

حیبا نانی - دوازدهم دختر A
 ① ضابطه تابع ثابت $f(x) = k$ است حال اگر a به ثابت مشتق بگیریم جواب صفر می شود پس از ضابطه داد
 نحوه مشتق می گیریم و برابر صفر قرار می دهیم 8

$$f(x) = (x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2 + mx^2 + nx + m$$

$$x^2 + 1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 1 - 2x + mx^2 + nx + m \rightarrow x^2(1+m) + x(n+2) + m+1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} x(1+m) + (n+2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -10 \\ n = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \{(x+m)(n+p+1)(p+2, -1)(-9, p+k)\}$$

$$(x-10)(2, p+1) \quad (-9, -1) \quad (-9, k-11)$$

$$\rightarrow p+1 = -10 \quad \boxed{p = -11} \quad k-11 = -1 \quad \boxed{k = 10}$$

$$m+n+p+k = 9 \quad -10+2-11+10 = -9$$

② $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x-1}}$ $\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x-1} \geq 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تجین علامت}}$ $\frac{-2}{-} \mid + \mid +$ اینجا میخیزد

$$x^2-2x-1 \xrightarrow{x=t} t^2-2t-1=0 \quad (t-4)(t+2) \rightarrow t=4 \quad x=4 \quad x=\pm 2$$

$$\rightarrow t=-2 \quad x=-2 \quad \times$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{x-2} \rightarrow x-2 \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} x-2=0 \quad x=2$$

$$[x]=2 \quad 2 \leq x < 3 \rightarrow -2 \geq -x > -3 \quad Df = \mathbb{R} - (-2, -1]$$

③ $f(x) = \sqrt{x(x^2-1)}$ $\rightarrow x(x^2-1) \geq 0$ $\frac{-1}{-} \mid + \mid +$ $\rightarrow [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$ خارج را میگیریم

0/0

$$\sqrt{|x|+x} \rightarrow |x|+x \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{تنها عدد مثبت}} \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$$

① ②



$$Df = [1, +\infty) \cup \{0\}$$

حداکثر برابر 5

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{|x-2|-x^2} \rightarrow |x-2|-x^2 \geq 0 \quad x^2 \leq |x-2|$$

$$x-2 \geq x^2 \quad x^2-x+2 \leq 0$$

$$x-2 \leq -x^2 \quad x^2-x-2 \leq 0$$

$$x^2+x-2 \leq 0$$

$$|x|-1 \rightarrow |x|-1 \neq 0 \quad x \neq \pm 1$$

به جی رفتی

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow Df = [-1, 2]$$

$$Df = [-2, 1] - \{-1\}$$

$$\frac{-2}{+} \mid - \mid + \quad \frac{-1}{+} \mid - \mid + \quad \rightarrow [-1, 2]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{|a-r|-1}$$

(10) (ع)

$$| |a-r|-1 | - k \rightarrow | |a-r|-1 | - k = 0 \quad | |a-r|-1 | = k$$

$$|a-r|-1 = k \quad |a-r| = k+1 \rightarrow a-r = k+1, a-k = r \quad \begin{matrix} a=r \\ a=k+1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow k=-1$$

$$|a-r|-1 = -k \quad |a-r| = 1-k \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a-r = 1-k & a+k = r \\ a-r = k-1 & a-k = 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a=r \\ a=k-1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow k=1$$

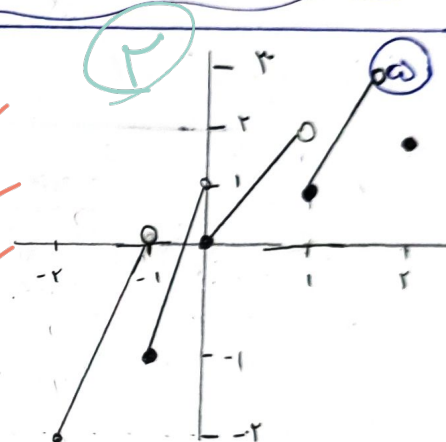
$$k=-1 \rightarrow | |a-r|-1 | - 1 = 0 \quad | |a-r|-1 | = 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} |a-r|-1 = 1 \\ |a-r|-1 = -1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} |a-r| = 2 \\ |a-r| = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a-r = 2 \\ a-r = 0 \end{matrix}$$

د ک سه چلن اند که با هم منتهی اند
خی شکر

پس مقدار ک همان ۱- است
زیرا در این ۳ مورد هیچ مغرغ را نمی‌دهد

$$y = 2a - [a] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{به روش} \\ \text{بازه بندی} \end{matrix}$$

$-2 < a < -1$	$2a+2$	$\begin{vmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	✓
$-1 < a < 0$	$2a+1$	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	✓
$0 < a < 1$	$2a$	$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	✓
$1 < a < 2$	$2a-1$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	✓
$a=2$	$2a-2$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	✓



$$f(a) = \frac{a^2 - \varepsilon a + 3}{a+a} + b \quad \frac{a^2 - \varepsilon a + 3 + ba + ba}{a+a} = a$$

$$f(a) = a \quad (\text{معادله})$$

$$a^2 + a(b-\varepsilon) + 3 + ba = a^2 + aa \rightarrow b - \varepsilon = a$$

$$\begin{matrix} b=1 \rightarrow a=-3 \\ b=2 \rightarrow a=-1 \end{matrix} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\} a-b \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -3-1 \\ -1-3 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -4 \\ -4 \end{matrix} \rightarrow -\varepsilon$$

$$3 + ba = 0 \rightarrow 3 + b(b-\varepsilon) = 0 \quad 3 + b - \varepsilon b = 0$$

بفرایه
 $b=1$
 $b=2$

$$f(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{a^2 + 2a^2 - a - 2}{a^2 - 1} & a \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{a+2}{a+b} & a = \pm 1 \end{cases}, g(a) = a + c$$

$$\frac{a^2 + 2a^2 - a - 2}{a^2 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{(a+2)(a^2-1)}{(a^2-1)} = a+2 \quad f(a)=g(a) \rightarrow a+2 = a+c \quad c=2$$

$a=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1+2 \rightarrow 3 \quad \frac{a+2}{1+b} = 3 \quad 3+3b = a+2$
 $a=-1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -1+2 \rightarrow 1 \quad \frac{a+2}{b-1} = 1 \quad b-1 = 2-a$
 $b+2 = ? \quad \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2} \quad a = \frac{5}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + k - 1} \quad f - g \{ (1, k) \} \quad \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + k - 1} - g \{ \sqrt{b - 3a + 3k} \}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{b - 3a + 3k}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + k - 1} - \sqrt{b - 3a + 3k} \quad \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + k - 1} - \sqrt{b - 3a + 3k}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{m - x} + n \quad f - g(x) = 4\sqrt{x}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{2x + 2} \quad D_{f \times g} = [-1, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$x + n - \sqrt{2x + 2} = 4\sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$D_{f \times g} = D_f \cap D_g \quad m - x \geq 0 \quad x \leq m \quad \rightarrow D = [-1, m] \quad m = \sqrt{2}$$

$$2x + 2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -1 \quad x \geq -1$$

$$x + n = \sqrt{2x + 2} + 0$$

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

$$y = (-1)^x (x - \{x\}) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x - \{x\} = \frac{1}{x}$$

