

کتابخانه - باز هم دفتر

۱) اگر $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y + k = 0$ تابعی باشد کدوم است؟

$$2(x^2 - 2x + 1) + (y^2 + 6y + 9) = 0$$

$$k = 2 + 9 = 11$$

$$2(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{نقطه}} (1, -3)$$

۲) اگر $f(x)$ ضابطه تابع باشد مقدار $f(1)$ کدوم است؟

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x & x > a \\ 2x + a + 2 & x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$f(1) = 5$

$$f(a) = a^2 + 4a = 2a + a + 2$$

$$a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$(a+2)(a-1) \xrightarrow{a > 0} a = 1$$

$$n+1 > 2 \Rightarrow n > 1$$

$$n+1 < -2 \Rightarrow n < -3$$

۳) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - b & |n+1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2x & -3 < n < -1 \end{cases}$ $a+b$ حاصل است

در دامنه دو ضابطه
مستمر است

$$1 - b = a - 6$$

$$25 = a + b$$

۴) اگر دایره تابع $y = \sqrt{6x - a} + \sqrt{b - 4x}$ باشد حاصل b/a ؟

$$6x - a > 0 \Rightarrow x > a/6$$

$$b - 4x > 0 \Rightarrow x < b/4$$

$$b = 6$$

$$a = 12$$

$$b/a = 1/2$$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n-5}} + \sqrt{\frac{6-n}{n^2+2n+2}}$

$(n+1)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow$ (نسبت)

$$\frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{3}{3} +$$

$$D_1 = [-1, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{+}{+} \frac{-}{-}$$

$$D_2 = (-\infty, 6]$$

$$D_f = D_1 \cap D_2 = [-1, 3) \cup (3, 6]$$

ب) $y = \sqrt{[n] - 4} + \sqrt{2 - [n]}$

$$D_f = D_1 \cap D_2 = \emptyset$$

$$[n] \geq 4$$

$$[4, +\infty) = D_1$$

$$2 \geq [n]$$

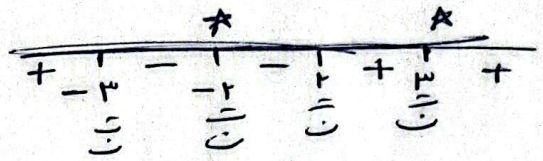
$$(-\infty, 3) = D_2$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n - 6}{n^2 - 13n^2 + 36}} \rightarrow (n-3)(n+2)$$

دائماً متواج

$$(n^2-9)(n^2-4) = (n+2)(n-2)(n+3)(n-3)$$

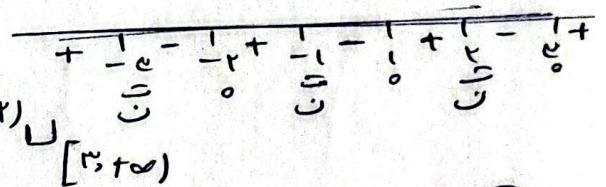
$$D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$



$$\rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{n^3 - 12n^2 - 2n + 6}{n^3 + 12n^2 - 2n - 6}}$$

$$\frac{n^3 - 12n^2 - 2n + 6}{n^3 - n^2} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n^2 - n - 6} \rightarrow (n-6)(n+2)$$

$$\frac{n^3 + 12n^2 - 2n - 6}{n^3 + n^2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n^2 + n - 6} \rightarrow (n+6)(n-2)$$



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

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{[n] - 2} \quad [n] \geq 2 \quad (-\infty, -2] = D_f$$

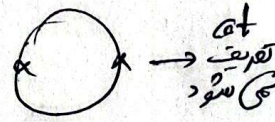
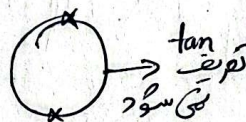
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$$\rightarrow y = \frac{(n^2+6)}{[n]^2 - 2[n] - 3} \rightarrow ([n]-3)[[n]+1]$$



$$IR - [-1, 0) \cup [3, 4)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \frac{\tan(n+1)}{\tan n + 1}$$



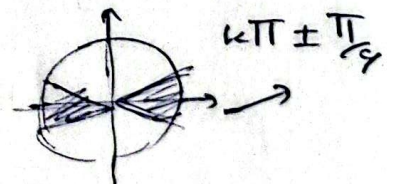
$$\tan 2 \neq 1 \quad k\pi - \pi/4$$

$$IR - \{k\pi/r, k\pi - \pi/4\} = D_f$$

$$\rightarrow y = \sqrt{1 - 4 \sin n}$$

$$1 \geq 4 \sin n$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \geq \sin n$$



$$D_f = \{k\pi \pm \pi/4\}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{1/2}^{n-1}}$$

$$1 \geq \log_{1/2}^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq n-1 \Rightarrow D_f = [3/2, +\infty)$$

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$$y = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - m}}{1 - \log_f \frac{n^2 - m}{n^2 - m}} \sim n^2 - m > 0$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{n^2 - m} > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \end{array}$$

الف)

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{m - n^2}{r - 1}}$$

$$r \frac{m - n^2}{r - 1} > 1$$

$$\frac{m - n^2}{r - 1} > \frac{1}{r} \quad \log_r$$

$$0 > \frac{m^2 - \epsilon m + r}{(m - \epsilon)(m - 1)}$$

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

$$\mathbb{R} - (1, r)$$

$$\log_e \frac{n^2 - m}{n^2 - m} \neq 1 \quad (1-9)$$

$$n^2 - m - \epsilon = (m - \epsilon)(m + 1)$$

$$m \neq -1, r$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, r) \cup (r, \infty) \cup (r, \infty)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{m + \omega}{r m + \epsilon} \right)!$$

$$\frac{r m + \omega}{r m + \epsilon} = \omega$$

$$\left\{ m = \frac{-rk + \omega}{rk - r}, k \in \omega \right\}$$