

$f(n) = (n+1)^2 + (3n-1)^2 + mn^2 + n^2 + mn \rightarrow$ تابع ثابت (1)

$\Rightarrow f(n) = n^2 + 2n + 1 + 9n^2 - 6n + 1 + mn^2 + n^2 + mn$

$\Rightarrow f(n) = (10+m)n^2 + (n-4)n + mn + 2$ است تابع ثابت $f(n)$
 $\begin{cases} 10+m=0 \Rightarrow m=-10 \\ n-4=0 \Rightarrow n=4 \end{cases}$

$g(n) = \{(f, m), (n, p+1), (p+2, -1), (-9, p+k)\}$
 $(f, -10), (f, p+1) \Rightarrow p+1 = -10 \Rightarrow p = -11$ ✓

$\Rightarrow (p+2, -1) = (-9, -1) \Rightarrow (-9, -1) = (-9, p+k) = (-9, k-11) \Rightarrow k-11 = -1 \Rightarrow k = 10$ ✓

$\Rightarrow m+n+p+k = (-10) + 4 + (-11) + 10 = -7$ ✓

(الف) $y = \frac{x-2}{x^2-2x^2-8} \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{x^2-2x^2-8} \geq 0$ (2)

$\Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{(x^2-4)(x^2+2)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x+2)(x^2+2)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{\underbrace{\frac{1}{x-2}}_{\substack{\text{منهای} \\ \text{مستعار}}}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x+2}}_{\substack{\text{مثبت} \\ \text{مستعار}}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x^2+2}}_{\substack{\text{مثبت} \\ \text{مستعار}}}$

$\Rightarrow$ دامنه تابع $= (-2, 2) \cup (2, +\infty) \setminus \{-2\}$ ✓

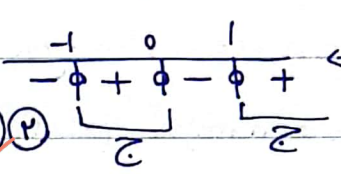
(ب) $f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{x-2[-x]} \Rightarrow x-2[-x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow -2[-x] \neq -x \Rightarrow [-x] \neq x$
 $\Rightarrow -x \notin [x, x] \Rightarrow x \notin (-x, -x]$

$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-x, -x]$ ✓

(الف) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x(x^2-1)}}{\sqrt{|x|+x}}$ $\Rightarrow x(x^2-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \overset{0}{\uparrow} x(\overset{1}{\uparrow} x-1)(\overset{-1}{\uparrow} x+1) \geq 0$ (۳)

$\Rightarrow |x|+x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| > -x \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus (0, +\infty)$ (۲)

$\Rightarrow D_f = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = [1, +\infty)$ ✓

① $x \in [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$ 

(ب) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{|x-2|-x^2}}{|x|-1}$ $\Rightarrow |x-2|-x^2 \geq 0$

$x \geq 2 \rightarrow -x^2+x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$ و $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ این عبارت همیشه منفی است و max ندارد.

$x < 2 \rightarrow 2-x-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2+x-2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{+} \frac{1}{-} +$

$\textcircled{A} x \in [-2, 1]$ (۱) $\textcircled{B} x \in [2, 1]$ (۲)

$\Rightarrow D_f = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = [-2, 1) \setminus \{-1\}$ ✓

$y = \frac{1}{||x-2|-1|-k}$ $\Rightarrow ||x-2|-1|-k \neq 0 \Rightarrow ||x-2|-1| \neq k$ (۴)

$\Rightarrow |x-2|-1 \neq \pm k \Rightarrow |x-2| \neq 1 \pm k$

$\Rightarrow |x-2| \neq 1+k \Rightarrow x-2 \neq 1+k \Rightarrow x \neq 3+k$

$\Rightarrow |x-2| \neq 1+k \Rightarrow x-2 \neq -(1+k) \Rightarrow x \neq 1-k$

$\Rightarrow |x-2| \neq 1-k \Rightarrow x-2 \neq 1-k \Rightarrow x \neq 3-k$

$\Rightarrow |x-2| \neq 1-k \Rightarrow x-2 \neq -(1-k) \Rightarrow x \neq 1+k$

چون دامنه تابع شامل سه مقدار نیست ($k \neq 0$) $\Rightarrow$ عبارت (۲) از این ۳ عبارت با هم برابرند (۲ حالت خارج)

و $k > 0$ چون آنده k خروج منفی نخواهد بود!

$\Rightarrow x \neq 0$ و $2 \neq 4 \Rightarrow ||x-2|-1| = 1$

بازای هر مقدار k می شود و خروج برابر می شود با $1-k \neq 0 \Rightarrow 1-k \neq 0 \Rightarrow k \neq 1$

$\boxed{k = -1}$ $\Rightarrow k \neq 1$

$$y = rx - [n]$$

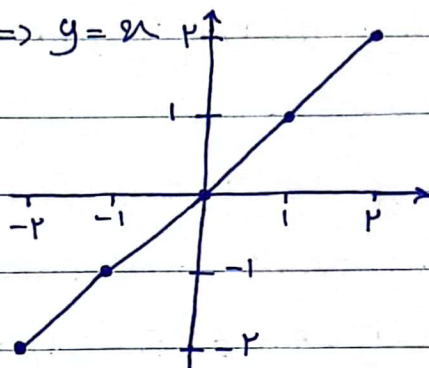
$$\Rightarrow x \in [-r, -1) \rightarrow y \in [-r, -1)$$

$$x \in [-1, 0) \rightarrow y \in [-1, 0)$$

$$x \in [0, 1) \rightarrow y \in [0, 1)$$

$$x \in [1, r) \rightarrow y \in [1, r)$$

$$x = r \rightarrow y = r$$



$$f(x) = \frac{x^r - rx + r}{x+a} + b = \frac{(x-1)(x-r)}{x+a} + b \rightarrow \text{تابع هانس} \quad (4)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x - r + b$$

$$(2) \quad x+a = x-r$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x - 1 + b \xrightarrow{y=x} b = 1$$

$$y = x \rightarrow b = r \Rightarrow a - b = -1 - r = -f \quad \text{L} \quad a - b = -r - 1 = -f$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a - b = -f} \rightarrow \text{بمقدار } f \text{ نازل}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r + rx^r - x - r}{x^r - 1} ; x \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{ax + r}{x+b} ; x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x + C$$

$$x^r + rx^r - x - r = x^r(x+r) - (x+r) = (x^r - 1)(x+r)$$

$$x \neq \pm 1 \rightarrow \frac{x^r + rx^r - x - r}{x^r - 1} = \frac{(x+r)(x^r - 1)}{x^r - 1} = x + C \Rightarrow x + r = x + C \Rightarrow C = r$$

$$x = \pm 1 \rightarrow x + C = x + r = \frac{ax + r}{x+b} \xrightarrow{x=1} r = \frac{a+r}{1+b} \Rightarrow a - rb = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=-1} 1 = \frac{r-a}{b-1} \Rightarrow a+b=r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - rb = 1 \\ a+b=r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a+rb=-1 \\ a+b=r \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b+C = \frac{1}{r} + r = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$rb=r \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{fx - xa} + k - 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow x \geq \frac{xa}{f} \quad (1)$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{f} \quad (2)$$

(2) (1)

$$D_{f-g} = (1) \cap (2) = \left[\frac{xa}{f}, +\infty\right) \cap \left(-\infty, \frac{b}{f}\right] \Rightarrow x = 1$$

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$$xa = b = f \quad \hookrightarrow \frac{xa}{f} = \frac{b}{f} = 1 \quad \hookrightarrow$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow 2f - g = k \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{f-f} + 2k - 2 - \sqrt{f-f} - 3k = k$$

$$\Rightarrow 2k - 2 - 3k = k \Rightarrow -k - 2 = k \Rightarrow 2k = -2 \Rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow xa - \frac{b}{f} - k = f - \frac{f}{f} - (-1) = f - 1 + 1 = \underline{f}$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow x \leq m \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{px + p} \Rightarrow px + p \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -1 \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f \cap g} = (1) \cap (2) = (-\infty, m] \cap [-1, +\infty) = [-1, m] \Rightarrow [-1, m] = [-1, 7]$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 7 \Rightarrow f - g(7) = \sqrt{7 - 7} + n - \sqrt{7} = 4\sqrt{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + n - 2\sqrt{7} = 4\sqrt{7} \Rightarrow 2 + n = 6\sqrt{7} \Rightarrow n = 6\sqrt{7} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow m + n = 7 + 6\sqrt{7} - 2 = \underline{5 + 6\sqrt{7}}$$

$$y = (-1)^p (x - [x]) = \frac{1}{p} \quad x \in [-2, 2]$$

(2) (1a)

$$y = x - [x] = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow x - [x] \text{ بار غدار } y = \frac{1}{p}$$



$$y = \frac{1}{p}$$

صفت غدار: جواب دارد