

19,0

نام و نام خانوادگی هجلا عطایی		پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس بازهم رخصت C													
$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-2} - 1$ $f(x+1) = \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{x-1} - 1$ $D_f: [0, 1]$		$y = \sqrt{x^x f(x+1)} \geq 0$ $y = \sqrt{x^x x \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1\right)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^x = 0 \rightarrow x=0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x=2 \end{cases}$ <table><tr><td>x</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>-</td><td>+</td></tr></table>		x	0	1		-	+						
x	0	1													
	-	+													
$D_{f(-x)}: (-\infty, 1]$ $-1 \leq -x \rightarrow \boxed{1 \geq x}$		$f(x) = \sqrt{x + x+2 } \geq 0$ <table><tr><td>-x</td><td></td><td>x+x+2</td></tr><tr><td>x-x-2</td><td></td><td>= 2x+2</td></tr><tr><td>= -2</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0 0 0</td><td>0 0 0</td><td>0 0</td></tr></table> $2x+2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \xrightarrow{x \geq -1} x \geq -1$ $D_{f(x)}: [-1, +\infty)$		-x		x+x+2	x-x-2		= 2x+2	= -2			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
-x		x+x+2													
x-x-2		= 2x+2													
= -2															
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0													
$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1 \\ f(x)=0 \rightarrow x=-1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$ $D_f: (-1 \cup 1] \cup (2, 3)$		<table><tr><td>x</td><td>-1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>-</td><td>+</td><td>-</td><td>+</td></tr></table>		x	-1	1	2	3		-	+	-	+		
x	-1	1	2	3											
	-	+	-	+											
$y = \frac{1}{9x^6 - 7x^2 - 6x - 5} \neq 0 \Rightarrow (9x^6 - 4x^4 + 1) - (x^2 + 6x + 5) = 0 \Rightarrow (3x^2 - 1)^2 - (x+2)^2 = 0$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9x^6 - 7x^2 - 6x - 5 \neq 0 \\ 9x^6 - 4x^4 + 1 - x^2 - 6x - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (3x^2 - 1 + x + 2)(3x^2 - 1 - x - 2) = (3x^2 + x + 1)(3x^2 - x - 3) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + x + 1 \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 1 - 12 = -11} \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{no roots} \\ 3x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 1 + 36 = 37} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{two roots} \end{cases}$ $\sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(-1)} = \sqrt{1} = 1$		$\Rightarrow (3x^2 - 1)^2 - (x+2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x^2 - 1 + x + 2)(3x^2 - 1 - x - 2) = (3x^2 + x + 1)(3x^2 - x - 3) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + x + 1 \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 1 - 12 = -11} \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{no roots} \\ 3x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 1 + 36 = 37} \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{two roots} \end{cases}$ $Dy_1 = Dy_2$ $3x^2 + ax + b = 3x^2 - x - 3 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -3 \end{cases}$													
$f(x) = x^x + x$ $f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{x}\right) = x^x + x - \frac{4x}{x^x} - \frac{x}{x} = \left(x - \frac{x}{x}\right) \left(x^x + x + \frac{14}{x^x}\right) + x - \frac{x}{x} = \left(x - \frac{x}{x}\right) \left(x^x + \frac{14}{x^x} + 5\right)$ $y = \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{x}{x}\right) \left(x^x + 5 + \frac{14}{x^x}\right)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x - \frac{x}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} (x^x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, \pm 2 \\ x^x + 5 + \frac{14}{x^x} = 0 \xrightarrow{x=t, t+5+\frac{14}{t}=0 \rightarrow \frac{t(t^2+5t+14)}{t}=0} t^2 + 5t + 14 = 0 \\ \Delta = 25 - 56 = -31 < 0 \rightarrow \text{no roots} \end{cases}$		$y = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{x}\right)} \geq 0$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - \frac{x}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} (x^x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, \pm 2 \\ x^x + 5 + \frac{14}{x^x} = 0 \xrightarrow{x=t, t+5+\frac{14}{t}=0 \rightarrow \frac{t(t^2+5t+14)}{t}=0} t^2 + 5t + 14 = 0 \\ \Delta = 25 - 56 = -31 < 0 \rightarrow \text{no roots} \end{cases}$													

x	-2	0	2
	+	-	+

$$f(x^r + x) = rx^r - 1$$

$$f(r) = f(1) = ?$$

$$\underline{x=1} \rightarrow f(r) = r - 1 = 1 \rightarrow f(r) = 1$$

$$f(r) + f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\underline{x=r} \rightarrow f(1) = 1 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

5

$$f(x) = x^r - 4x^r + 12x$$

$$(x-r)^r = x^r - 4x^r + 12x - 1$$

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

$$\frac{g(\sqrt[r]{r}-r)}{f(\sqrt[r]{r}+r)} = \frac{(\sqrt[r]{r}+r-r)^r}{(\sqrt[r]{r}+r-r)^r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$g(x) = x^r + 9x^r + 12x$$

$$(x+r)^r = x^r + 9x^r + 12x + r$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = (x+r)^r - r$$

$$= \frac{r-r}{r+r} = \frac{0}{2r} = 0$$

5

$$f(x) + g(x) = a + b\sqrt{x+c}$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{x+c}\sqrt{x-c} + c-c + \sqrt{x-c}\sqrt{x-c} + c-c = \sqrt{(x-c+r)^2} + \sqrt{(x-c-r)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{x-c} + r + |\sqrt{x-c} - r| \Rightarrow f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{x-c} + r + \sqrt{x-c} - r = a + b\sqrt{x+c}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \sqrt{x-c} + r \\ \sqrt{x-c} - r \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow r\sqrt{x-c} = a + b\sqrt{x+c} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = - \\ b = r \\ c = -c \end{cases}$$

5

1

$$f(x) = \frac{x+r}{x^r - 4x^r + 12x}$$

$$g(x) = \{(r, 1), (1, 0), (r, 0), (0, r)\}$$

جمع مشترك
عوض

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=\frac{r}{a} \end{cases} \quad D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{1, r\}$$

نقطة في مجال

5

9

$$f(x) = \{(r, -1), (0, \frac{r}{r})\}$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = \{(r, \frac{1}{-1}), (0, \frac{r}{\frac{r}{r}})\} \Rightarrow \frac{g}{f} = \{(r, -1), (0, 1)\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(rx) = \{(\frac{1}{r}, r), (\frac{r}{r}, -1), (r, r), (\frac{1}{r}, r)\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f(x^r) = \{(-1, r), (1, r), (-\sqrt{r}, -1), (\sqrt{r}, -1), (-r, r), (r, r)\}$$

$$\text{ج) } rg^r(x) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{rf}{g} =$$

$$g(x) = \{(-r, 9), (1, 1), (r, 4), (-1, 0)\}$$

$$rf = \{(1, \frac{r}{r}), (r, -\frac{r}{r}), (r, r), (-1, \frac{r}{r})\}$$

$$rg^r(x) = \{(-r, 1), (1, r), (r, 1), (-1, 0)\}$$

$$\frac{rf}{g} = \{(1, \frac{r}{r}), (r, -\frac{r}{r}), (-1, \frac{r}{r})\}$$

$$rg^r(x) + 1 = \{(-r, 1), (1, r), (r, 9), (-1, 1)\}$$

$$\frac{rf}{g} = \{(1, -r), (r, -1)\}$$

5

10