

(۱.۷۵)

۱- فرضیه x و x فرضیه: $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 + 9x^2 - 4x + 1 + mx^2 + nx + mn$
 $\Rightarrow x^2(1+9+m) + x(2-4+n) + mn + 2 \Rightarrow 1+m=0 \Rightarrow m=-1$, $2+n=0 \Rightarrow n=-2$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = mn + 2 = (-1 \times -2) + 2 = -3A$

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

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

$\Rightarrow m, n, p+k = -1 + (-11) + 10 = -2$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x-1}} \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 2$ (I)

$\frac{x-2}{(x^2-4)(x^2+2)} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^2+2} > 0 \Rightarrow (II) \Rightarrow (I) \cap (II) = (-2, 2) \cup (2, +\infty) = D_f$

 ± 2

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

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{x(x^2-1)} \Rightarrow x(x^2-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x^2+1} = [-1, 0], [1, +\infty)$ (I)
 $|x|+x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| > -x \Rightarrow x > 0$ (II)

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

ب) $f(x) = \sqrt{|x-2|-x^2} \Rightarrow |x-2|-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x-2| \geq x^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 \geq x^2 \Rightarrow x^2+x-2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow [-2, 1] \text{ (I)} \\ x-2 \leq -x^2 \Rightarrow x^2+x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -2 \text{ or } x \geq 1 \text{ (II)} \end{cases}$

$|x| \neq 1 \Rightarrow |x| \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1$ (III)

$\Rightarrow D_f = (I) \cap (II) \cap (III) = [-2, -1) \cup (1, 1] = \emptyset$

$\{ |x-1| = k+1 \text{ (I)} \Rightarrow x = 2 \pm (k+1) \}$
 $\{ |x-1| = 1-k \text{ (II)} \Rightarrow x = 2 \pm (1-k) \}$

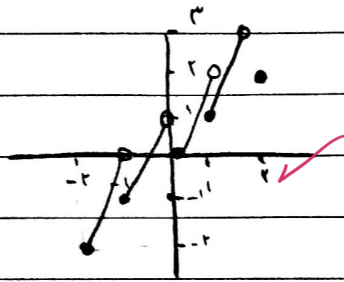
برای اینکه ۳ جواب داشته باشد باید دو معادله داشته باشد

$$|n-2| = k+1 \Rightarrow n = 2+k$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{از اینجاست که } k=1 \text{ و } k=0 \text{ را میگیریم}$$

$k=1$ پس

$$y = 2n[n], x \in [-1, 1]$$



د باز هم از ضابطه نیوی، اینویس!

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 - \varepsilon n + 2}{n+a} + b = \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon x + 2}{x+a} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon x + 2 + b(x+a)}{x+a} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x(b-\varepsilon) + 2+ab = x^2 + ax \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b-\varepsilon = a \Rightarrow a-b = -\varepsilon \\ ab = -2 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{b} \Rightarrow b + \frac{2}{b} = \varepsilon \\ \Rightarrow b^2 - \varepsilon b + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 = 1, b_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } b=1 \Rightarrow a = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow a-b = -\varepsilon - 1 = -\varepsilon - 1 \neq -\varepsilon, \text{ if } b=-2 \Rightarrow a=1 \Rightarrow a-b = 1 - (-2) = 3 \neq -\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{x^2 + \varepsilon x - n - 2}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{(x^2 - 1)(n+2)}{(x^2 - 1)} \Rightarrow x + \varepsilon \Rightarrow x + C = n + 2 \Rightarrow C = 2, \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{از اینجاست: } x=1 &\Rightarrow \frac{a+2}{1+b} = 2 \Rightarrow a+2-2b=0 \Rightarrow a-2b=-2 \\ \text{از اینجاست: } x=-1 &\Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{b-1} = 1 \Rightarrow 1-a=b-1 \Rightarrow a+b=2 \\ &\Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}, a = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow b + C = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_f = x \geq \frac{3a}{k} \\ D_g = x \leq \frac{b}{k} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{3a}{k} = \frac{b}{k} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{k}{3}, b = k \Rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt{k n - \frac{k}{3}} + k - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f - g = \sqrt{k n - \frac{k}{3}} + k - 1 - \sqrt{k n - k} + k - 1 &\xrightarrow{(6, k)} \sqrt{k} \sqrt{n - \frac{1}{3}} + k - 1 - \sqrt{k} \sqrt{n - 1} + k - 1 \\ \Rightarrow 3a = \frac{b}{3} - k = 3\left(\frac{k}{3}\right) - \frac{k}{3} + 1 = k - \frac{k}{3} + 1 = \frac{2k}{3} + 1 = k \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_f = m \geq x \\ D_g = x \geq -1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = [-1, v] \Rightarrow m = v, f(v) - g(v) = \sqrt{k v - \frac{k}{3}} + k - 1 - \sqrt{k v - k} + k - 1 = 4\sqrt{k} - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \sqrt{k} - 1 \Rightarrow m + n = v \cdot \sqrt{k} - 1 = 2 + \sqrt{k}$$

$$y = x - [x] = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{از اینجاست}$$