

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

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

$\Rightarrow (p+2, -1) = (-9, -1) \Rightarrow (-9, -1) = (-9, p+k) \Rightarrow -1 = -1+k \Rightarrow k = 0$

$\Rightarrow m, n, p+k = -1 + (-2) - 1 + 0 = -4$

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

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

± 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) $f(x) = \sqrt{x(x^2-1)}$ ۳- (I) $[-1, 0], [1, +\infty)$
 $\Rightarrow x(x^2-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = [-1, 0], [1, +\infty)$
 $\sqrt{|x|+x}, |x|+x \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x| > -x \Rightarrow x > 0$ (II)

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

ب) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{|x-2|-x^2}}{|x|-1}$ ۴- Δ_0
 $\Rightarrow |x-2|-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x-2| \geq x^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 \geq x^2 \Rightarrow x^2+x-2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = [-2, 1] \text{ (I)} \\ x-2 \leq -x^2 \Rightarrow x^2+x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = [-2, 1] \text{ (II)} \end{cases}$

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

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

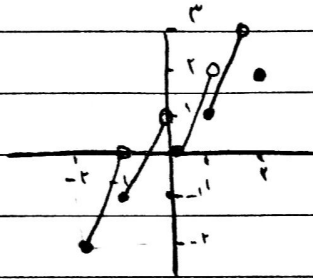
$\{ |x-1| = k+1 \Rightarrow x = 2 \pm (k+1) \}$
 $\{ |x-1| = 1-k \Rightarrow x = 2 \pm (1-k) \}$
 $\Rightarrow \{ |x-1| = k \Rightarrow x = 2 \pm k \}$

$$|n-r| = k+1 \Rightarrow n = \dots$$

$$|n-r| = 1-k \Rightarrow n = r$$

$$k=1$$

$$y = rn[n], x \in [-r, r]$$



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

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } b=1 \Rightarrow a = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow a-b = -\varepsilon - 1 = -\varepsilon - 1 \neq -\varepsilon, \text{ if } b=-r \Rightarrow a=1 \Rightarrow a-b = 1+r = \varepsilon$$

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

$$x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{a+r}{1+b} = r \Rightarrow a+r-rb = r \Rightarrow a+rb = 1$$

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

$$b = \frac{1}{r}, a = +\frac{r}{r}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D_f = x \geq \frac{ra}{r} \\ D_g = x \leq \frac{b}{r} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{ra}{r} = \frac{b}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = 1 \Rightarrow a=b$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{r(n-r)} + k - 1$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{r(n-r)} + rk$$

$$rf-g = r\sqrt{r(n-r)} + rk - r - \sqrt{r(n-r)} - rk \xrightarrow{(6k)} r\sqrt{r(n-r)} - \sqrt{r(n-r)} - rk = -k-r = k \Rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow ra - \frac{b}{r} - k = r\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) - \frac{r}{r} + 1 = r - r + 1 = 1$$

$$D_f = m \geq x \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_f \cap D_g = [-1, r] \Rightarrow m = r, f(r) - g(r) = r+n - \sqrt{r} = 4\sqrt{r} - 9 \\ D_g = x \geq -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 4\sqrt{r} - r \Rightarrow m+n = r + 4\sqrt{r} - r = 4\sqrt{r}$$

$$y = (x - [x]) = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \dots$$