

$$2x^2 + y^2 - \varepsilon x + 4y + k = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Gib}} y^2 + 4y + 4 + 2x^2 - \varepsilon x + 2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(y+2)^2 + 2(x-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, y = -2 \Rightarrow k = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + \varepsilon x & ; x \geq a \xrightarrow{x=a} a^2 + \varepsilon a \\ 2x + a + 2 & ; x < a \xrightarrow{x=a} 2a + a + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$a^2 + \varepsilon a = 2a + a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + \varepsilon a = 3a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (a+2)(a-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{اگر } a = -2 \text{ تو } \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + \varepsilon x & ; x \geq 1 \\ 2x + 3 & ; x < 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x=1} \begin{cases} 1 + \varepsilon = \frac{5}{a} \\ 2 + 3 = \frac{5}{a} \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{f(1) = 5}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} |x+1| \geq 2 \rightarrow x+1 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ |x+1| \geq 2 \rightarrow x+1 \leq -2 \rightarrow x \leq -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{x = -3} \text{ بلکہ } x = -3 \text{ سے } x = -1 \text{ تک}$$

$$x = -3, a - 4 = 1 \wedge -b \Rightarrow \boxed{a + b = 24}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\underbrace{4x - a}_{(1)}} + \sqrt{\underbrace{b - 3x}_{(2)}}$$

(K) 1

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \rightarrow 4x - a \geq 0 & \rightarrow 4x \geq a \rightarrow x \geq \frac{a}{4} \\ (2) \rightarrow b - 3x \geq 0 & \rightarrow b \geq 3x \rightarrow \frac{b}{3} \geq x \end{aligned}$$

نقطة التقاطع
عند $x=2$

$$\frac{a}{4} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 8} \quad \frac{b}{3} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 6}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{6}{8} = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{\underbrace{\frac{x+1}{|x-2|}}_{(1)}} + \sqrt{\underbrace{\frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+5}}_{(2)}}$$

(a) 11

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

$$(2) \rightarrow \frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+5} \geq 0$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon - 14 \alpha \alpha \rightarrow \frac{+}{+}$$

$$\Rightarrow Df = [-1, 4] - \{2\}$$

$$ب) \sqrt{\underbrace{[x] - \varepsilon}_{(1)}} + \sqrt{\underbrace{2 - [x]}_{(2)}}$$

$$(1) \quad [x] - \varepsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow [x] \geq \varepsilon \rightarrow x \geq \varepsilon$$

$$(2) \quad 2 - [x] \geq 0 \rightarrow 2 \geq [x] \rightarrow 3 > x \xrightarrow{(1) \cap (2)} Df = \emptyset$$

$$u) y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - x - 4}{x^3 - 13x^2 + 14x}}$$

(4)

$$\frac{x^3 - x - 4}{x^3 - 13x^2 + 14x} \geq 0$$

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

$$x^3 = t \Rightarrow t^3 - 13t + 14 = 0 \rightarrow (t-9)(t-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ t=9 \rightarrow x=\pm 3 \\ \downarrow \\ t=1 \rightarrow x=\pm 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -3 & -1 & 1 & 3 & & \\ + & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & +\frac{1}{4} & + & \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -3) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow) \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x - 4}}$$

حل: $\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x - 4} = 0 \rightarrow (x-1) \vee$

$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x - 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x - 4} \rightarrow$ جملات مساوی $\rightarrow (x+1) \checkmark$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x + 4}{x^3 - x^2} \div \frac{(x-1)}{x^3 - x - 4}$$

$$\frac{-x^2 - 8x + 4}{-x^2 + x}$$

$$\frac{-4x + 4}{-4x + 4}$$

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

$$1, -2, 3$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -3 & -1 & 1 & 3 & & \\ + & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & +\frac{1}{4} & + & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x - 4}{x^3 + x^2} \div \frac{(x+1)}{x^3 + x - 4}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 8x - 4}{x^2 + x}$$

$$\frac{-4x - 4}{-4x - 4}$$

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

$$-1, 2, -3$$

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

$$a) y = \sqrt{[x]-2} \rightarrow [x]-2 \geq 0 \quad (v)$$

$$\rightarrow [x] \geq 2 \rightarrow -x \geq 2 \rightarrow x \leq -2 \rightarrow \text{DF} = (-\infty, -2]$$

$$b) \frac{\sin^2 x + 4}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3}$$

$$([x]-3)([x]+1) \neq 0 \rightarrow [x] \neq 3 \rightarrow x \neq [3, \infty)$$

$$\rightarrow [x] \neq -1 \rightarrow x \neq [-1, 0)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \left([-1, 0) \cup [3, \infty) \right) = \text{DF}$$

1,05

$$c) y = \frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \quad \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad (\wedge)$$

$$\sin, \cos \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Unit Circle Diagram} \quad \textcircled{1} \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2} \right\}$$

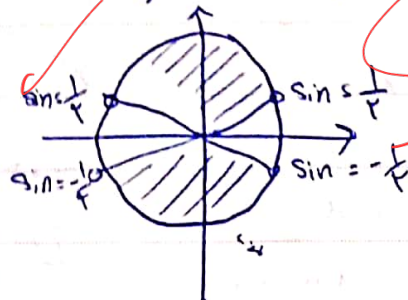
$$\textcircled{2} \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \tan x \neq -1 \rightarrow \text{Unit Circle Diagram}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2}} \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$d) y = \sqrt{1 - 4\sin^2 x} \rightarrow 1 - 4\sin^2 x \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq 4\sin^2 x$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \geq \sin^2 x \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} \frac{1}{2} \geq \sin x$$

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin x$$



$$\rightarrow \text{DF} = \left[k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{x}}^{n-1}}$ $\rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{x}}^{n-1} \geq 0$ ⑨

$1 \geq \log_{\frac{1}{x}}^{n-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \leq n-1$

⑩ $n-1 > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{n > 1}$ $\boxed{\frac{n}{x} \leq n}$ ⑪

$\Rightarrow DP = \left[\frac{n}{x}, +\infty\right)$

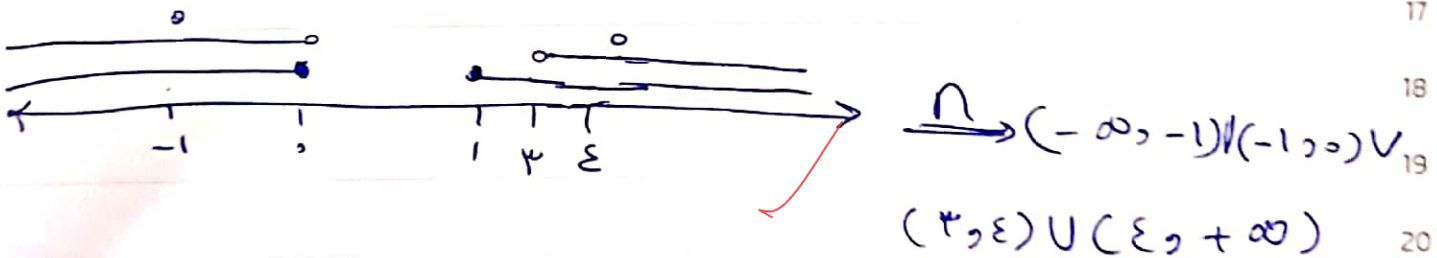
ب) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - n}$ $\rightarrow ① \rightarrow x^2 - n \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0$

$1 - \log_{\frac{x^2-n}{\varepsilon}}$ $\frac{+}{+} - \frac{+}{+} +$

② $x^2 - n \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{+} - \frac{1}{+} +$

③ $1 - \log_{\frac{x^2-n}{\varepsilon}} \neq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{x^2-n}{\varepsilon}} \neq 1 \rightarrow x^2 - n \neq \varepsilon$

$\rightarrow x^2 - n - \varepsilon \neq 0 \rightarrow (x - \varepsilon)(x + 1) \neq 0 \rightarrow x > 1 + \varepsilon$



$\rightarrow DP = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (1, 1+\varepsilon) \cup (\varepsilon, +\infty)$

$$d) y = \sqrt{\frac{px - x^2}{p - 1}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{px - x^2}{p - 1} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{px - x^2}{p - 1} \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow px - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - px \leq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-p) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [p, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} + & - & + & + \\ \hline & & & \end{array}$$

1, 1, 0

$$e) y = \left(\frac{px + \delta}{px + \varepsilon} \right)! \rightarrow \frac{px + \delta}{px + \varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\rightarrow px + \delta \in px + \varepsilon \rightarrow px - px \in \varepsilon - \delta$$

$$x(px - px) \in \varepsilon - \delta \rightarrow x \in \frac{\varepsilon - \delta}{p - p}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{k - \delta}{p - p}, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$