

$r, 1, A$...

$$r^2 x^2 - rx + a + j + y + b \rightarrow r + 9 = 11 = k \quad (1)$$

$$r(x-1)^2 + (y+r)^2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r + rx & \text{if } x \geq a \\ rx + a + r & \text{if } x < a \end{cases} \quad \xrightarrow{x=a} \quad \begin{aligned} & a^r + \epsilon a = r a + a + r \\ & a^r + a - r = 0 \rightarrow (1) \text{ } \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = (1)^r + f(1) = \text{...}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} rx^2 - b & ; |x+1| \geq r \rightarrow x+1 \geq r \\ a + rx & ; -r \leq x < r-1 \rightarrow x+1 < r \rightarrow \text{...} \end{cases} \quad (r)$$

$$x = -r \rightarrow rx^2 - b = a + rx$$

$$1A - b = a - 4$$

$$1A + 4 = a + b = \boxed{2r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x = a \rightarrow x = a/4 & \rightarrow b/r = a/4 = r = 4b = 4 \rightarrow b/a = 1/4 \\ b - rx = 0 \rightarrow x = b/r & \rightarrow a = 12 \rightarrow b/a = 1/4 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{|x-r|}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x^2+rx+r}} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{x+1}{|x-r|} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+3} + \frac{r}{-1+3} \quad [-1, +\infty) - \{r\}$$

$$\frac{4-x}{x^2+rx+r} \rightarrow \frac{4}{+1-} \quad (-\infty, 4]$$

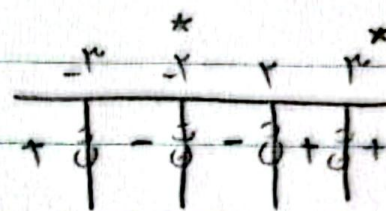
DAT

ب) $\sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{2-x}$

$[x] \geq 4 \rightarrow [4, +\infty)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{استثنا شود}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{استثنا شود}}$
 $[x] \leq 2 \rightarrow (-\infty, 2]$

الف) $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x^3 - 13x^2 + 34x}} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x^3 - 13x^2 + 34x} \geq 0$ (4)

$x^2 - x - 4 = (x-4)(x+1)$ $x = \pm 4$
 $x = \pm 1$



$x^2 - x - 4 = (x+2)(x-3)$ $x = -2$
 $x = 3$

$(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) = \{x\}$

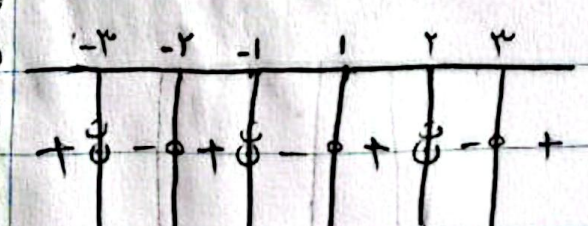
ب) $\sqrt{\frac{2x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4}} \rightarrow \frac{2x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+2)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)}$

برای x غرض پذیر صحت مجموع
 مضارب برابر مضارب

$\frac{2x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4} \Big| \frac{x-1}{x^2 - x - 4}$
 $\frac{-2x^2 - 5x}{x^2 - x - 4}$
 $\frac{-3x + 4}{x^2 - x - 4}$
 $\frac{-4x + 4}{x^2 - x - 4}$
 $\frac{-4x + 4}{x^2 - x - 4}$
 $\frac{0}{x^2 - x - 4}$

برای $x+1$ غرض پذیر صحت مجموع
 مضارب برابر مضارب توان
 نخرج

$\frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4} \Big| \frac{x+1}{x^2 + x - 4}$
 $\frac{-x^2 - 5x - 4}{x^2 + x - 4}$
 $\frac{-6x - 4}{x^2 + x - 4}$
 $\frac{-6x - 4}{x^2 + x - 4}$
 $\frac{0}{x^2 + x - 4}$



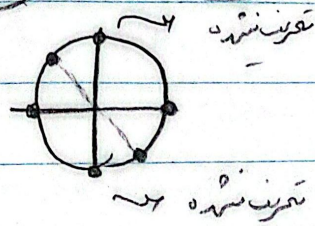
$(-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

الف) $\sqrt{[-x]-2} \rightarrow [-x] \geq 2 \rightarrow (-\infty, -2]$ (17)

ب) $\frac{2x^2+7}{[x]^2-2[x]-3} \rightarrow ([x]+1)([x]-3) \neq 0$
 $[x] \neq -1 \Rightarrow [-1, 0) \checkmark$ $[x] \neq 3 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - [3, 4)$

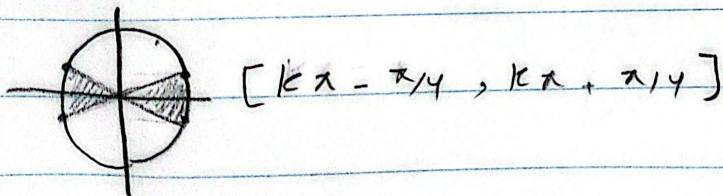
استنتاج $\mathbb{R} - ([3, 4) \cup [-1, 0))$

الف) $\frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \tan x \neq -1$
 $\sin x \neq 0$



$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi - \pi/4\}$

ب) $\sqrt{1-2\sin^2} \rightarrow 1-2\sin^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow |\sin^2| \leq 1/2 \rightarrow -1/\sqrt{2} \leq \sin \leq 1/\sqrt{2}$



الف) $\sqrt{1-\log_{1/2}^{x-1}} \rightarrow 1-\log_{1/2}^{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_{1/2}^{x-1} \leq 1$ (19)

$x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$

$\frac{1-0}{1-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - [1/2, +\infty)$

$x-1 \leq 1/2 \rightarrow x \leq 3/2$

ب) $\sqrt{x^2-x} \rightarrow x^2-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0$ $\frac{0}{+|-|-|+} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$
 $\frac{1-\log_{1/2}^{x^2-3x}}{1-\log_{1/2}^{x^2-3x}} \rightarrow 1-\log_{1/2}^{x^2-3x} \neq 0 \rightarrow \log_{1/2}^{x^2-3x} \neq 1$ $\frac{0}{+|-|-|+} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$x^2-3x \neq 4 \rightarrow x^2-3x-4 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-4) \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1, 4$ DAT.

استنتاج $(-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty) - \{-1, 4\}$

$$\text{أ) } y = \sqrt{r^{kx-n^2}} - 1 \rightarrow r^{kx-n^2} - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow r^{kx-n^2} \geq 1 \quad (1.)$$

$$r^{kx-n^2} \geq 1 \rightarrow x^2 - kx + n \leq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-r) \leq 0 \quad \frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{r}{-}$$

$$D_f = [1, r]$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \left(\frac{rx + \omega}{rx + r} \right)! \rightarrow \frac{rx + \omega}{rx + r} \in w \quad \text{حيث } x \in -\frac{rw - \omega}{rw - r}$$

$$\rightarrow x \in \frac{\omega - rw}{rw - r} \rightarrow D_f = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{\omega - rk}{rk - r}, k \in w \right\}$$