

C هم دقت

حل المسألة

$$r n^r + y^r - \varepsilon n + 4y + k = 0 \rightarrow \text{مطلوب } k = ? \quad (1)$$

$$r(n^r - r n + 1) + (y^r + 4y + 4) = 0 \rightarrow k = r + 4 = 11$$

$$r(n-1)^r + (y+r)^r \xrightarrow{\text{مطلوب}} (1, -r)$$

$$f(a) = a^r + \varepsilon a = r a + a + r \rightarrow a^r + a - r = 0 \rightarrow (a+r)(a-1) \quad (2)$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{لـ } a=1 \\ a>0 \end{matrix}$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = \begin{cases} n^r + \varepsilon n & n \geq 1 \\ r n + r & n \leq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(1) = 1 + \varepsilon = \boxed{a}$$

$\frac{b}{r+r} = \boxed{a}$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} r n^r - b : |n+1| \geq r \rightarrow n+1 \geq r \rightarrow n \geq r-1 \\ a + r n : -r \leq n \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$n+1 \geq -r \rightarrow n \geq -r-1$

$f(-r) \rightarrow a - r = 1 \wedge -b \rightarrow a + b = \boxed{r\varepsilon}$

$$y = \sqrt{c n - a} + \sqrt{b - r n}$$

$\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow$

$c n - a \geq 0 \quad \quad b - r n \geq 0$

$\rightarrow n \geq \frac{a}{c} \quad \quad n \leq \frac{b}{r}$

$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{r} = r \rightarrow a = 1r \quad b = 4$

$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{1r} = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}}$

$$\text{الف) } \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{|n-r|}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-n}{r n + \varepsilon}} \rightarrow 4-n \geq 0 \rightarrow n \leq 4 \rightarrow (-\infty, 4] \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{n+1}{|n-r|} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1-r}{-r+1} + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow [-1, +\infty) - \{r\} \quad (4)$$

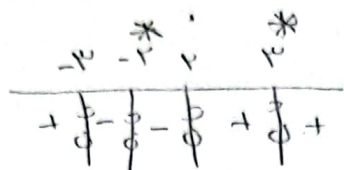
$$\rightarrow (1) \cap (3) \rightarrow D_f = [-1, 4] - \{r\}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \sqrt{[n] + r} + \sqrt{r - [n]}$$

$$[n] - \varepsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow [n] \geq \varepsilon \quad [n] \geq 0 \rightarrow [n] \leq r$$

$$[\varepsilon, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, r) \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x(x-1)(x+3)(x+4)}} \rightarrow (x-3)(x+2)$ ④



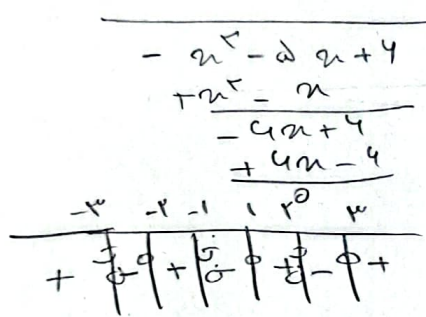
$x^2 = t \rightarrow t^2 - 13t + 12 = 0$
 $\rightarrow (t-12)(t-1)$

$t = +12, 1$
 $\rightarrow x = \pm 2, \pm 3$

$\rightarrow D_y = (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, +\infty) - \{3\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4}} \rightarrow 1 - 2 - 5 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x-1$ يقسم $x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4$
 $\rightarrow x+4$

$\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{-x^3 + 2x^2} \rightarrow x-1$
 $\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{-x^3 + 2x^2} \rightarrow x-1$



$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4}{-x^3 - x^2} \rightarrow x+1$
 $\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4}{-x^3 - x^2} \rightarrow x+1$

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

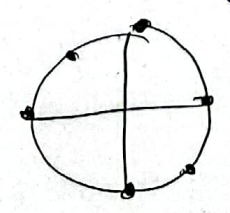
الف) $y = \sqrt{[-x] - 2} \rightarrow [-x] \geq 2 \rightarrow D_y = (-\infty, -2]$ ⑤

ب) $y = \frac{5x^2 + 4}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3} \rightarrow [x] = t \rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 3 \rightarrow a + c \leq b$
 $\rightarrow t = 3, -1$

$\rightarrow [x] = 3 \rightarrow [3, \infty)$
 $[x] = -1 \rightarrow [-1, 0)$ ⑥

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

الف) $y = \frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow y =$

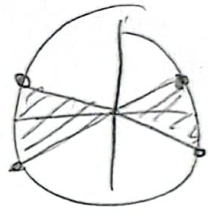


$\sin x \neq 0$
 $\sin x + \cos x \neq 0$
 $\sin x \neq -\cos x$

$\cos x \neq 0 \rightarrow D_y = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} \cup$

$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon \sin^2 x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \sin x \geq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$ (1)



$\rightarrow D_y = \left[\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right] \cup \left[\frac{11\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$ $\sin x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$

انذ) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{p}} x-1}$ $x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$ (2)

$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{p}} x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{p}} x-1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x-1 \geq \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow x \geq \frac{p+1}{p}$ (3)

$\Rightarrow D_y = \left[\frac{p+1}{p}, +\infty \right)$

$$b) y = \frac{\sqrt{n^r - n}}{1 - \log_{\varepsilon} \frac{n^r - n}{n^r - n}} \rightarrow n^r - n \geq 0 \rightarrow n(n-1) \geq 0 \quad \frac{n}{n-1} \quad (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \log_{\varepsilon} \frac{n^r - n}{n^r - n} \neq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\varepsilon} \frac{n^r - n}{n^r - n} \neq 1 \rightarrow n^r - n \neq \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow n^r - n - \varepsilon \neq 0 \rightarrow (n - \varepsilon)(n + 1) \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq \varepsilon, -1 \quad (2)$$

$$n^r - n > 0 \rightarrow n(n-1) > 0 \quad \frac{n}{n-1} \quad (-\infty, 0] \cup (1, +\infty) \quad (3)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \rightarrow D_R = (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty) - \{\varepsilon, -1\}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon n - n^r}{-1}} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon n - n^r}{-1} \geq 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-n^r + \varepsilon n}{-1} \geq 1 \rightarrow -n^r + \varepsilon n \geq 1 \rightarrow n^r - \varepsilon n + 1 \leq 0 \quad (n-1)(n-1) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \geq \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1} \quad [1, 1]$$

$$b) y = \left(\frac{n^r + \varepsilon}{n^r + \varepsilon} \right)!$$

$$\frac{n^r + \varepsilon}{n^r + \varepsilon} \in W \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon W + \varepsilon}{n^r - \varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ n \mid n = \frac{-\varepsilon k + \varepsilon}{n^r - \varepsilon}, 1 \leq k \in W \right\}$$