

$g(x) = x \Rightarrow x = \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|} = \mathbb{R}^+$
 $g(-x) = -x \quad f(-x) = \sqrt{-x|x|} = \sqrt{-x^2} = i\sqrt{x^2} = i|x|$

$\mathbb{R} \neq \mathbb{R}^+$ (الف)

برابر نیستند

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin x$

برابر نیستند

(ب)

$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \quad \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \dots$

$g(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \quad \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \dots$

$g(x) = f(x)$

$D_g = \mathbb{R} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad D_f = D_g$

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

(ج)

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad [x^2+1] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$
 $\left[\frac{1}{1+1}\right] \left[\frac{1}{1}\right] = 0 \dots$

$g(x) = [x - [x]] \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$
 $[1 - [1]] = 0, [2 - [2]] = 0 \dots$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$
 $x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow [x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

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

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

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

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \Rightarrow x^2-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \leftarrow x \geq 0$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow 1-x^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow |x| \leq 1$
 $D_g = \mathbb{R}^- \leftarrow x \leq 0$

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

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

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

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

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



$\frac{ax^2+b}{x^2-mx+n} = \frac{x-b}{x^2-x-2} \Rightarrow x^2-mx+n = x^2-(x-b) \Rightarrow x^2-mx+n = x^2-x+b$
 $\Rightarrow m = 1 \quad n = -2$

$ax^2+b = x-b \Rightarrow a=1 \quad b=-2 \quad am-bn = 1-2 = -1$

$$an+b \neq 0 \quad c \neq 0 \quad a = \frac{-b}{c}$$

$$n + \frac{-b}{c}$$

a و b و c می تواند عدد حقیقی باشد
اما c نمی تواند صفر باشد

$$2f-1 = \{(-1, c)(2, 7)(c, -1)(0, 0)\}$$

$$f = \{(-1, 2)(2, 4)(c, -2)(0, \frac{1}{c})\}$$

$$g = \{(2, 4)(c, 4)(-1, -4)(0, 0)\} \quad \frac{2g}{f+g} = \{(2, 1)(c, c)(-1, -4)\}$$

$$2g = \{(2, 8)(c, 8)(-1, -8)(0, 0)\}$$

$$f+g = \{(-1, -2)(c, 4)(2, 8)\}$$

$$a = -1$$

$$-c-b = 1 \Rightarrow -2b = 1 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$c = 0$$

$$d = -1$$

$$0 + (-1) = -1$$

$$-n^2 + n - m \geq 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - n + m \leq 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4m$$

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

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

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

$$(2n+a)(n-c) = 2n^2 + an - ac - 2nc = 2n^2 + n(a-2c) - ac$$

$$n^2 + 4n + b = (n-c)^2 \Rightarrow n^2 + 4n + b = n^2 - 2cn + c^2 \Rightarrow n - 4 = -2c$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 8$$

$$b = 9$$

$$c = -2$$

$$4 - 9 - c = 1$$