



۲۰

A روش

کلاس

تلف شماره ۲

$$r^n + y^r - rn + y + k = 0$$

① ۲

$$(y+r)^r + r(n-1)^r = 0$$



$$y^r + ry + r + rn^r - rn + r = 0$$

$$k = r + r = 11$$



$$n=1, y=-r \Rightarrow (1, -r) \text{ جواب}$$

$$a^r + ra = ra + r$$

② ۲

$$a^r + a - r = 0 \rightarrow (a+r)(a-1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = -r \times$$

$$a = 1 \rightarrow a > 0$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow n^r + rn = 1 + r = a = f(11)$$

$$|n+1| \geq r \rightarrow n+1 \geq r \rightarrow n \geq 1$$

③ ۲

$$n+1 < r \rightarrow n < r$$

$$r(-r)^r - b = a - r \rightarrow 11 - b = a - 4$$

$$[r^r = a + b]$$



$$y = \sqrt{4n-a} + \sqrt{b-3n} \quad (E) \quad (✓)$$

$$4n-a \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow 3n \geq \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow a=12$$

$$b-3n \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{b}{3} \geq n \rightarrow \frac{b}{3} \geq 2 \rightarrow b=6$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{|n-3|}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-n}{n^2+n+2}} \quad (✓) \quad (A)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 3 \\ | \quad | \\ - \quad + \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ | \\ + \quad - \\ (-\infty, 4] \quad (P) \end{array}$$

$$[-1, 3) \cup (3, +\infty) \quad (D)$$

$$(D) \cap (P) \Rightarrow [-1, 3) \cup (3, 4]$$

$$\text{ب) } \sqrt{[n]-5} + \sqrt{5-[n]}$$

$$[n] \geq 5 \quad (✓) \quad 5 \geq [n]$$

$$(D) \quad n \geq 5 \quad 5 > n \quad (P)$$

$$(D) \cap (P) \Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$$



الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n - 4}{n^2 - 11n + 34}}$ $(n-3)(n+2) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} n = 3 \\ n = -2 \end{cases}$$

2

9

$$n^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - 11t + 34 = 0 \rightarrow (t-2)(t-9) = 0$$

$$t = 2$$

$$t = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 = 2 &\rightarrow n = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ n^2 = 9 &\rightarrow n = \pm 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} -\sqrt{2} & & \sqrt{2} & & -3 & & 3 \\ | & & | & & | & & | \\ + & - & + & - & + & - & + \end{array}$$

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

$$ب) y = \sqrt{\frac{n^3 - 12n^2 - 5n + 4}{n^3 + 12n^2 - 5n - 4}} = \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)(n^2 - n - 4)}{(n+1)(n^2 + n - 4)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)(n-3)(n+2)}{(n+1)(n+3)(n-2)}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} -3 & & -2 & & -1 & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 \\ | & & | & & | & & | & & | & & | \\ + & - & + & - & + & - & + & - & + & - & + \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r|l} n^3 - 2n^2 - 5n + 4 & n-1 \\ \hline -n^3 + n^2 & n^2 - n - 4 \end{array}$$

$$-n^3 - 5n + 4$$

$$n^2 - n$$

$$-4n + 4$$

$$4n - 4$$

0

$$\begin{array}{r|l} n^3 + 2n^2 - 5n - 4 & n+1 \\ \hline -n^3 - n^2 & n^2 + n - 4 \end{array}$$

$$n^2 - 5n - 4$$

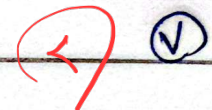
$$-n^2 - n$$

$$-4n - 4$$

$$+4n + 4$$

0

الف) $y = \sqrt{[-x] - 2}$



$$[-x] - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow [-x] \geq 2$$

$$x \leq -2$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -2]$$

ب) $y = \frac{5x^2 + 2}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3} \neq 0$

$$([x] + 1)([x] - 3) \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ + \quad \phi \quad \phi \quad - \quad \phi \quad + \end{array}$$

✓ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - [-1, 0) \cup [3, 4)$



الف) $y = \frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1}$

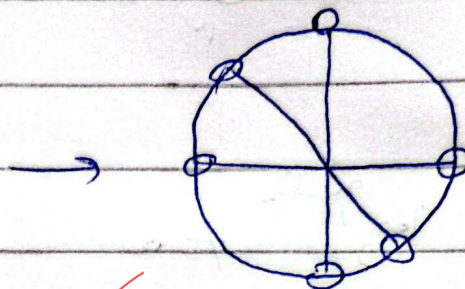
(4)

①

$$\tan x \neq -1$$

$$\cos x \neq 0$$

$$\sin x \neq 0$$



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

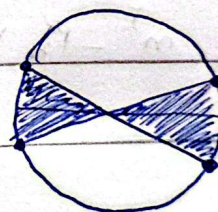
ب) $y = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}$

$$1 - \sin^2 x \geq 0$$

$$1 \geq \sin^2 x$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \geq \sin^2 x$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \geq \sin x \geq -\frac{1}{r}$$



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

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^{n-1}}$

(4)

②

$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^{n-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \leq n-1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \leq n$$

$$D_f = \left[\frac{r}{r}, +\infty \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{x}}(x^2 - 1)} \rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} & 0 & 1 \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$(-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) = D_f$$

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

$$\log_{\frac{1}{x}}(x^2 - 1) \neq 1$$

$$x^2 - 1 \neq x \rightarrow x^2 - x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$$

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

$$x \neq -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x(x-1) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} & 0 & 1 \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$$

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

$$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

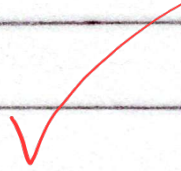
$$الف) y = \sqrt{r^{f_{n-n^2}} - \lambda}$$



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$$r^{f_{n-n^2}} \geq r^3$$

$$f_{n-n^2} \geq 3$$



$$n^2 - f_n + 3 \leq 0$$

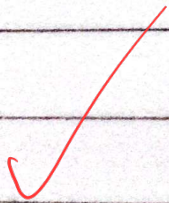
$$(n-3)(n-1) \leq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} + & - & + \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$D_f = [1, 3]$$

$$ب) y = \left(\frac{r_n + a}{r_n + r} \right) !$$

$$\frac{r_n + a}{r_n + r} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow n = \frac{-r_k + a}{r_k - r}$$



$$D_f = \{n \mid n = \frac{-r_k + a}{r_k - r}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$