

<p>(الف) $x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0$ $f(x) = (0, \infty)$ $g(x) = x = \mathbb{R}$ $Df \neq Dg$ ✓</p>	<p>(ب) دارای مرتبه با هم برابرند ✓</p>	<p>(ج) $\sin x$ و x $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) = x \sin x$</p>	<p>(د) $x > 0$ $x > 1$ $f(x) = [1, \infty)$ $g(x) = (0, \infty)$ $D(f) \neq D(g)$ $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ $g(f(x)) = f(g(x))$</p>
<p>(الف) با هم برابرند زیرا $f(x) > g(x)$ همواره صفر هستند ✓</p>	<p>(ب) برابرند ✓ $x > \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = [\frac{1}{x}, \infty)$ $g(x) = [1, \infty)$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$</p>	<p>(ج) برابرند ✓ $x > x$ $f(x) = (-\infty, 0)$ $g(x) = (0, \infty)$ $D_f = \emptyset$</p>	<p>(د) $x(x^2 - 1)$ $D_f = D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$ برابر اند</p>

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

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

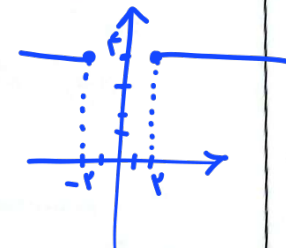
$\sqrt{x^2 - f} = x^2 - f \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq f$
 $x > \sqrt{x^2 - f}$
 $x < -\sqrt{x^2 - f}$
 $x + \sqrt{x^2 - f} > 0 \Rightarrow x > -\sqrt{x^2 - f}$

$f \times g = Df \cap Dg \Rightarrow (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$

$x^2 > f \Rightarrow x > \sqrt{f}$
 $x^2 > f \Rightarrow x < -\sqrt{f}$

$x - \sqrt{x^2 - f} > 0$
 $x^2 > x^2 - f \Rightarrow f > 0$
 $x^2 > (x-2)(x+2)$

$Dg = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$



$a=1$
 $b=-2$
 $n = x^2 = -1$
 $m = +3$
 $m = \frac{3}{x} \quad n = -\frac{1}{x}$

$x - b = ax + r$
 $-b = +r$
 $b = -2$
 $a = \frac{1}{x} \quad b = -f$
 $2x^2 = x^2 + n$
 $n = x^2$

$x = ax$
 $a=1$

$(1 \times 3) - (-2 \times x^2)$
 $3 - 2x^2$
 $3 - 2 \cdot (-1) = 1$
 $am - bn = \frac{-3v}{f}$

$-3x = -mx$
 $m = 3$

$$ax + b \neq 0 \quad c \neq 0 \quad a = \frac{b}{\lambda}$$

اگر a, b, c می توان هر عدد صحیحی باشد

$$x + \frac{-b}{\lambda} = C \rightarrow \frac{bx + \lambda}{\lambda x + b} = C \rightarrow bx + \lambda = \lambda Cx + Cb \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \lambda C \\ bc = \lambda \end{cases} \rightarrow C = \pm \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (1)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow b = \lambda \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = -\lambda$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow b = -\lambda \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \lambda$$

$$2F - 1 = 1$$

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

$$g = \{(1, 1), (3, 1), (-1, -1), (a, 0)\}$$

$$f + g = \{(-1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1)\}$$

$$\frac{fg}{f+g} = \{(-1, 1), (2, \frac{1}{1}), (3, \frac{1}{1})\} \rightarrow \{(-1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1)\}$$

$$(2, -1) = (2, a)$$

$$a = -1$$

$$(-2, 1) = (-2, \lambda a - \lambda b)$$

$$-2 - 2b = 1$$

$$-2b = 3$$

$$b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$a - 2b = c$$

$$-1 - (-3) = c$$

$$a = c$$

$$d = a = -1$$

$$-1 + a = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$-x^2 + x - m > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + m < 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4m$$

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

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

$$\frac{2x + a}{x^2 + 4x + b} = \frac{1}{x - c} \Rightarrow (2x + a)(x - c) = 2(x^2 + 4x + b)$$

$$(2x + a)(x - c) = 2x^2 + ax - ac - 2xc = 2x^2 + x(a - 2c) - ac$$

$$x^2 + 4x + b = (x - c)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x + b = x^2 - 2cx + c^2 \Rightarrow x - 4 = -2c$$

$$a = 4$$

$$c = -2$$

$$4 + 9 - 2 = 11 \quad (2)$$

$$b = 9$$