

$$\downarrow \quad 2x^2 - 7x + k$$

$$+\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 0 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \infty \right)$$

بارزهم دقت

دینا جیسے

تکلیف شماره ۲

14

$$2x^2 + y^2 - 7x + 4y + k = 0 \rightarrow \text{مربع گیری}$$

$$2x^2 - 7x \rightarrow 2(x^2 - \frac{7}{2}x + 1) = 2x^2 - 7x + 2$$

$$y^2 + 4y \rightarrow y^2 + 4y + 4$$

$$k = 9 + 2 = 11$$

$$2(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 0 = k - 11 \rightarrow k = 11$$

1,0

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

$f(1) = ?$

$f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$

$$x = a \rightarrow a^2 + 2a = 2a + 1$$

$$a^2 + a - 1 = 0 \quad (a-1)(a+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} a = 1 \\ a = -1 \end{matrix} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} a > 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow a = 1$$

✓ 5

ب) $y = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{\sqrt{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4}}$ ع. ف. ب.؟

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

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

$\frac{-4x + 4}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4} = \frac{-4(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)(x-3)}$

$\frac{-4}{(x+2)(x-3)}$

$DP = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ج) $y = \sqrt{[-x] - 2}$ $DP = (-\infty, -2]$

$[-x] - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [-x] \geq 2 \Rightarrow -x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \leq -2$

د) $y = \frac{\omega x^2 + 4}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3}$

$[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow ([x] + 1)([x] - 3) \neq 0$

$[x] \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \neq (-1, -1]$

$[x] \neq 3 \Rightarrow x \neq (3, 4]$

$DP = \mathbb{R} - (-1, -1] \cup (3, 4]$

ه) $y = \cot x + 1$

$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + 1 \Rightarrow \sin x \neq 0$

$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 0$

$\tan x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \tan x \neq -1$

$DP = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^2 - b & ; |x+1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2x & ; -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$

$|x+1| \geq 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ x+1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -3 \end{cases}$

$x = -3 \rightarrow 4x^2 - b = a + 2x \Rightarrow 4(-3)^2 - b = a - 6 \Rightarrow 36 - b = a - 6 \Rightarrow a + b = 42$

$y = \sqrt{4a - a} + \sqrt{b - 3a}$ $DP = \{1\}$ $\frac{b}{a} = ?$ $\frac{4}{1} = \frac{4}{1}$

$4a - a \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4a \geq a \Rightarrow a \geq 0$

$b - 3a \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3a \leq b \Rightarrow a \leq \frac{b}{3}$

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

و) $y = \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x^2 + 2x + 2}}$ $DP = ? = [-1, 4] - \{1\}$

$\frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x-1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 1$

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

ز) $y = \sqrt{[x] - 2} + \sqrt{2 - [x]}$ $DP = ? = \emptyset$

$[x] - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [x] \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$

$2 - [x] \geq 0 \Rightarrow [x] \leq 2 \Rightarrow x \leq 2$

$x \geq 2 \text{ and } x \leq 2 \Rightarrow x = 2$

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

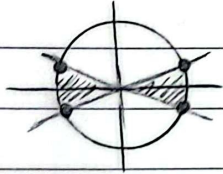
$\frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(x^2 - 13x^2 + 14x)} = \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(x-1)(x+2)(x+3)}$

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

$DP = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$$ب) y = \sqrt{1 - k \sin^2 x}$$

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



$$Df = [k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$الف) y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{k}} x}$$

$$Df = [\frac{k}{r}, +\infty)$$

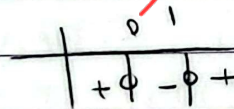
(9)

$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{k}} x \geq 0 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{k}} x \leq 1 \quad x-1 \geq \frac{1}{k} \quad x \geq \frac{k}{r}$$

$$ب) \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}{1 - \log_k x}$$

$$x^2 - x \geq 0$$

$$x(x-1) \geq 0$$



$$1 - \log_k x \neq 0$$

$$\log_k x \neq 1$$

$$x^2 - kx \neq k$$

$$x \neq -1, k$$

$$x^2 - kx - k \neq 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-k) \neq 0$$

$$Df = (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) - \{-1, k\}$$

$$الف) y = \sqrt{\frac{kx - x^2}{-k}}$$

$$\frac{kx - x^2}{-k} \geq 0$$

$$kx - x^2 \geq 0$$

$$kx - x^2 \geq 0$$

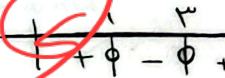
$$x^2 - kx + k \leq 0$$

(10)

$$Df = [1, k]$$

$$(x-1)(x-k) \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$



$$ب) y = \left(\frac{kx + \omega}{kx + \varepsilon} \right) !$$

$$\frac{kx + \omega}{kx + \varepsilon} \in \mathbb{W}$$

$$Df = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{kx - \omega}{k - kx}, k \in \mathbb{W} \right\}$$

s.a.m

$$kx + \omega \in k\mathbb{W} + \varepsilon\mathbb{W}$$

$$(k - kx)x \in \varepsilon\mathbb{W} - \omega$$

$$x \in \frac{\varepsilon\mathbb{W} - \omega}{k - kx}$$