

$$2x^2 + y^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon y + K = 0$$

عبارت درجه ۲ $K=11$ ۱۷۵

$$2x^2 - \varepsilon x \Rightarrow 2(x^2 - \varepsilon x) \xrightarrow{\text{تکمیل مربع}} 2(x^2 - \varepsilon x + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}) = 2(x - \frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2$$

$$y^2 + \varepsilon y \Rightarrow (y + \frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2 \Rightarrow 2(x - \frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2 + (y + \frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2 - 11 + K = 0$$

$$11 - K \geq 0 \Rightarrow K \leq 11 \quad \text{چون } 2(x - \frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2 + (y + \frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2 = 11 - K$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 + \varepsilon n & ; n \geq a \quad * a > 0 \\ 2n + a + 2 & ; n \leq a \end{cases} \quad f(1) = n^2 + \varepsilon n - 2n + 3 = \infty$$

$$1 + \varepsilon = 2 + 3 = 5 \quad \uparrow$$

$$f(1) = ?$$

$$f(a) = a^2 + \varepsilon a = \underbrace{a^2 + a + 2}_{2a+2} \Rightarrow a^2 + \varepsilon a = 2a + 2 \Rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = (a+2)(a-1) = 0$$

$$a=1 \quad * \text{نقطه } c = a=1, a=-2$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n^2 - b & ; |n-1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2n & ; -3 \leq n \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad a+b=9 \Rightarrow \Sigma$$

$$|n-1| \geq 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n-1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow n \geq 3 \\ n-1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow n \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= 2n^2 - b = a + 2n \\ &= 2 - b = a - 2 \\ &\quad \parallel \\ 2+2 &= a+b=9 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \sqrt{9n-a} + \sqrt{b-3n} \quad D_f = \{2\} \quad \frac{b}{a} = 9 \quad I \cap II = \{2\}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow a=12, b=4 \quad c=2 = \frac{a}{9} = \frac{b}{3}$$

$$9n-a \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{a}{9} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{12}{9} \Rightarrow [\frac{4}{3}, +\infty) \quad I$$

$$b-3n \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3n \leq b \Rightarrow n \leq \frac{b}{3} \Rightarrow D = (-\infty, \frac{4}{3}] \quad II$$

$$الف) y = \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{|n-3|}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-n}{n^2+2n+2}}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{|n-3|} \geq 0 \quad \frac{4-n}{n^2+2n+2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{n+1} \geq 0$$

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

$$[n]-\varepsilon \geq 0 \Rightarrow [n] \geq \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f_1} = [\varepsilon, +\infty)$$

$$2-[n] \geq 0 \Rightarrow [n] \leq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f_2} = (-\infty, 3)$$

$$D_f = [-1, +\infty) - \{3\} \cap (-\infty, 3] = [-1, 3] - \{3\}$$

$$D_f = [\varepsilon, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, 3) = \emptyset$$

I $n^2 - 2n - 9 > 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)(n^2 - n - 9) = (n-1)(n+2)(n-3)$ (أما إذا كان $n=1$)
 II $n^2 + 2n - 9 > 0 \Rightarrow (n+1)(n^2 + n - 9) = (n+1)(n+3)(n-2)$ (أما إذا كان $n=-1$)

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n - 9}{n^2 - 13n^2 + 36}}$ $D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, +\infty) - \{3\}$ 9
 $\frac{n^2 - n - 9}{n^2 - 13n^2 + 36} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-3 - 2}{+1 - 13} \frac{3}{3} = \frac{-5}{-12} > 0$ $t=9 \Rightarrow n=\pm 3$
 $n^2 - n - 9 = (n-3)(n+2) \Rightarrow n = -2$ $t=2 \Rightarrow n=\pm 2$
 $n^2 - 13n^2 + 36 = (n-2)(n-9) \Rightarrow n = 2, 9$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, 9) \cup (9, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \sqrt{[-n] - 2}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$
 $[-n] - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [-n] \geq 2$
 $-n \geq 2 \Rightarrow n \leq -2$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -2]$
 ب) $y = \frac{\omega n^2 + 9}{[n]^2 - 2[n] - 3}$ $D_f = \mathbb{I} \cap \mathbb{II}$
 $[n]^2 - 2[n] - 3 \neq 0$
 $([n] - 3)([n] + 1) \neq 0$
 $[n] \neq 3, [n] \neq -1$
 $D_{f(I)} = \mathbb{R} - [-1, 0) = \mathbb{I}$
 $D_{f(II)} = \mathbb{R} - [3, 2] = \mathbb{II}$

الف) $y = \frac{\sin n + 1}{\tan n + 1}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\}$
 $\frac{\sin n + 1}{\tan n + 1} \Rightarrow \sin n \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq k\pi$
 $\sin n \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\frac{\sin n}{\cos n} + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin n}{\cos n} \neq -1 \Rightarrow n \neq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{1 - 2\sin^2 n}$
 $1 - 2\sin^2 n \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 n \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin n \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow n \in [k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}]$

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n}$ $D_f = [\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)$
 $n - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow n > 1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{I}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{I} \cap \mathbb{II} = (1, +\infty) \cap [\frac{2}{3}, +\infty) = (1, +\infty)$
 $1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \leq 1 \Rightarrow n - 1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{3}{2} = \mathbb{II}$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n}{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n}}$ 9
 $\frac{n^2 - n}{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n(n-1) \geq 0$
 $\frac{0}{+1} \frac{+}{+1} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) = \mathbb{I}$
 $\frac{n^2 - n}{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n(n-1) \geq 0$
 $\frac{0}{+1} \frac{+}{+1} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) = \mathbb{II}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{r^2 n - n^2}{r^2 n - n^2 - \Lambda}}$ $D_f = [1, 3]$
 $\frac{r^2 n - n^2}{r^2 n - n^2 - \Lambda} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{r^2 n - n^2}{r^2 n - n^2} \geq \frac{\Lambda}{r^2 n - n^2}$
 $\Lambda = r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{r^2 n - n^2}{r^2 n - n^2} \geq \frac{r^2}{r^2 n - n^2}$
 $-n^2 + 2n - r^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -(n-1)(n-3) \geq 0$
 ب) $y = \left(\frac{r^2 n + \omega}{r^2 n + \varepsilon} \right) \cdot \frac{a n + b}{c n + d} = y \Rightarrow n = \frac{d y - b}{c y - a}$
 $\frac{r^2 n + \omega}{r^2 n + \varepsilon} \in \omega \Rightarrow n = \frac{\varepsilon \omega - \omega}{r^2 \omega - r^2}$
 $n = \frac{\omega - \varepsilon \omega}{r^2 \omega - r^2}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \{n \mid n = \frac{\omega - \varepsilon k}{r^2 k - r^2}, k \in \omega\}$

$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \neq 1 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n \neq 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (n-2)(n+1) \neq 0$
 $D_f = \mathbb{I} \cap \mathbb{II} = [-1, 2] = (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty) - \{-1, 2\}$
 $n \neq 2, n \neq -1$

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$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{x^3} - 2x^2 - 2x + 4 \quad | \quad x-1 \\ -\cancel{x^3} + x^2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{r} -\cancel{x^2} - 2x + 4 \\ + \cancel{x^2} - x \\ \hline -3x + 4 \\ + 3x - 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{x^3} + 2x^2 - 2x - 4 \quad | \quad x+1 \\ -\cancel{x^3} - x^2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (= II قسماً$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{x^2} - 2x - 4 \\ -\cancel{x^2} - x \\ \hline -3x - 4 \\ + 3x + 3 \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$

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$$\frac{(x-1)(x+2)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} - & 3 & - & 2 & - & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ + & \cancel{3} & - & \cancel{2} & + & \cancel{1} & - & \cancel{2} & + & \cancel{3} \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

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