

اطیاء صفائی
بنا/عنا

هم B کلین

الف) $D(f) \neq D(g)$ - X برافینستند

$$\rightarrow D_f = x/|x| > 0 \rightarrow x > 0$$

$$\rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$$

داده رابطی $D(f) = D(g)$ $f(x) = f(g)$
هر دو با هم برابر است پس برابر هستند ✓ (خرج ریشه ندارد Δ معنی)

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

برابرند (طابق داده برابر)

د) $D(f) = |x| \neq 0$ ✓ $D(g) = x \neq 0$ ✓

$$\frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{|x|}{x}$$

PARAMOUNT

(۲) جواب برای R برای هر x است $D_f = R(g)$ (الف)

پس D_f تابع برمیگردد

(ب) $D_f = [2x] \neq 0$ $\times$ تابع بر نمیگردد

$D_g = [x] \neq 0$ $\times$ تابع بر نمیگردد

(ج) $D_f = x - |x| \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq |x| \rightarrow x \geq 0$

$D_g = |x| - x \geq 0 \rightarrow |x| \geq x \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$

برای $x \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow D_f = D_g$ $f(x) = g(x)$ برای $x \leq 0$

تابع بر میگردد

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

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \\ f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - x + 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2 = 2(f(x)) \\ \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 1 \\ g(x) = x \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \quad f(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \quad (5)$$

$$f(x) \text{ و } g(x) \rightarrow (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$$

$$\rightarrow \{2, -2\}$$

$$f(x) \times g(x) = \{(2, 2), (-2, -2)\}$$

$$\{(2, 2) \text{ و } (-2, -2)\}$$

$$\rightarrow \{(2, 4) \text{ و } (-2, 4)\}$$

$$\frac{x-b}{2x^2-3x-4} = \frac{2ax+c}{2x^2-2mx+n}$$

صورت و مخرج برابر باشند

$$x-b=2ax+c$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = -4$$

$$2x^2-3x-4 = 2x^2-2mx+n$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{و } n = -4$$

$$am-bn = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} - (-4 \times -2) = -\frac{15}{2}$$

PARAMOUNT

$$\frac{bx+r}{ax+b} = c \quad \frac{bx+r}{ax+b} = \frac{1cx+bc}{1} \quad (c)$$

$$bx+r = 1cx+bc$$

$$bx = 1cx \rightarrow b = 1c$$

$$bc = r \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{c}$$

$$\frac{r}{c} = 1c \rightarrow 1c^2 = r \rightarrow c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$ax+b = 0$$

$$ax = -b \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$x = -\frac{f}{a} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}, \quad x = \frac{f}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = f, -f$$

$$f = \{(1, -1, 2), (2, 4), (2, -2), (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}})\} \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$rg = \{(2, 1), (2, 3), (-1, 4)\}$$

$$f+g$$

$$\{f, g, r\} = 5$$

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$$f = \{ (r, \alpha) / (-r, \alpha - r b) (c, d) (r, d) \} \quad (1)$$

$$g = \{ (r, -1) (r, 1) (\alpha - r b, \alpha) \}$$

$$\alpha = d = -1$$

$$r\alpha - rb = 1 - r(-1) - rb = 1$$

$$\alpha - rb = c$$

$$-1 + r = d$$

$$\rightarrow b = -r$$

$$d + c = -1 + d = r$$

$$x - x + m = 0$$

$$1 - r m = 0 \quad (r = 0, 0 < b < 1)$$

$$m = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow x^r - x + \frac{1}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{r}\right)^r = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$$(rx + \alpha)(x - c) = r(x^r + rx + b)$$

$$rx^r - rx c + \alpha x - \alpha c = rx^r + (-rc + \alpha)x - \alpha c$$

$$= rx^r + 1rx + rb$$

$$a = 1r + rc$$

$$b = -c^r - rc$$

$$a + b + c = 1r - c - rc$$

PARAMOUNT