

11, 0

-1

$$2x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 4y + k = 0$$

باید یا منفی یا صفر باشد

$$2x^2 - 4x + y^2 + 4y + k = 0 \rightarrow 2(x-1)^2 - 2 + (y+2)^2 - 4 + k = 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{2(x-1)^2}_{+ \text{ عدد } +} + \underbrace{(y+2)^2}_{+ \text{ عدد } +} + (k-11) = 0$$

$$k-11 \leq 0 \rightarrow k \leq 11$$

1, 11, 0

k=11
(1, -2) نقطه

$$a^2 + 4a = 2a + a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -2, a = 1$$

-2

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x & ; x \geq -2 \\ 2x - 2 + 2 & ; x \leq -2 \end{cases}$$

✓ ← a = -2

$$f(1) = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$f(1) = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x & ; x \geq 1 \\ 2x + \frac{1+2}{+2} & ; x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

← a = 1

در هر صورت f(1) = 5 است

-3

$$|x+1| \geq 2 \rightarrow x+1 \geq 2 \text{ یا } x+1 \leq -2 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \text{ یا } \underline{x \leq -3}$$

✓ 5

$$\frac{\text{حاصل ضرب 2 و 3}}{\text{در 1 به دست}} \rightarrow 2(9) - b = a + 2(-3) \rightarrow 18 - b = a - 6 \rightarrow 24 = a + b$$

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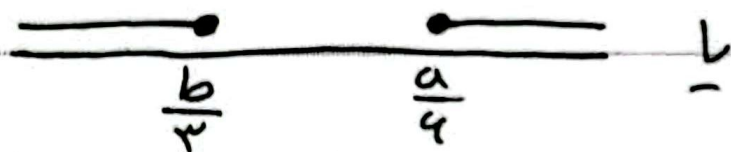
$$y = \sqrt[3]{4n-a} + \sqrt[3]{b-3n}$$

برابر صفر برابر صفر

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

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

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دامنه یک عضو دارد پس نفودار درست این است $\rightarrow$ یا

چون دامنه یک عضو دارد $\leftarrow \frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{3} = 2 \rightarrow b = 6, a = 12$

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

الف) $u+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow u \geq -1$, $|u-3| \neq 0 \rightarrow u \neq 3$, $\frac{4-u}{u^2+2u+5} \geq 0 \rightarrow 4-u \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \geq u$



مقسوم عليه غير صفر
 $(u+1)(u+5)$

$$D_R = [-1, 3) \cup (3, 4]$$

ب) $[u]-4 \geq 0 \rightarrow [u] \geq 4 \rightarrow u \geq 4$, $4-[u] \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \geq [u] \rightarrow u < 4$

$$D_R = \emptyset$$

✓ 5

$$\omega) \frac{n^4 - 2n - 4}{n^4 - 15n^2 + 4} \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, 4) \cup (4, +\infty)$$

(5) 1/2/2

-4

$$n^4 - 2n - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 2 \\ n = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -2 & & -2 & & 2 & & 2 \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ + & \psi & - & \psi & - & \psi & + & \psi \end{array}$$

$$n^4 - 15n^2 + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{n^2 = t} t^2 - 15t + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (t-4)(t-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} t=4 \rightarrow n^2=4 \rightarrow n=\pm 2 \\ t=1 \rightarrow n^2=1 \rightarrow n=\pm 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$n^4 - 2n^2 - 2n + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{CSD}} n = 2 \rightarrow 2^4 - 2(2)^2 - 2(2) + 4 = 0 \checkmark \rightarrow n = 2 \text{ is a root}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} n^4 - 2n^2 - 2n + 4 & n - 2 \\ \hline -2n^2 + 4n & n^2 + n - 2 \\ \hline -2n^2 + 4n & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

$$n^4 - 2n^2 - 2n + 4 = (n-2)(n^2 + n - 2) = (n-2)(n-1)(n+2)$$

$$n^4 + 2n^2 - 2n - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{CSD}} n = 2 \rightarrow 2^4 + 2(2)^2 - 2(2) - 4 = 0 \checkmark \rightarrow n = 2 \text{ is a root}$$

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

$$n^4 + 2n^2 - 2n - 4 = (n-2)(n^2 + 4n + 2)$$

$$\frac{(n-2)(n-1)(n+2)}{(n-2)(n+1)(n+2)} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -2 & & -2 & & -1 & & 1 & & 2 & & 2 \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ + & \psi & - & \psi & - & \psi & + & \psi & - & \psi & + & \psi \end{array}$$

$$D.R. (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

سیریا امینی

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1, 75

الف) $[-x] - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow [-x] \geq 2 \rightarrow x < -1$ $x \leq -2$

ب) $[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3 \neq 0$ $\underline{[x]=t} \rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 3 \neq 0$ $\begin{cases} t \neq -1 \rightarrow [x] \neq -1 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \\ t \neq 3 \rightarrow [x] \neq 3 \rightarrow x < 3 \end{cases}$
معادله باشد $x \geq -1$
معادله نباشد $x < 3$

$D_R = \mathbb{R} - \cancel{[2, 4)} \cup [-1, 0) \rightarrow (-\infty, 2) \cup [2, -1) \cup [0, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{\cot u + 1}{\tan u + 1} \rightarrow \cot u \neq -1 \rightarrow \cot u = \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} \rightarrow \sin u \neq 0 \rightarrow u \neq k\pi$

ب) $\tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} \rightarrow \cos u \neq 0 \rightarrow u \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

$\tan u + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \tan u \neq -1 \rightarrow u \neq \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi$

$D = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi\}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \epsilon \sin^2 u} \rightarrow 1 - \epsilon \sin^2 u \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \epsilon \sin^2 u \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \geq \sin^2 u \rightarrow$

$|\sin u| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \leq \sin u \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \rightarrow u \in [k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}] \cup [k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}]$

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{n-1}{\epsilon}} \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{n-1}{\epsilon} \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \log_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{n-1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow$

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

$n-1 > 0 \rightarrow n > 1$

ب) $\frac{\sqrt{n^2 - n}}{1 - \log_{\epsilon} \frac{n^2 - n}{\epsilon}} \rightarrow n^2 - n \geq 0 \rightarrow n(n-1) \geq 0$

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

$n \neq \epsilon, n \neq -1$

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

DATE

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Subject:

$$\text{if } y = \sqrt{r^{\varepsilon_n - n^r}} - \lambda \rightarrow r^{\varepsilon_n - n^r} - \lambda \geq 0 \rightarrow r^{\varepsilon_n - n^r} \geq \lambda \rightarrow$$

$$r^{\varepsilon_n - n^r} \geq r^r \rightarrow \varepsilon_n - n^r \geq r \rightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon_n - n^r + \varepsilon_n - r \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{+1 + r}{-0 + 0} \rightarrow +1 \leq n \leq +r$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{r_{n+\Delta}}{r_{n+\varepsilon}} \right)! \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+\Delta}}{r_{n+\varepsilon}} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow r_{n+\varepsilon} \neq -r$$

$$\frac{r_{n+\Delta}}{r_{n+\varepsilon}} \geq 0 \rightarrow r_{n+\Delta} \geq 0 \rightarrow r_n \geq -\frac{\Delta}{r}$$

$$D = \left\{ n \mid n = \frac{-\varepsilon_{k+0}}{r_{k-c}}, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$