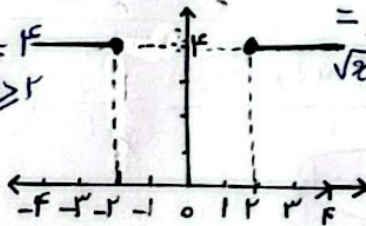


دامنه x برای $x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\rightarrow D_f = [0, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow$ این دو تابع برابر نیستند چون $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 7}{x^2 + 5x + 7} = 1$ $\rightarrow$ این دو تابع برابرند ب) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ و دامنه g هم برابر $\mathbb{R}$ است پس این دو تابع برابرند ج) $D_f = \mathbb{R} \sin x - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\arcsin \frac{3}{4}, \pi - \arcsin \frac{3}{4}\}$ $\rightarrow$ این دو تابع برابرند د) $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ $\rightarrow$ دامنه g هم $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ است پس این دو تابع برابرند	ا) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $\rightarrow$ این دو تابع برابرند ب) $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, \frac{1}{4})$ $\rightarrow$ این دو تابع برابرند ج) $D_f = x - x > 0 \rightarrow x < 0 \rightarrow x - (-x) = 2x \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$ $D_g = x - x > 0 \rightarrow x < 0 \rightarrow x - x = 0 \rightarrow D_g = \emptyset$ د) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ $\rightarrow$ این دو تابع برابرند ه) $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $\rightarrow$ این دو تابع برابرند	ا) $f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$ $\rightarrow 2f(x) = 2x^2 + 2$ $f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow g(x) = x$ $\rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = (x^2 + 1) - x = x^2 - x + 1$ $\rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = (x^2 + x + 1) - x = x^2 + 1$ $\rightarrow f(x) = (x^2 + 1)$ $\rightarrow g(x) = (x)$	$(f \circ g)(x) = (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4}) \times (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}) = x^2 - (x^2 - 4) = 4$ $\rightarrow x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 2$ یا $x \leq -2$ 	$\frac{ax + 4}{x^2 - mx + n} = \frac{x - b}{x^2 - px - q} \rightarrow (ax + 4)(x^2 - px - q) = (x - b)(x^2 - mx + n)$ $\rightarrow 4ax^2 + (-4p + 4)x - 4q = x^3 + (-m - b)x^2 + (n + bm)x - bn$ مقایسه ضرایب: $4a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$ $-4p + 4 = -m - b \rightarrow m + b = 4 - 4p$ $-4q = n + bm \rightarrow n + bm = -4q$ $-bn = -10 \rightarrow bn = 10$ از $bn = 10$ و $m + b = 4 - 4p$ داریم: $\rightarrow am - bn = \frac{m}{4} - 10$
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$$f(x) = g(x) = c \rightarrow \frac{bx+r}{\Lambda x+b} = c \rightarrow \Lambda cx + cb = bx + r \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow b = \Lambda c \\ \rightarrow bc = r \end{array} \right. \rightarrow c = (\Lambda c) c = r$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \Lambda c = \Lambda x \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} \\ \Lambda c = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \Lambda c = \Lambda x \frac{-1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \Lambda c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Lambda x + b = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{\Lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-b}{\frac{1}{c}} \times b = \frac{-b^2}{\Lambda c} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -b \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = \frac{1}{r} \\ b = \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{-b^2}{\Lambda c} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r^2}}{\Lambda x \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r^2}}{\frac{1}{r}} = \textcircled{-\frac{1}{r}} \\ -b \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = -\frac{1}{r} \\ b = -\frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{-b^2}{\Lambda c} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r^2}}{\Lambda x \frac{-1}{r}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r^2}}{-\frac{1}{r}} = \textcircled{\frac{1}{r}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$rg = \{(1,1), (2,1), (-1,-1), (0,0)\} \quad f+g = \{(-1,-1), (1,1), (2,1)\}$$

$$\frac{r_g}{r_g} = \frac{\{(-1, -1), (2, 1), (3, 1), (-1, -1), (2, 0)\}}{\{(-1, -1), (2, 1), (3, 1)\}} = \{(-1, 1), (2, \frac{1}{11}), (3, 12)\}$$

می دانیم که برد تابع برابر با می باشد.

$$\rightarrow R_{f+g} = \left\{ 8, \frac{11}{2}, 12 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha = d = -1 \\ \{(r, -1), (-r, 1), (a-rb, w)\} &\xrightarrow{\text{L.H.S.}} \{(r, a), (-r, a-rb), (c, w), (r, d)\} \\ \rightarrow a = d = -1 \\ \rightarrow ra - rb = 1 &\rightarrow -r - rb = 1 \rightarrow -rb = 1 + r \rightarrow b = -r \\ \rightarrow a - rb &= (-1) - (r - r) = -1 - (-r) = -1 + r = w \rightarrow c = w \\ \rightarrow d + c &= -1 + w = (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow -x^2 + x - m = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x + m = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4m}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow b = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4m}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow a + b = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4m} + 1 + \sqrt{1 - 4m}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow (a + b = 1)$$

$$\frac{rx+a}{x^2+qx+b} = \frac{r}{x-c} \rightarrow (rx+a)(x-c) = r(x^2+qx+b) \rightarrow rx^2 + ax - rcx - ac = rx^2 + rqx + rb$$

$$\rightarrow rx^2 - rcx + ax - ac = rx^2 + rqx + rb \rightarrow rx^2 + x(-rc+a) - ac = rx^2 + rqx + rb$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} -rc+a = rq \rightarrow a = rq+rc \\ -ac = rb \rightarrow b = -\frac{ac}{r} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{a+b+c} a+b+c = rq+rc - \frac{(rq+rc)c}{r} + c$$

$$= rq+rc - \frac{rc^2+qc^2}{r} + c = rq+rc - c^2 - \frac{qc^2}{r} + c$$

$$= rq+rc - c^2 - qc + c = -c^2 - qc + rc + rq$$

$$= -c^2 - qc + rc + rq = 0$$

برای اینکه عدد داشته باشیم
 باید فرض کنیم که r و q با هم
 ساده می شود یعنی $r=q$

$a+b+c = -c^2 - qc + rc + rq = 0$