

Subject:

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$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 + 9x^2 - 4x + 1 + mx^2 + nx + mn$ $x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow y = k \in \mathbb{Z}^0 (1)$
 $= (1+9+m)x^2 + (2+n-4)x + 2 = 10+m \Rightarrow m = -10 \quad / \quad -6+n = 0 \Rightarrow n = 6$ (2)

$g(x) = \{(x, \frac{1}{x}), (x^2, x+1), (x^2+2, -1), (-4, x+k)\}$ $m+n+p+k = -1$

$p+1 = -1 \Rightarrow p = -2 \quad p+k = -1 \Rightarrow -2+k = -1 \Rightarrow k = 1$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x-1}}$ (2)
 $x^2-2x-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2-2x-1 > 0$
 $(x-2)(x+1) < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 2)$
 $\frac{x-2}{x^2-2x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +} \Rightarrow D = (-2, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

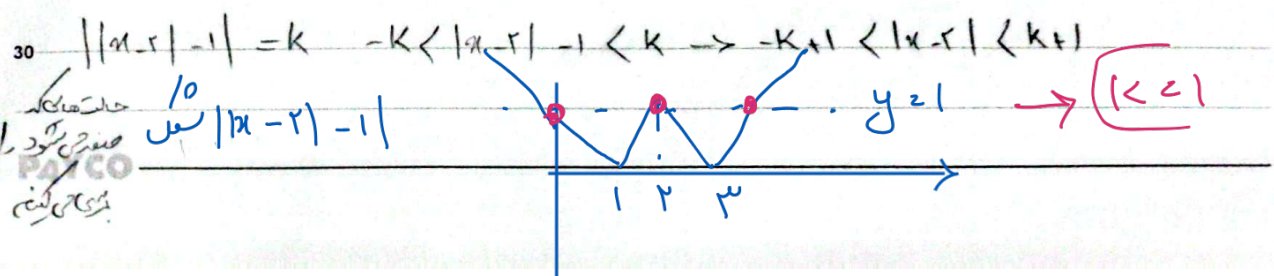
ب) $f(x) = \frac{2x^2+1}{x^2-2x-1}$ (3)
 $x^2-2x-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2-2x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 $D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

الف) $f(x) = \frac{x(x^2-1)}{|x|+x}$ (4)
 $x(x^2-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$
 $|x|+x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow x \in [1, +\infty)$

ب) $f(x) = \frac{|x-2|-x^2}{|x|-1}$ (5)
 $|x|-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow |x| \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1$

$\begin{cases} x \geq 2 & x-2-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-(-1)(-2)} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x \in [-1-\sqrt{3}, -1+\sqrt{3}] \\ x < 2 & 2-x-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-(-1)(2)}}{-2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{-2} \Rightarrow x \in [-1-\sqrt{3}, -1+\sqrt{3}] \end{cases}$
 $D \cap I = [-1-\sqrt{3}, -1+\sqrt{3}] - \{-1\}$

$||x-2|-1| = k \neq 0 \Rightarrow x-2=1 \Rightarrow x=3 \Rightarrow k=0$ (6)
 معادله با 3 جواب داشته باشد



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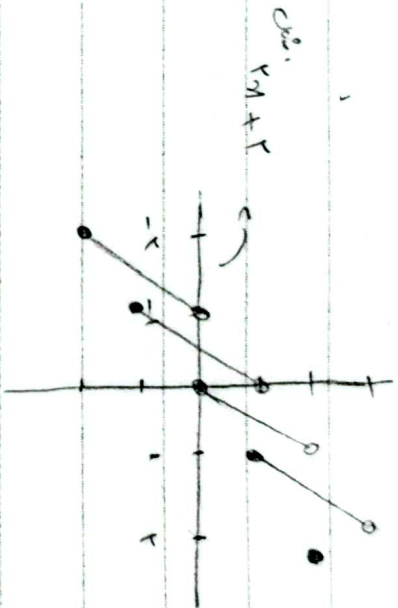
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$$y = r_m - [a] \quad [r, r]$$

(1) (a)

صافهها، زاویه‌های، انبساطی



$$f(m) = \frac{r_m - \varepsilon_m + r}{m + a} \quad \text{یعنی} \quad \frac{r}{a} + b \leq \frac{r}{a} \leq b \rightarrow a b \leq r \quad (1)$$

$$a - b = -r - 1 = -\frac{r}{1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a=1} \frac{1 - \frac{r}{1} + r}{1 + a} + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

(2) (a)

$$\frac{r_m + r_m - m - r}{r_m - 1} = r + m =$$

(2) (b)

$$m = 18 \quad \frac{a + r}{b + 1} = r \rightarrow r b + 1 = a$$

$$b + 1$$

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

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

$$m = 12 \quad \frac{a + r}{b - 1} = 1 \rightarrow b - r = a$$

سوال 10, 9, 8