

- ۱ $y^2 + 4y + 2x^2 - 4x + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 9 + 1 = 10 \Rightarrow (y+2)^2 + (x+1)^2 = 0$
 $\frac{y^2 + 4y + 4}{y^2 + 4y + 4} \quad \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 2}{2x^2 - 4x + 2}$
 $(y+2)^2 + 2(x-1)^2 = 11 - k \rightarrow k = 11$ تکلیف دهنی نیست
- ۲ $x=a \rightarrow a^2 + 4a = \frac{2a + a + 2}{2a} \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (a+2)(a-1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -2$ و $a = 1$
 $a=1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x & ; x \geq 1 \\ 2x + 2 & ; x \leq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(1) = (1)^2 + 4(1) = 5$ قابل قبول زیرا طبق شرط سوال $a > 0$
- ۳ $|x+1| \geq 2 \rightarrow x+1 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 1$
 $x+1 \leq -2 \rightarrow x \leq -3$ ④
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & ; x \geq 1 \text{ یا } x \leq -3 \\ a + 2x & ; -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$
 $x = -3 \rightarrow 1a - b = a - 4 \rightarrow a + b = 1a + 4 = 24$ در هر دو صورت جوابی نیست
- ۴ $x=2 \rightarrow 4x - a = 0 \text{ و } b - 2x = 0$
 $a = 8 \quad b = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ ⑤
 وقتی دانه عبارت ۲ باشد یعنی در دو دامنه زمانی تعریف می شود که $x=2$ باشد و برای سایر اعداد در برین دامنه ها بصورت مستقری شود و در دامنه ها $0 =$
- ۵ $\frac{x+1}{|x-3|} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+3} \rightarrow D_1 = [-1, +\infty) - \{3\}$
 $\frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+4} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{4}{+1-} \rightarrow D_2 = (-\infty, 4]$
 $D_1 \cap D_2 = [-1, 4] - \{3\}$ ⑥
 D_f
 ب) $[x] - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow [x] \geq 4 \rightarrow x \geq 4 = D_1$
 $2 - [x] \geq 0 \rightarrow [x] \leq 2 \rightarrow x < 3 = D_2$
 $D_1 \cap D_2 = \emptyset = D_f$
- ۶ $\frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x^2-4)(x^2-9)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)(x-3)(x+3)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{+1-1-1+1} \rightarrow$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, +\infty) - \{3\}$
 ب) ممنوع

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ب) } x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4 \mid x-1 \\ \underline{-x^3 + x^2} \\ -x^2 - 5x + 4 \\ \underline{+x^2 - x} \\ -4x + 4 \\ \underline{+4x - 4} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad (x-1)(x-2)(x+2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4 \mid x+1 \\ \underline{-x^3 - x^2} \\ 3x^2 - 5x - 4 \\ \underline{-3x^2 - 3x} \\ -2x - 4 \\ \underline{+2x + 2} \\ -2 \end{array} \quad (x+1)(x+2)(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccccccc} -2 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ + & - & + & - & + & - & + \end{array} \quad D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup [-2, -1) \cup [1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } [-x] \geq 2 \Rightarrow -x \geq 2 \rightarrow x \leq -2 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2]$$

$$\text{ب) } [x] = t \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow (t-2)(t+1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} t \neq 2 \\ t \neq -1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} [x] \neq 2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \mathbb{R} - [2, 4) \\ [x] \neq -1 \Rightarrow x_2 = \mathbb{R} - [-1, 0) \end{array} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 2) \cup [4, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } \begin{array}{c} \text{دایره ی واحد} \\ \text{نقطه ها و علامت ها} \\ \text{تغییر نمی شود} \end{array} \quad \tan x \neq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$\text{ب) } |\sin^2 x| \leq 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow D_f = \left[k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$\text{الف) } \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{x-1} \leq 1 \rightarrow x-1 \geq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{4} + 1 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow D_f = \left[\frac{5}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\text{ب) } \begin{cases} x(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) = D_1 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{x^2-2x} \neq 1 \rightarrow x^2-2x \neq 4 \rightarrow x^2-5x+2 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x-1) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D_1 \cap D_2 = (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) - \{1, 4\} = D_f \Rightarrow x \neq \{4, -1\} \Rightarrow D_1 = \mathbb{R} - \{4, -1\}$$

$$\text{الف) } \frac{x-x^2}{1-x^2} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x-x^2}{1-x^2} \geq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x^2-2x+1 \leq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow D_f = [1, 1]$$

$$\text{ب) } \frac{rx+a}{rx+b} \in \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = y \Rightarrow x = \frac{dy-b}{cy-a} \Rightarrow x \in -\frac{rx+a}{rx+b} \Rightarrow D_f = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{-rk+a}{rk-b}, k \in \mathbb{W} \right\}$$