

$$1) f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad f(x) = g(x)$$

تابع زوج

نام و نام خانوادگی: امیررضا الیزا پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۸ کلاس: دهم

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|} \rightarrow x|x|, 0 \leq x < +\infty$

برای تست

$g(x) = x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

ب) $g(x) \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$

برای تست

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

ج) $f(x) = \frac{r \sin \alpha (r \sin \alpha - r)}{r \sin \alpha - r} \quad r \sin \alpha \quad g(x) = r \sin \alpha \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$

تابع زوج

$D_g = \mathbb{R}$

د) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

الف) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow [x^2] \neq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-|x|}} \Rightarrow x-|x| > 0 \rightarrow x > |x| \Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$

ج) $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}} \Rightarrow |x|-x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| > x \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$

دامنه عددی

است

برابر اند

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

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

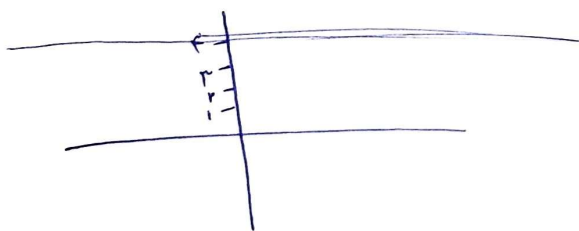
$2f(x) = 2x^2 + 2$

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

$g(x) = x$

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

$f \cdot g = (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) = x^2 - (x^2 - 1) = 1$



$g(x) = \frac{bx - b}{x^2 - 2x - 2} \quad a=1 \quad -b=2 \Rightarrow b=-2$

$x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0$
 $m = 2$

$am - bn = 1 \cdot 2 - (-2 \cdot 1) = 2 + 2 = 4$

$$f(x) = \frac{bx+r}{ax+b} \Rightarrow ax+b \neq 0 \quad x \neq -\frac{b}{a} = a$$

$$f(x) = c \rightarrow b = \frac{\Sigma}{-\Sigma} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \vee -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$c = \frac{\Sigma x + r}{a + \Sigma} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{-\Sigma} = -\frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{ab}{c} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{r} \times \Sigma}{\frac{1}{r}} = -\Sigma \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \{(-1, r)(r, \Sigma)(r, -r)(0, 0, 0)\}$$

$$IR = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ r \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} r \\ \Sigma \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} r \\ -r \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\frac{rg}{g+f} = \frac{(r, a)(r, r)(-1, -a)(0, 0)}{(r, a)(-1, -r)(r, \Sigma)} = \int (-1, \Sigma)(r, r)(r, r)$$

$$g(x) = \{(r, -1)(-r, 1)(a - rb, d)\} = f(x) = \{(r, a)(-r, ra, -rb), (c, d)\}$$

$$a = -1 \quad ra - rb = 1 \quad -1 - (r \times (-r)) = d$$

$$-r - rb = 1$$

$$b = -r$$

$$d + c = -1 + d = \Sigma$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \text{مساوية الدالتين} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{r}, x^r + x - m = 0 \quad -x^r + x - m = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0, r d$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$a$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$b$$

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

$$b = 9$$

$$\frac{rx+a}{x^r+ax+a}$$

$$\rightarrow a = 9$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{rx+a}{(a+r)^r}$$

$$= \frac{r}{x+r}$$

$$\frac{r}{x+r}$$

$$= \frac{r}{x-c}$$

$$\rightarrow c = -r$$

$$a + b + c \rightarrow 9 + 9 - r = 1r$$