

نوشتن ارزش کلیه سری B در

$$x^p + y^p - kx + y + k = 0$$

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

$$x(x+k) = x(x-1)^p - p$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{k=11}$$

← نوشتن جواب ←

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ y &= -k \end{aligned}$$

بسیار $x = a$ و $x = -a$ در $x = a$

(۲)

$$a^p + ka = ka + a + p$$

$$a^p + a - p = 0 \quad (a+p)(a-1) = 0 \quad a = \cancel{1} \text{ (1)} \quad a > 0 \text{ چون}$$

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

(۳)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^p - b & |x+1| \geq p \\ a + px & -p \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad |x| \geq 1 \quad x = -p \text{ در } x = -p$$

$$p \times 9 - b = a - 4$$

$$11 - b = a - 4$$

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

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

$$b-4x \geq 0$$

$$4x-a \geq 0$$

$$b \geq 4x$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$a = 4$$

$$b = 4$$

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

(10)

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

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

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

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

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

$$x \neq 1$$

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

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

$$+0/000$$

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

$$(-\infty, 4] \quad II$$

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

ب) $y = \sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{4-x}$

$D_f = I \cap II = \emptyset$

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

$x \geq 4 \quad x \leq 4$

$[4, +\infty) \text{ I} \quad (-\infty, 4] \text{ II}$

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

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

	-2	4
+	0	-
-	0	+

$(-\infty, -2] \cup [4, +\infty) \text{ II}$

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

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

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

$I \quad (-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$

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

$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4}} \rightarrow (x-1)$ جمع مرتب = 0 بس عبارت در (x-1) بخش پذیر است
 جمع مرتب = 0 بس عبارت در (x+1) بخش پذیر است

$\frac{(x-1)(x+2)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+4)} \geq 0$

$(-\infty, -4) \cup (-2, -1) \cup [1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

	-4	-2	-1	1	2	3
+	0	-	0	-	0	+

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

سؤال 17

$$[x] \leq -1$$

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

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

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

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

$$([x] + 1)([x] - 1) \geq 0$$

$$[x] \geq -1 \quad [x] \geq 1$$

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

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

$$\text{الف) } \frac{\cos x + 1}{\tan x + 1}$$

سؤال 18

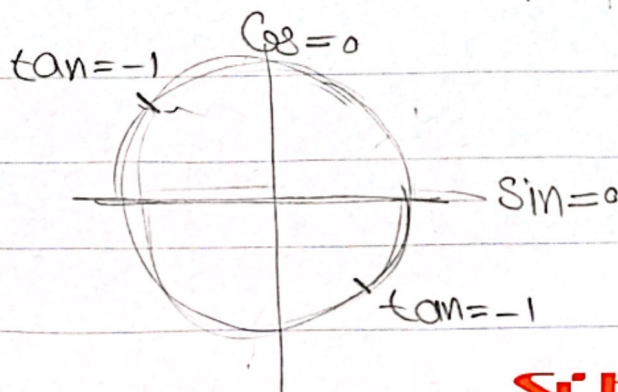
$$\tan x + 1 \neq 0 \quad \tan x \neq -1$$

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

$$\sin, \cos \neq 0$$

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

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



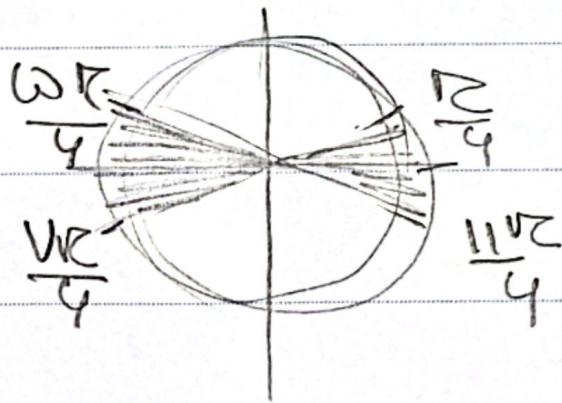
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(1) سوال

ب) $y = \sqrt{1 - K \sin^2 u} \geq 0$

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

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



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

الف) $\sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{p}}^{n-1}} \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} n-1 \geq 0 \\ n \geq 1 \end{matrix} \quad \text{I}$ (9)

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

$\frac{1}{p} \leq n-1 \quad \frac{n}{p} \leq n \quad \text{II}$

ب)

$y = \frac{\sqrt{x^p - n}}{1 - \log_k^{x^p - n}} \neq 0$

$\begin{matrix} x^p - n \geq 0 \\ x(x-1) \geq 0 \end{matrix}$

x	0	1
y	+	-

$1 \neq \log_k^{x^p - n}$

$(-\infty, 0) \cup [1, +\infty) \quad \text{I}$

$x^p \neq x^p - n$

$0 \neq x^p - n - x$
 $(x - n)(x + 1)$

x	-1	n
y	+	-

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

Subo $(-\infty, -1] \cup [n, +\infty) \quad \text{II}$

(سوال 10)

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

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

$$r^p = 1$$

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

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

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

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

	1	p
+	0	+
-	0	-

$$D_f = [1, p]$$

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

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

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

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