

توابع زوج و فرد آنها

تکالیف شماره 2 یا 3 در دفترخانه 13

مبنا شریفی

$$2x^2 - 4x + y^2 + 4y = -k \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + y^2 + 4y + 2 + 9 = -k + 11 \rightarrow (2x - 2)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = -k + 11$$

تبع می‌دهی $-k + 11 = 0 \rightarrow k = 11$

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

$x = a \rightarrow a^2 + ka = 2a + a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0$
 $(a + 2)(a - 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \checkmark$
 $a = -2 \times$

مطابق شرط ذکر شده $a > 0$ تنها مقادیر a قابل قبول بود و برابر این $a = 1$ - غنق است $\leftarrow$

$f(1) \xrightarrow{1 \geq 1} x^2 + kx \xrightarrow{x=1} 1 + k = 5 \checkmark$
 $\xrightarrow{1 \leq 1} 2x + 1 + 2 \xrightarrow{x=1} 2 + 1 + 2 = 5 \checkmark$

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

$x = -3 \rightarrow f(-3) - b = a + 2(-3) \rightarrow 18 - b = a - 4 \rightarrow a + b = 18 + 4 = 22$

4. $\sqrt{4x - a} + \sqrt{b - 3x} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x - a \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{a}{4} \\ b - 3x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{3} \end{cases}$

داستان به تنهایی شده $\Rightarrow \frac{b}{3} = \frac{a}{4} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{3} = 1 \rightarrow b = 3$
 $\frac{a}{4} = 1 \rightarrow a = 4$

$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}}$

5. $\frac{x+1}{|x-3|} \geq -1 \rightarrow x+1 \geq -|x-3|$

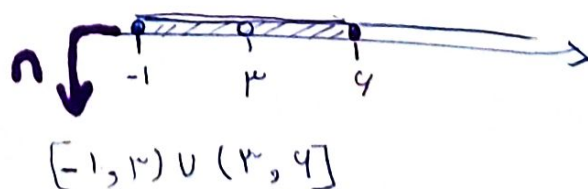
$|x-3| \geq 0 \rightarrow x+1 \geq -x+3 \rightarrow 2x \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 1$

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

$b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 4 - 4(1)(1) = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0$
 ریشه دارد و دو ریشه برابر

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

الف

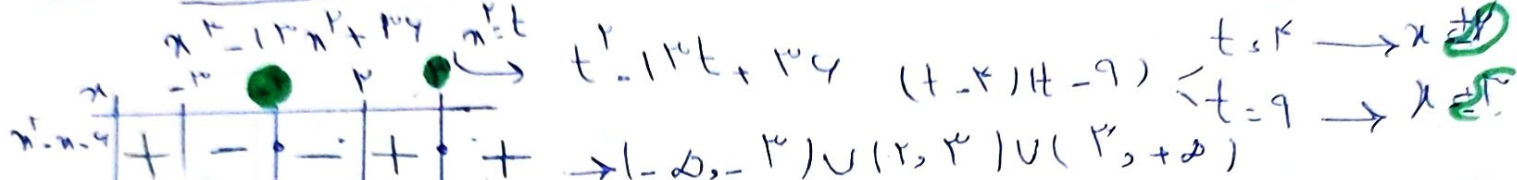


$$[x] - r \geq 0 \rightarrow [x] \geq r \rightarrow x \geq r$$

$$r - [x] \geq 0 \rightarrow [x] \leq r \rightarrow x \leq r$$



6. $\frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x^2 - 13x^2 + 34} \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 4 \quad (x - 1)(x + 2) \leq 0$



1. $\frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x^2 - 13x^2 + 34} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x^2 - 13x^2 + 34} \geq 0$

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

$x^2 - x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+2)$

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

x	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3
$x-1$	-	-	-	-	+	+
x^2-x-4	+	+	-	-	-	+
$x+1$	-	-	-	+	+	+
x^2+x-4	+	-	-	-	-	+

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

7. $\sqrt{[-x] - r} \rightarrow [-x] - r \geq 0 \quad [-x] \geq r \rightarrow D_f: [-r, +\infty)$

1. $\frac{\omega x^2 + 4}{(x)^2 - r(x) - 3} \rightarrow [x]^2 - r[x] - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow t^2 - 1t - 3 = 0$

$\rightarrow (t+1)(t-3) = 0 \rightarrow t = -1 \rightarrow [x] = -1 \rightarrow -1 \leq x < 0$

$t = 3 \rightarrow [x] = 3 \rightarrow 3 \leq x < 4$

$D_f: \mathbb{R} \setminus [-1, 0) \cup [3, 4)$

8.

$$\frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \tan x \neq -1$$

$$R = \left[k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \cap R = \left[k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$\cos x \neq 0 \rightarrow R = \left[k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\sqrt{1 - k \sin^2 x} \rightarrow 1 - k \sin^2 x \geq 0 \rightarrow k \sin^2 x \leq 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{k}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \rightarrow x \in \left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$



9.

$$\sqrt{1 - \log^{\frac{n-1}{f}} x} \rightarrow 1 - \log^{\frac{n-1}{f}} x \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \log^{\frac{n-1}{f}} x \rightarrow \log^{\frac{n-1}{f}} x \leq 1 \rightarrow x - 1 \leq \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\rightarrow x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$$

$$x \leq \frac{f}{f-1}$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{x^f - x}}{1 - \log^{\frac{n-1}{f}} x} \rightarrow x^f - x \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x^{f-1} - 1) \geq 0$$

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$$I \cap J \cap K \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (f, +\infty)$$

10.

$$\sqrt{f x - x^f} - 1 \rightarrow f x - x^f - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow f x - x^f \geq 1 \rightarrow f x - x^f \geq x^f + x^f - f \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow -(x^f - f x + f) \geq 0 \rightarrow x^f - f x + f \leq 0 \rightarrow x - 1 \leq \frac{f}{f-1}$$



$$\left(\frac{f x + f}{f x + f} \right)! \rightarrow \frac{f x + f}{f x + f} \geq 0$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -f) \cup \left[-\frac{f}{f-1}, +\infty \right)$$