

← دیکھو

$$2x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 4y + k = 0 \quad k = ?$$

← 1

$$2x^2 - 4x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 0 \rightarrow 2x(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 0$$

ہر دو پر
بیل -

$$k = 1 + 4 \rightarrow k = 1$$

$$a^2 + 2a = 2a + a + 1 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 2 \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$f(1) \rightarrow 1 + 2 = 3 \rightarrow f(1) = 3$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & ; |x+1| \geq 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 \geq 2 \\ x+1 \leq -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x \leq -3 \end{cases} \\ a + 2x & ; -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$a + b = ?$

$$\rightarrow f(3) \rightarrow 11 - b = a - 4 \rightarrow b + a = 15$$

$$y = \sqrt{4x - a} + \sqrt{b - 3x}$$

$$D_f = \{x\} \quad \frac{b}{a} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{a}{1x} = \frac{b}{a}$$

← x

$$\begin{aligned} 4x - a \geq 0 &\rightarrow 4x \geq a \rightarrow x \geq \frac{a}{4} \\ b - 3x \geq 0 &\rightarrow 3x \leq b \rightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{3} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{a}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{b}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{|n-3|}} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-0+} \left. \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{اف} \leftarrow \infty \\ \leftarrow \text{اف} \leftarrow \infty \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow [-1, +\infty) - 3$$

$\hookrightarrow +\infty$
 $n \neq 3$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4-n}{n^2+4n+4}} \rightarrow 4-n \geq 0 \rightarrow n \leq 4$$

$\hookrightarrow \Delta \leq -\epsilon \leq x \leq \epsilon < 0 \rightarrow \text{af} \leftarrow \infty \rightarrow +\infty$

$D_f \subset [-1, 4] - \{3\}$

$$y = \sqrt{[n]-4} + \sqrt{4-[n]} \quad \leftarrow \text{اف} \leftarrow \infty$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [n]-4 \geq 0 \rightarrow [n] \geq 4 \rightarrow [4, +\infty) \\ 4-[n] \geq 0 \rightarrow [n] \leq 4 \rightarrow (-\infty, 4) \end{array} \right\} \Delta \rightarrow D_f \subset \emptyset$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2-n-4}{n^2-13n^2+44}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(n-4)(n+4)}{(n^2-4)(n^2-9)}} \quad \leftarrow \text{اف} \leftarrow \infty$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $(n-4)(n+4)(n-3)(n+3)$
 $\quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\quad \quad \quad -4 \quad 3 \quad -3 \quad -4$

$D_f \subset (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, +\infty) - \{3\}$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 4 \\ -x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline -x^2 - 3x + 4 \\ x^2 - x \\ \hline -4x + 4 \\ 4x - 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x-1 \\ x^2 - x - 4 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow (x-1)(x-3)(x+2) \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \leftarrow 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x - 4 \\ -x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline x^2 - 3x - 4 \\ x^2 - x \\ \hline -2x - 4 \\ -2x - 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x+1 \\ x^2 + x - 4 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow (x+1)(x-4)(x+3)$$

-3	-2	-1	1	2	3
+	-	+	-	+	-

$$D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup [-2, -1) \cup [1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{[-x] - 4} \rightarrow [-x] \geq 4 \rightarrow (-\infty, -4] \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \leftarrow 4$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -4]$$

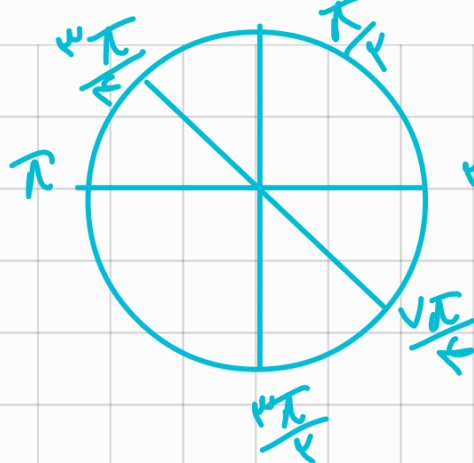
$$[x]^2 - 4[x] - 3 \neq 0 \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \leftarrow 4$$

$$([x] - 3)([x] + 1) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nwarrow \swarrow \\ [3, \infty) \cup [-1, 0) \end{array} \rightarrow$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{[3, \infty) \cup [-1, 0)\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 3) \cup [\infty, +\infty)$$

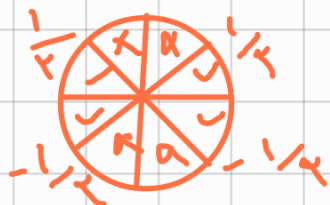
$$\begin{array}{ll} \cot x \neq 1 \rightarrow \sin x \neq 0 & 1 + \tan x \neq 0 \rightarrow \tan x \neq -1 \\ \tan x \neq 1 \rightarrow \cos x \neq 0 & \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \leftarrow 1 \end{array}$$



$$\pi \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{4}, k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$1 - \sin^2 u \geq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 u \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \leq \sin u \leq \frac{1}{4} \leftarrow \text{no}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = \left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$



$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{n-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{n-1} \leq 1 \rightarrow n-1 \leq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow n-1 > 0 \rightarrow n < 1$$

$$\cap \quad n \geq 1, \infty$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = [1, \infty + \infty)$$

$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{n^2-3n} \neq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{n^2-3n} \neq 1$$

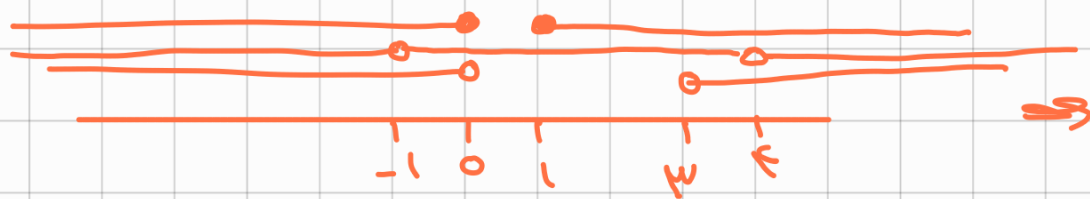
$$n^2 - 3n \neq 4 \rightarrow n(n-3) \neq 4, -1$$

$$n^2 - 3n \geq 0 \rightarrow n(n-3) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{0}{+} \quad \frac{1}{-} \quad \frac{1}{+} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$n^r - r n > 0 \rightarrow n(n-r) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & r & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$$

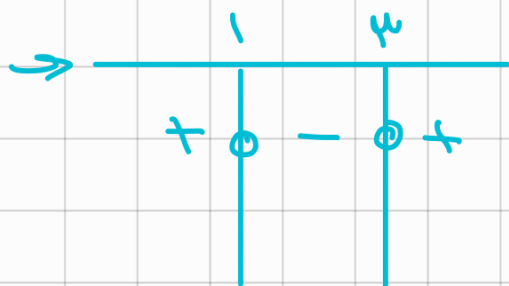


$$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (r, +\infty) - \{r, -1\}$$

$$r^k n - n^r - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow r^k (r^k n - n^{r-k} - 1) \geq 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{since } r > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^k n - n^{r-k} \geq 1 \Rightarrow r^k n - n^{r-k} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n^r - r^k n + r^k \leq 0$$

$$(n-r)(n-1) \leq 0$$



$$\rightarrow D_f = [1, r]$$

$$g = \left(\frac{rn + \omega}{r^n + r} \right)!$$

$$\leftarrow \text{since } r > 0$$

$$\frac{rn + \omega}{r^n + r} \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow rn + \omega = r^n k + r \Rightarrow$$

$$rn - r^n k = r - \omega \Rightarrow n(r - r^n) = r - \omega \Rightarrow n = \frac{r - \omega}{r - r^n}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = \left\{ n \mid n = \frac{r - \omega}{r - r^n}, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

