

بزرگم دقت

کتاب

نیاس ساه نظری

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1}} \quad \frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \geq 0$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{1} x+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \neq 0$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ x \neq -1 \\ x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9\right)(x^2 - x^x)} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

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

$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$
 $x^{-x} = 9 \rightarrow x = -2 \quad \quad \quad x^2 = x^x = x^{2x} \rightarrow x = 2, 0$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{-2}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 2 \quad \textcircled{1} x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sqrt{x-1} \leq 2 \rightarrow x-1 \leq 4 \rightarrow x \leq 5$$

$$D_f = [1, 5]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\log(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} \quad \text{① } x^2 - x - 2 > 0$$

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

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{② } x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad 1}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{①} \cap \text{②} \rightarrow \boxed{(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) = P_f}$$

④ -2 در بازه مورد نظر است پس -2 یکی از ریشه های معادله است

$$f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + ax + 3}$$

$$f(-2) = 0 \rightarrow -4 - 2a + 3 = 0$$

$$-2a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

باید است آورد ریشه های این تابع
و بتوانیم با آن ریشه ها ادامه دهیم.

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

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{4} - 4(1)(3) = \frac{19}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{19}{4}}}{-2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{19}}{4}$$

$$a+b = \frac{19}{4} \pm \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = \text{①} \quad \boxed{b = \frac{19}{4}} \quad \leftarrow \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{19}}{4}}{-2} = \frac{19}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2 & x \geq 1 \\ 3x+3 & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$f(x) - x \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{①}} x \geq 1 \rightarrow 3x-2-x \geq 0 \rightarrow 2x-2 \geq 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{②}} x \geq 1 \rightarrow \text{③}$$

$$\text{④} \leftarrow \text{①} \cap \text{②} \rightarrow \boxed{x \geq 1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{⑤}} x < 1 \rightarrow 3x+3-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x+3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{⑥ } x \geq -3$$

$$\text{⑦} \leftarrow \text{④} \cap \text{⑥} \rightarrow \boxed{-3 \leq x < 1}$$

Q13 $\rightarrow \boxed{[-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}}$

Q14 $f(x) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(x+1) & x > 1 \\ x^2 + 1 & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ (2)

$f(a) = f(-1) + a \rightarrow 1(a+1)(x+1) = x^2 + 1 + a$

$1(a+1)(1) = 1 + 1 + a$

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

$1 \cdot a = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{1} = \boxed{-1}$

Q15 $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1$ $\hookrightarrow f(\sqrt{x}) + f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) = ?$ (3)

$\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} + 1 = 2(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) + 2 = \boxed{2\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + 2}$ (4)

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

Q16 $f(x) - f(-x) = x^2 - 1$ (5)

$f(-x) - f(x) = x^2 + 1$

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

$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 2x$

$\boxed{f(x) = x^2}$

$$(n+1)f(n) - n^2 f(n+1) = n^2 - m n + n^{m-1} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow 1 f(0) = n^{m-1} \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{n^{m-1}}{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$n=-1 \rightarrow 4 f(0) = 14 + n^2 + n^{m-1} = 2m+14$$

$$f(0) = \frac{2m+14}{4} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \frac{n^{m-1}}{1} = \frac{2m+14}{4} \rightarrow 4n^{m-1} = 2m+14$$

$$4m = 14$$

$$m = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$$

$$f(0) = \frac{n^{m-1}}{1} = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n} + n^2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(n) = an + b \\ f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = a \times \frac{1}{n} + b \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = an + \frac{a}{n} + 2b$$

$$f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n} + n^2$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(n) = n^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(-1) = (-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$