

$$f(x) = (x+1)^2 + (3x-1)^2 + mx^2 + nx + mn \rightarrow \text{تابع ثابت}$$

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

$$m, n, p+k = ?$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 + 9x^2 - 6x + 1 + mx^2 + nx + mn = (10+m)x^2 + (n-4)x + (1+mn)$$

برای اینکه $f(x)$ ثابت باشد ضرایب x^2 و x باید برابر با صفر باشند

$$\begin{cases} 10+m=0 \rightarrow m=-10 \\ n-4=0 \rightarrow n=4 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \{(x, -10), (4, p+1), (p+2, -1), (-9, p+k)\}$$

$$\text{چون } g(x) \text{ تابع است} \rightarrow p+1 = -10 \rightarrow p = -11$$

$$p+2 = -9 \rightarrow p+k = -1 \rightarrow k = 10$$

$$m+n+p+k = -10 + 4 + (-11) + 10 = -7 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

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

ریشه‌های صورت = 2

ریشه‌های مخرج = ± 2

علامت = $x^2 - 2x^2 - 1 = (x-2)(x+2)$

$x=2 \rightarrow x^2=4 \rightarrow x=\pm 2$

$x=x^2=-2 \rightarrow \text{عقده}$

علامت: $-\frac{2}{-} + \frac{2}{+} +$

$D = (-2, +\infty) - \{2\}$

جواب

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{x-2[-x]} \rightarrow x-2[-x] \neq 0 \rightarrow x-2[-x] \neq 0 \rightarrow [-x] \neq 2$$

$$\text{مقادیری که نباید در دامنه باشد} \rightarrow 2 \leq -x \leq 3 \rightarrow -3 \leq x \leq -2 \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -3] \cup [-2, +\infty)$$

جواب

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x(x^2-1)}}{\sqrt{|x|+x}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x(x-1)(x+1)}}{\sqrt{|x|+x}}$$

ریشه‌های صورت = 0 و ± 1

ریشه‌های مخرج = 0

$$\frac{-1}{-} + \frac{0}{+} + \frac{1}{-} +$$

$$|x|+x > 0 \rightarrow |x| > -x \rightarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ (1)}$$

$$[-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \text{ (2)}$$

$$D_f = (1) \cap (2) = [1, +\infty)$$

جواب

اره سوال 3 (ت ب) چیس

ب) $f(n) = \frac{|n-2|-n^2}{|n|-1} \rightarrow |n-2|-n^2 > 0 \rightarrow n^2 \leq |n-2| \xrightarrow{n \geq 2} n^2 - n + 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow$ (برای $n \geq 2$)
 $|n|-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow |n| \neq 1 \rightarrow n \neq \pm 1$ (۲) $1-A = -V \Delta C_0$

$D_f = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = [-2, -1) \cup (-1, 1)$ جواب

$\frac{-2}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \rightarrow n = -2, n = 1$
 $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [-2, 1] \textcircled{1}$

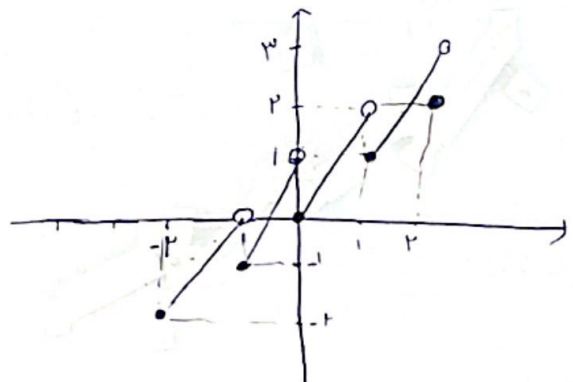
$y = \frac{1}{||n-2|-1|-k} \rightarrow ||n-2|-1|-k \neq 0 \rightarrow ||n-2|-1| \neq k \xrightarrow{A=|n-2|} |A-1| = k \rightarrow$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow A-1 = k \rightarrow A = k+1 \xrightarrow{A=|n-2|} |n-2| = k+1 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n-2 = k+1 \rightarrow n = k+3 \\ n-2 = -(k+1) \rightarrow n = 1-k \end{array} \right. \\ \rightarrow 1-A = k \rightarrow A = 1-k \xrightarrow{A=|n-2|} |n-2| = 1-k \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n-2 = 1-k \rightarrow n = 3-k \\ n-2 = -(1-k) \rightarrow n = k+1 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$ این ۴ عدد
منفرد است

این ۴ عدد را به هم می‌زنیم $\rightarrow k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 if $k = -1$ حذف می‌شود
 if $k = 0$ منفرجه ۳
 if $k = 1$ منفرجه ۲
 if $k = 2$ منفرجه ۳، ۱، ۰ و ۲
 چون سوال گفته ۳ عدد منفرجه در پاسخ نهایی $\rightarrow \boxed{k = \pm 1}$

$y = \lfloor n \rfloor - \lceil n \rceil \rightarrow [-2, 2]$ (برای n)

مثال: $[-2, -1) \rightarrow \lfloor n \rfloor = -2 \rightarrow y = \lfloor n \rfloor - \lceil n \rceil = -2 - (-1) = -1$
 $[-1, 0) \rightarrow \lfloor n \rfloor = -1 \rightarrow y = \lfloor n \rfloor - \lceil n \rceil = -1 - 0 = -1$
 $[0, 1) \rightarrow \lfloor n \rfloor = 0 \rightarrow y = \lfloor n \rfloor - \lceil n \rceil = 0 - 1 = -1$
 $[1, 2) \rightarrow \lfloor n \rfloor = 1 \rightarrow y = \lfloor n \rfloor - \lceil n \rceil = 1 - 2 = -1$
 $\{2\} \rightarrow \lfloor n \rfloor = 2 \rightarrow y = \lfloor n \rfloor - \lceil n \rceil = 2 - 2 = 0$



$f(n) = \frac{n^2 - (n+1)^2}{n+a} + b \rightarrow$ برای $f(n) = n \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - (n+1)^2}{n+a} + b = n$

$\frac{n^2 - (n^2 + 2n + 1) + bn + ba}{n+a} = n \rightarrow n^2 + (b-2)n + a-b+1 = n^2 + an$

$(b-2)n = an \rightarrow b-2 = a \rightarrow (b-2)b = -1 \rightarrow b^2 - 2b = -1 \rightarrow (b-1)(b-1) = 0$
 $ab = -1$

if $b=1 \rightarrow a = -1$
 if $b=-1 \rightarrow a = 1$
 $a-b \begin{cases} -1-1 = -2 \\ -1-1 = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow a-b = -2$

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{u^3 + pu^2 - u - p}{u^2 - 1} & ; u \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{a+1}{u+b} & ; u = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(u) = u + c \quad b+c = ?$$

$$u^3 + pu^2 - u - p \xrightarrow{u=1} 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} u^3 + pu^2 - u - p \quad | \quad u-1 \\ \underline{-u^3 + u^2} \\ pu^2 - u - p \\ \underline{-pu^2 + pu} \\ -u - p \\ \underline{-(-u - p)} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} u^2 + pu + p \rightarrow (u+1)(u+p) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(u-1)(u+p)(u+p)}{(u+1)(u-1)} = u + c$$

$$u+p = u+c \rightarrow \boxed{c=p}$$

$$\frac{a+1}{u+b} \xrightarrow{u=1} \frac{a+1}{b+1} = p \rightarrow a+1 = p(b+1) \rightarrow \underline{a = pb + 1}$$

$$u = -1 \quad g(u) = 1 \quad \frac{a+1}{u+b} \xrightarrow{u=-1} \frac{-a+1}{b-1} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{b-1} = 1 \rightarrow 1-a = b-1 \rightarrow \underline{a+b = 2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = 2 \\ a - pb = 1 \\ -a + pb = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{r} a+b=2 \\ \underline{-a+pb=-1} \\ pb = 2-b \end{array}$$

$$b+c = p + \frac{1}{p} = \boxed{\frac{p^2+1}{p}} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

برای $k=1$

$$f(u) = \sqrt{\varepsilon u - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a} + k - 1 \quad g(u) = \sqrt{b - \varepsilon u} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} k$$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon u - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a \geq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon u \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a \rightarrow u \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} a \leftarrow D_f \\ b - \varepsilon u \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{b}{\varepsilon} \geq u \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = \{1\} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{\varepsilon}{1} \\ \frac{b}{\varepsilon} = 1 \rightarrow b = \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$f \neq g = \sqrt{\varepsilon u - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a} + k - 1 - \sqrt{b - \varepsilon u} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} k = k - 1 \rightarrow k = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} a - \frac{b}{\varepsilon} - k = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1} \right) - \frac{\varepsilon}{1} + 1 = 1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{m-x} + n, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{2x+1} \quad D_{f \times g} = [-1, 1] \quad f-g(1) = 4\sqrt{1}$$

$$m+n=? \quad D_g \rightarrow 2x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \quad [-1, +\infty) \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = [-1, 1]$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = [-1, 1]$$

چون اشتراک D_f با D_g باشد D_f باید $[-1, 1]$ باشد پس $m=1$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x} + n \rightarrow f(1) = 1+n, \quad g(1) = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$f(1) - g(1) = 4\sqrt{1} \rightarrow 1+n - 1 = 4\sqrt{1} \rightarrow 1+n = 4\sqrt{1} \rightarrow n = 4\sqrt{1} - 1 \rightarrow n = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$m+n = 1 + 3 = 4 \quad \boxed{4+1\sqrt{1}} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \leq x < -1 &\rightarrow x - (-1) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x+1 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{x} \checkmark \\ -1 \leq x < 0 &\rightarrow x - (-1) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x+1 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{x} \checkmark \\ 0 \leq x < 1 &\rightarrow x - 0 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x} \checkmark \\ 1 \leq x < 2 &\rightarrow x - 1 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x-1} \checkmark \\ x = 2 &\rightarrow x - 2 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x-2} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

همه جواب دهنده

