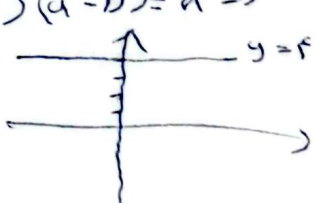


۱) دامنه کجایان نیست X $(0, +\infty) \neq R$
 فردی بگذارد یکدیگر شویس $g(x)=1$
 برابر است $f(x)=\frac{x^4+4x^3+3x^2+x+1}{x^2+5x+7}$
 ۲) $f(x)=2\sin x$ $g(x)=\sin x$ $\checkmark$ دایره برابرند
 دامنه هر دو R است $\sin x \neq \frac{3}{2}$
 دامنه برابر اگر عدد از راست کمتر برابر است
 ۳) $f(x)=\frac{x}{|x|}$ $x \neq 0$ $R-\{0\}$ $g(x)=\frac{|x|}{x}$ $x \neq 0$ $R-\{0\}$ $\checkmark$

الف) $[1-\frac{1}{2^{x+1}}]$ $D_f=R$ $g(x)=[x-[x]]$ $D_g=R$ جواب دو همیت لغز $\checkmark$ هر برابرند
 ب) $\frac{1}{[x]}$ $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2})$ $R-[0, \frac{1}{2})$ $g(x)=\frac{1}{2[x]}$ $R-[0, \frac{1}{2})$ $\checkmark$ برابر نیست
 ۲) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$ $x-1 > 0$ $x > 1$ $D_f=\emptyset$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$ $|x-1| > 0$ $|x| > 1$
 ۳) $-\frac{x(x+1)(x-1)}{x+1} = x^2+x$ $\checkmark$ این دو تابع برابرند $f(x)=g(x)$ $\checkmark$ دامنه برابر
 $\checkmark$ $f=R^-$ $\checkmark$ برابر نیست

$(f(x)-g(x))(f(x)+g(x))=f^2(x)+fg(x)-fg(x)-g^2(x)$
 $(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)=x^4+x^2+x^2-x^2-x^2-x+1=x^4+x^2+1=f^2(x)+g^2(x)$
 $x^2+x+1+x^2-x+1=2f(x)=2x^2+2 \Rightarrow f(x)=x^2+1$
 $g(x)=x$

$x^2-4 \geq 0$ $x \geq 2$ $D_f=[-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $x^2 \geq 4$ $x \leq -2$
 $g(x) \times f(x) = (x+\sqrt{x^2-4})(x-\sqrt{x^2-4}) = (a+b)(a-b) = a^2-b^2$
 $x^2-(x^2-4)=x^2-x^2+4=4 \Rightarrow f(x) \times g(x)=4$


$g(x)=\frac{x-b}{2x^2-3x-a}$ $\rightarrow x^2-3x-10$ $\frac{ax+2}{(x-1.5)(x+1)}=x^2-1.5x-1.5$
 $(x-a)(x+1)$ $\frac{-x}{2} = -1$ $n=\frac{a}{2}$ $m=1.5$
 $\frac{x-b}{2(x^2-mx+n)} = \frac{ax+2}{x^2-mx+n}$ $\frac{1}{2}(x-b)=ax+2$ $am-bn=0$ $1.5a-10=-2$ $1.5a=8$ $a=\frac{16}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}b = ax+2$ $am-bn=0$ $1.5a-10=-2$ $1.5a=8$ $a=\frac{16}{3}$
 $ax=\frac{1}{2}x$ $a=\frac{1}{2}$ $-\frac{1}{2}b=2$ $b=-4$
 $a=\frac{1}{2}$

$$bx + \frac{1}{x} = c \Rightarrow bx + \frac{1}{x} = c(1x + b)$$

$$b = 1c$$

$$cb = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$1 = c(1c)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 1c^2 \Rightarrow c^2 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad b = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad b = -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} \in \left\{ \frac{1}{x}, -\frac{1}{x} \right\}$$

$$2f(x) - 1 = y \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{y+1}{2}$$

$$2f(-1) - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow f(-1) = 2$$

$$2f(2) - 1 = 4 \Rightarrow f(2) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2f(3) - 1 = -5 \Rightarrow f(3) = -2$$

$$2f(0) - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$f = \{(-1, 2), (2, \frac{5}{2}), (3, -2), (0, 1)\}$$

$$g = \{(2, \frac{5}{2}), (3, -2), (-1, 2), (0, 1)\}$$

$$x = -1 \quad \frac{2g}{f+g} = \frac{-5 \times 2}{2 - 5} = \frac{-10}{-3} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$x = 2 \quad \frac{2g}{f+g} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{2} - 2} = 2$$

$$x = 3 \quad \frac{2g}{f+g} = \frac{-4}{-2 - 5} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$R = \left\{ \frac{10}{3}, 2, \frac{4}{7} \right\}$$

$$a = d = -1$$

$$3a - 2b = 1$$

$$-3 - 1 = 2b$$

$$b = -2$$

$$a - 2b = c$$

$$-1 + 4 = c = 3$$

$$c + d = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$d_g = \{a\} \Rightarrow d_f = \{a\}$$

$$-x^2 + x - m \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - x + m \leq 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

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

$$c = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$1 - 4m = 0$$

$$m = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$2x^2 - 2cx + ax - ac = 2x^2 + 8x + 2b$$

$$1 = -2c + a \Rightarrow a = 1 + 2c$$

$$-ac = 2b \Rightarrow b = \frac{-ac}{2} = \frac{-(1 + 2c)c}{2} = -\frac{c(1 + 2c)}{2}$$

$$a + b + c = (1 + 2c) + \left(-\frac{c(1 + 2c)}{2}\right) + c = 1 + \frac{2c - c - 2c^2}{2} = 1 + \frac{c - 2c^2}{2}$$