

$$2x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 4y + 10 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 2x + 1) + (x^2 - 2x + 1) + (y^2 + 4y + 4)$$

$$10 = 11$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 \\ \hline -x & \end{array}$$

هر صفر

به ازای a یک مقدار باید بدهد :

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 4x & x \geq a \\ 2x^2 + a + 2 & x < a \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + 4a = 2a + a + 2$$

$$a^2 + a + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (a+2)(a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = f(a) = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\hookrightarrow 2 + 1 + 2 = 5$$

در $x+1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$

در $x+1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -3$

هم در بازه اول است و هم در بازه دوم پس در هر ۲ تک جواب دارد.

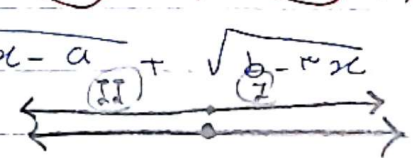
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & 1x+1 \geq 2 \\ a+2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$1a - b = a - 6 \Rightarrow a + b = 24$$

فقط ۲ در هر ۲ صدق می کند.

$$I. 4x - a \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4x \geq a \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{a}{4}$$

$$II. b - 3x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3x \leq b \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{3}$$



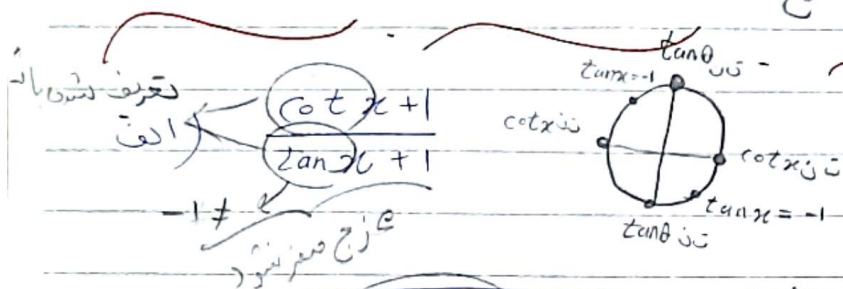
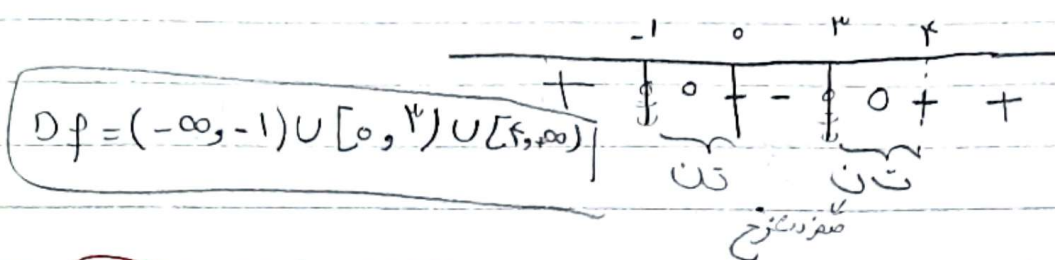
$$\frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 12 \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

الف) $y = \sqrt{[x] - 2} \rightarrow [x] - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [x] \geq 2$
 $-x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \leq -2$

$D_f = (-\infty, -2]$

ب) $\frac{x^2 + 9}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 2} \rightarrow \frac{(x^2 + 9)}{([x] - 3)([x] + 1)}$
 $\Delta = 0 - 12 = -12 < 0$
 $\odot$ always



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

الف) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}{1 - \log_{\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 3x - 4}}}$
 $x(x-1) \geq 0$
 $x^2 - 3x \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x-3) \geq 0$
 $x^2 - 3x \neq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 3x - 4}} \neq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x \neq x^2 - 3x - 4$
 $(x^2 - 3x - 4) \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x+1) \rightarrow x \neq 4, -1$

$D_f = I \cap II \cap III \Rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (3, +\infty) - \{4, -1\}$

الف) $\sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{x-1}{x}}}$
 $\log_{\frac{x-1}{x}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow x-1 \geq \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{x-1}$
 $I \cap II \Rightarrow D_f = [\frac{1}{x-1}, \infty)$

ب) $\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x \leq \frac{4}{1} \Rightarrow \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$
 $D_f = [k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{الف) } \sqrt{r} \left(\frac{rx - x^r}{r} - 1 \right) \Rightarrow \frac{rx - x^r}{r} > 1 \Rightarrow rx - x^r > r \\
 & rx^r - rx + r < 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-r) < 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow D_f = [1, r]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ب) } \left(\frac{rx + \Delta}{rx + r} \right)! \in \omega \Rightarrow \frac{rx + \Delta}{rx + r} \in \omega \Rightarrow \omega \in \frac{rx + \Delta}{rx + r}$$

$$\omega \in \frac{\Delta - rx}{rx + r} \Rightarrow D_f = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{\Delta - rk}{rk + r}, k \in \omega \right\}$$

$$\text{باجل به اولی سنی} \Rightarrow \frac{rx + \Delta}{rx + r} \in \omega \Rightarrow rx + \Delta \in \omega(rx + r)$$

$$rx + \Delta \in \omega(rx + r) \Rightarrow x(rx + r) \in \Delta - rx$$

$$x \in \frac{\Delta - rx}{rx + r}$$