

باز هم قضیه

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نقطه ها را

$$\text{الف) } f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} = \frac{x^2+1-2x-x^2}{x(x-1)} = \frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)} \geq 0$$

①

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

ب) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x}{x}$ $\rightarrow x+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1$, $x \neq 0$

$\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \rightarrow x-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1$ $x+2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -2$

$\frac{x^2+x+x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2+2x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0$ $x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 0, 1, -2, -\frac{1}{2}\}$

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9} \left(3x - 2^x\right) \geq 0$ ②

$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9 = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = 9$ $\rightarrow x = -2$ $\rightarrow x = 2$ $\rightarrow x = -2$ $\rightarrow x = 2$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-2, \frac{2}{2})$

ب) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3$ $x-1 \geq 0$ $x \geq 1$ $D_f = [1, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \log_r(x^2-x-2) \rightarrow x^2-x-2 > 0$ ③

$\sqrt{x^2-1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-2) > 0$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} - [-1, 2]$

s.a.m

$$\sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - ar} \rightarrow D = \left[-r, \frac{r}{a}\right] \quad a+b=? = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = 1 \quad (K)$$

$$-r = 0 \quad P_{\text{min}} = b \quad P = \frac{c}{a} = -r \quad b \cdot r = -r \quad b = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$S = \frac{r}{r} - r = -\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} rx - r & ; x \geq 1 \\ rx + r & ; x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ii) } g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x} ?$$

$$f(x) - x \geq 0 \quad f(x) \geq x$$

$$x < 1 \rightarrow rx + r \geq x \quad x \geq -r \rightarrow [-r, 1)$$

$$x \geq 1 \rightarrow rx - r \geq x \quad rx \geq r \quad x \geq 1 \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$$

$$D_f = [-r, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a^2x + ra + x + r = (a+1)x + ra + r \\ (a+1)(x+r) & ; x \geq 1 \\ ra + rx & ; x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow ra + r(-r) = ra - r$$

$$r f(x) = f(-r) + a \quad a = ? \quad va + v$$

$$r(a(a+1) + ra + r) = r(a^2 + a + ra + r) = ra + r = ra - r + a$$

$$ra + r = ra - r \quad \rightarrow a = -1$$

s.a.m

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + r \rightarrow f(r-\sqrt{r}) + f(r+\sqrt{r}) = ? \quad (V)$$

$$\star r-\sqrt{r}, r+\sqrt{r} \text{ in } f(x) \rightarrow r(\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}) + r$$

$$Ar = r-\sqrt{r} + r+\sqrt{r} + r = 4 \quad A \rightarrow A = \pm \sqrt{4}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = r\sqrt{4} + r$$

$$r f(x) - r f(-x) = \sum x^r - x \times r \rightarrow r f(x) - 4 f(-x) = 12x^r - 4x \quad (1)$$

$$r f(-x) - r f(x) = \sum x^r + x \times r \rightarrow 4 f(-x) - 9 f(x) = 12x^r + 12x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-12x^r - 12x}{8}$$

$$-5 f(x) = 12x^r + 12x$$

$$(n+r) f(x) - r f(x+r) = \sum x^r - mx + r^{m-1} \quad f(0) = ? \quad (9)$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow r f(0) = r^{m-1}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{r^{m-1}}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$n=-r \rightarrow 4 f(0) = 12 + rm + r^{m-1} = am + 12 \rightarrow r f(0) = \frac{a}{r} m + 12$$

$$\frac{a}{r} m + 12 = r^{m-1}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} m = 4$$

$$m = 4$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{rx^r - 12x + r}{x} = \frac{ax^r + rbx + a}{x}$$

$$f(-1) = ?$$

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{a}{x} + b$$

$$\downarrow \quad a=r, \quad b=-4$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = ax + b + \frac{a}{x} + b = \frac{ax^r + rbx + a + bx}{x} = \frac{ax^r + rba + a}{x}$$

$$\text{s.a.m } f(x) = rx - 4$$

$$\left\{ f(-1) = -r - 4 = -9 \right\}$$