quad x = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100$

$\Rightarrow c = a - 3b \quad g(x) = -1, f(x) = a = 2 \quad x = 2$

$a = 2 = 1$

$2a - 2b = 1$

$g(-5) = 1, f(-5) = 2a - 2b; x = -3$

$c = a - 5b = -1 - 3(-5) = -1 + 15 = 14$

$d + c = (-1) + 14 = 13$

2

$x^2 - x + m = 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4m \quad \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 4m = 0$
 $\Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{4} \quad x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \quad (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$

$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{-(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{0} = 0$
 $b = 0$

$a + b = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$

2

$\frac{2x+a}{x^2+4x+b} = \frac{2}{x-c} \quad (2x+a)(x-c) = 2(x^2+4x+b)$

$(2x+a)(x-c) = 2x^2 - 2cx + ax - ac = 2x^2 + (a-2c)x - ac$
 $2x^2 + 4x + b = 2x^2 + 8x + 2b$

$4 = 8 \quad a + b + c = 9 + 9 + (-3) = 15$
 $12 = 12$

$x^2 + 4x + b = (x-c)^2 = x^2 - 2cx + c^2$
 $4 = -2c \quad c = -2$
 $b = 9$
 $a = 9$