

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1}}$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2}{x^2 - x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-2x + 1}{x(x-1)} \geq 0$$

$x \neq 0$ $\rightarrow x \neq 1$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{x-1-x}{x(x-1)} = \frac{-1}{x(x-1)}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

ب) $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2) - (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2 - x + 1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$

$x+5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -5$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-2, -1, -\frac{5}{2}, 0, 1\right\}$$

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x} - 9\right)(32 - x^2)} \geq 0$

$\frac{1}{x} - 9 = \frac{1-9x}{x}$ $32 - x^2 = (4-x)(4+x)$

$x = -2$

$x = \frac{5}{4}$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup \left[\frac{5}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

ب) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1}$

$3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0$

$3 \geq \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow x-1 \leq 9 \Rightarrow x \leq 10$

$$D_f = [1, 10]$$

$f(x) = \log$

$x^2 - x - 2 > 0$

$\frac{-1}{2} < x < 2$

مخرج جمع مخرجی نباشد

$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1$

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

Senobar

یعنی -2 ، b ریشه عبارت زیر را می‌توان است

$$a + b = ?$$

$$Df = [-2, b] \quad \sqrt{r + ax - x^2}$$

(4)

راه اول

$$-x^2 + ax + 3 \quad x = -2 \quad -f - 2a + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow -1 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \quad \text{ریشه ها} \quad x = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 12}}{-2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{49}}{2}}{-2}$$

$$x_1 = -2$$

$$a + b = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$$

راه دوم

$$-2, b \rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow -2b = -3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow b - 2 = -\frac{a}{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} - 2 = a \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a + b = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

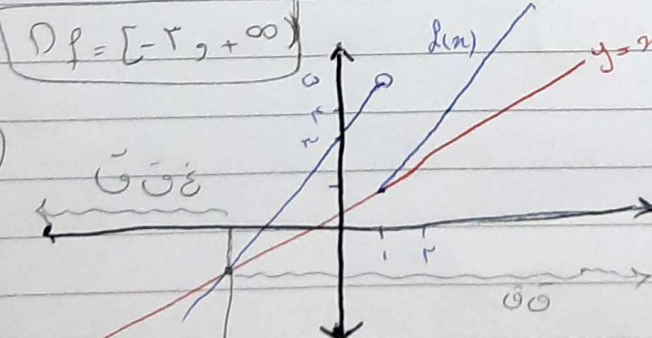
$$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x} \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 2 & x > 1 \\ 2x + 3 & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

راه اول

$$f(x) \geq x \quad \begin{cases} 3x - 2 \geq x \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ 2x + 3 \geq x \Rightarrow x \geq -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{در بازه } x \geq 1 \quad \text{در بازه } -3 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$Df = [-2, +\infty)$$



خفا را در اینجا بالاتر از آن

$$Df = [-2, +\infty)$$

$$2x + 3 = x \Rightarrow x = -3$$

در محدوده کوچکتر از 1

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(x+2) & x > 1 \\ 3a + 2x & x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad f(1) = f(-1) = a$$

$$f(0) = (a+1)(0+2) = 2a+2$$

$$f(-1) = 3a + 2(-1) = 3a - 2$$

$$2a + 2 = 3a - 2$$

$$a = -1$$

(5)



Senobar

$$f(2-\sqrt{3}) + f(2+\sqrt{3}) = ? \quad B \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) + 2$$

$$(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3}) = 4-3=1 \rightarrow \text{این دو عدد معکوسند}$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}\right) + 2 = 2\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} + 4$$

$$2\left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}\right) + 4$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{\text{جایگزین}} \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}}} = A \Rightarrow$$

$$A^2 = 2-\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{2-\sqrt{3} + 2+\sqrt{3}}{4-3} + 2 = 2-\sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 \Rightarrow 4 = A^2$$

$$A = \pm\sqrt{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = A + 4 \Rightarrow B = 4 + \sqrt{4}$$

چون جواب جمع
را بدست آمدنی می شود

$$2f(x) - 3f(1-x) = 4x^2 - x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow 2f(x) - 3f(1-x) &= 4x^2 - x \xrightarrow{x^2} 4f(x) - 9f(1-x) = 16x^2 - 4x \\ -x \rightarrow 2f(x) - 3f(x) &= 4x^2 + x \xrightarrow{x^2} 4f(-x) - 9f(x) = 16x^2 + 4x \end{aligned} \quad \textcircled{+}$$

$$-8f(x) = 16x^2 + x \Rightarrow f(x) = -2x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x$$

$$(x+r)f(x) - rx f(x+r) = 4x^2 - mx + r_{n-1}$$

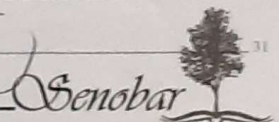
$$x=0 \rightarrow rf(0) = r_{n-1} \xrightarrow{x^2} 9f(0) = 9r_{n-1} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 4f(0) &= 4f(0) \\ 9r_{n-1} &= 4r_{n-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \textcircled{9}$$

$$x=-2 \rightarrow 4f(0) = 16 + 2r_{n-1} \rightarrow 4f(0) = 2r_{n-1} + 16 \quad 9r_{n-1} = 2r_{n-1} + 16$$

$$r_{n-1} = 16 \Rightarrow m = 16$$

$$2f(0) = r_{n-1} \Rightarrow 2f(0) = 2(16) - 1 \Rightarrow 2f(0) = 31$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{31}{2}$$



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$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{rx^2 - 12x + r}{x} \quad f(-1) = ?$$
$$ax + b + \frac{a}{x} + b = \frac{ax^2 + bx + a + bx}{x} = \frac{rx^2 - 12x + r}{x}$$

$$\frac{rx^2 - 12x + r}{x} = \frac{ax^2 + bx + a + bx}{x}$$

$$a = r$$

$$r b = -12 \Rightarrow b = -4$$

$$f(x) = rx - 4 \Rightarrow f(-1) - 4 = -9$$