

11,0

نوشتن ارسطو - کلاسیک - سری B در دست

$$P_k^p + y^p - k + y + k = 0$$

$$y^p + y = (y + k)^p - 9 \quad (1)$$

$$P(k \leq P_k) = P(k-1)^p - P$$

$$P(k-1)^p - P + (y+k)^p - 9 + k = 0$$

$$P(k-1)^p + (y+k)^p - 11 + k = 0$$

$$P(k-1)^p + (y+k)^p = 11 - k$$

$$k=11$$

← نوشتن ارسطو ←

$$x=1 \quad y=1-k$$

بسیار $x = a$ و $x = -a$ در این صورت

(۲)

$$a^2 + ka = ka + a + k$$

$$a^2 + a - k = 0 \quad (a+k)(a-k) = 0 \quad a = \cancel{k/1} \quad a > 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + kx & x \geq 1 \\ kx + a + k & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad f(1) = a$$

↺

(۳)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - b & |x+1| \geq 2 \\ a + kx & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad |x| \geq 1$$

$x = -a$ در این صورت

↺

$$x^2 - b = a - 4$$

$$11 - b = a - 4$$

$$11 + 4 = a + b \quad a + b = (k)$$

$$y = \sqrt{4x-a} + \sqrt{b-4x}$$

$$b-4x \geq 0$$

$$4x-a \geq 0$$

$$b \geq 4x$$

$$x \leq \frac{b}{4}$$

$$\frac{a}{4} \leq x$$

$$D_f = x \in \left[\frac{a}{4}, \frac{b}{4} \right]$$

5

$$\frac{a}{4} = 1$$

$$a = 4$$

$$\frac{b}{4} = 1$$

$$b = 4$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

(10)

$$\text{Sol)} \quad y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{|x-1|}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+1}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{|x-1|}} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+1} \geq 0$$

$$x+1 \geq 0 \quad (x \geq -1)$$

$$|x-1| \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 < 0 \text{ impossible}$$

$$+0/000$$

$$4-x \geq 0 \quad 4 \geq x$$

$$(-\infty, 4] \quad \text{II}$$

$$[-1, +\infty) - \{1\} \quad \text{I}$$

$$I \cap II = [-1, 4] - \{1\} \quad \text{Subo}$$

سوال 5

$$ب) y = \sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{4-x}$$

$$D_f = I \cap II = \emptyset$$

$$\sqrt{x-4} \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{4-x} \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 4$$

$$x \leq 4$$

$$[4, +\infty) \text{ I}$$

$$(-\infty, 4] \text{ II}$$

سوال 9 (الف)

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x^4 - 13x^2 + 4}} \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 4 = (x+2)(x-3) \geq 0$$

$$x^4 - 13x^2 + 4$$

	-2	3	
+	0	-	0

$$(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 9)$$

	-2	-3	3	2	
+	0	-	0	+	0

$$(-\infty, -2] \cup [3, +\infty) \text{ II}$$

$$\text{I } (-\infty, 3) \cup (-2, 2) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

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

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4}} \rightarrow (x-1) \text{ بس عبارت در } 0 = \text{مخرج مساوی}$$

سوال 9 ب

5

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)} \text{ بس عبارت در } 0 = \text{مخرج مساوی}$$

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

✓

	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	
+	0	-	0	+	0	-	0

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

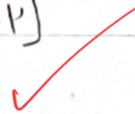
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الف) $y = \sqrt{[-x] - 1} \geq 0$ $[-x] \geq 1$

سؤال ٧

$[x] \leq -1$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1]$



ب) $y = \frac{\omega x^2 + 4}{[x]^2 - 1[x] - 1} \geq 0$

$\omega x^2 \geq -4$ $x^2 \geq -\frac{4}{\omega}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{II}$

$([x] + 1)([x] - 1) > 0$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{[-1, 1]\}$

$[x] > -1$ $[x] > 1$

$(-1, +\infty) \cup [1, +\infty) \quad \text{I}$

$D_f = \text{I} \cap \text{II} = (-1, +\infty)$

الف) $\frac{\cos x + 1}{\tan x + 1}$

سؤال ٨

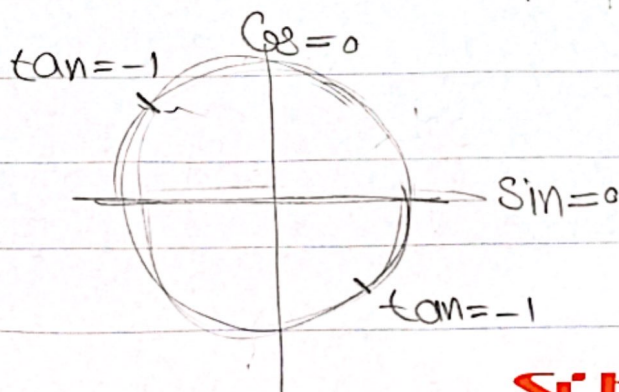
$\tan x + 1 \neq 0$ $\tan x \neq -1$

$\frac{\cos}{\sin} + 1$

$\sin, \cos \neq 0$

$\frac{\sin}{\cos} + 1$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\}$



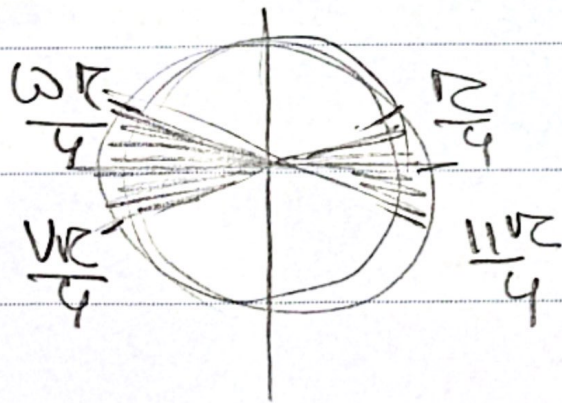
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(1) سوال

$$ب) y = \sqrt{1 - K \sin^2 u} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{K} \geq \sin^2 u$$

$$-\frac{1}{K} \leq \sin u \leq \frac{1}{K}$$



$$D_f = \left[K\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, K\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

الف) $\sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{p}}^{k-1}} \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} k-1 \geq 0 \\ k \geq 1 \end{matrix} \quad I$

(9)

$\log_{\frac{1}{p}}^{k-1} \leq 1 \quad D_f = I \cap II = (1, \frac{\mu}{p}]$

$\frac{1}{p} \leq k-1 \quad \frac{\mu}{p} \leq k \quad II$

ب)

$y = \frac{\sqrt{k^2 - k}}{1 - \log_k^{k^2 - k}} \neq 0$

$\begin{matrix} k^2 - k \geq 0 \\ k(k-1) \geq 0 \end{matrix}$

1, 0

$\frac{k}{y}$	+	-	+
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$1 \neq \log_k^{k^2 - k}$

$(-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \quad I$

$k^2 \neq k^2 - k$

$0 \neq k^2 - k - k$
 $(k - k)(k + 1)$

$k \neq -1, k$

	-1	0	k
	+	-	+

$D_f = I \cap II = (-\infty, -1] \cup [k, +\infty)$

Subo $(-\infty, -1] \cup [k, +\infty) \quad II$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (k, +\infty) - \{1, k\}$

سوال 10

الف) $y = \sqrt{r^{k-k^p} - 1} \geq 0$

5

$$r^{k-k^p} \geq 1$$

$$r^p = 1$$

$$k-k^p \geq p$$

$$k-k^p \geq 0$$

$$-(k^p - k + p) \geq 0$$

$$-(k-1)(k+p) \geq 0$$

	1	p
+	0	+
-	0	-

$$D_f = [1, p]$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{pk + a}{rk + k} \right) !$$

$$\frac{pk + a}{rk + k} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ملاحظة: $\left(\frac{rk - a}{rk - p} \right) = \frac{-rk + a}{rk - p}$

$$D_f = \int k = \frac{-rk + a}{rk - p}$$