

(C)

ریا دانی درستی

الف ۲

$$2x^2 + y^2 - \varepsilon x + ay + k = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - \varepsilon x + k_1 = y^2 - y^1 \quad (1)$$

$$y^2 + ay + k = -2x^2 + \varepsilon x \quad (\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2})^2 \rightarrow k = 2 \quad |2 + 9 = 11|$$

در صورتی که $k=9$ باشد

$$y + ay + 9 = -2x^2 + \varepsilon x \rightarrow (y + e)^2 = -2x^2 + \varepsilon x$$

(۲)

from $\begin{cases} x^2 + \varepsilon x & x > a \rightarrow a' + \varepsilon a \\ 2a + a + r & x < a \rightarrow 2a + a + r \leq \varepsilon a + r \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} a' + \varepsilon a \leq \varepsilon a + r \\ a' + a - r = (a+r)(a-1) \end{cases}$$

$a = -r, a \leq 1$
 $a > 1$

$$f(1) = f(a) = 2a + r = 2 \times 1 + r \leq a$$

جواب

from $\begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & |x+1| \geq r \\ a + rx & -r \leq x < r-1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 \geq r \rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ x+1 < r-1 \rightarrow x < r-2 \end{cases}$$

(۳)

$$\begin{cases} f(-r) = 2x^2 - b = 2x(-r) - b = 11 - b \\ f(-r) = a + rx = a + r(-r) = a - r \end{cases} \quad |11 - b \leq a - r| \rightarrow a + b \leq 12$$

جواب

$y = \sqrt{4x-a} + \sqrt{b-2x} \quad Df = \{r\}$

$$\begin{cases} 4x-a \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{a}{4} \\ b-2x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{2} \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \frac{b}{2} = \frac{a}{4} = r \rightarrow a \leq 4r \right\}$$

(۴)

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

$$\frac{x+1}{|x-1|} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow [-1, r) \cup (r, \infty)$$

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

(۵)

ب) $\sqrt{x} - \varepsilon + \sqrt{r-x}$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x} - \varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} > \varepsilon \\ \sqrt{r-x} > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{r-x} > \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

(۶)

Subject :

Year . Month . Date . ()

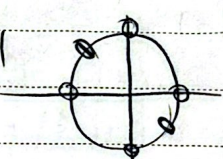
ا) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - x - 4} \rightarrow (x-2)(x+2) \rightarrow x=2$ (9)
 $\sqrt{x^2 - 19x + 94} \rightarrow t^2 - 19t + 94 \rightarrow (t-9)(t-10) \rightarrow t=9 \rightarrow x=9 \rightarrow x \pm 1$
 $\rightarrow t=10 \rightarrow x=10 \rightarrow x \pm 1$
 $\rightarrow (-\infty, -5) \cup (2, 9) \cup (9, +\infty) = D_f$

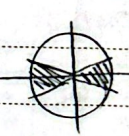
ب) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 24} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow (x^2 - 2x - 24) : (x-1) = x^2 - x - 4$ (5)
 $\sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 24} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow (x^2 + 2x - 24) : (x+1) = x^2 + x - 4$

$(x-1)(x-2)(x+2) > 0$
 $(x+1)(x+2)(x-2) > 0$
 $\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ا) $y = \sqrt{-x} - 2 \rightarrow [-x] - 2 > 0 \rightarrow [-x] > 2 \rightarrow |x| < -2$ (6)
 $\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2]$

ب) $y = \frac{2x^2 + 9}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 2} \neq 0 \rightarrow ([x]^2 - 2[x] + 1)$
 $[x] \neq 1 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$
 $[x] \neq -1$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{[-1, 0) \cup [2, 3)\} = D_f$

ا) $\frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + 1$
 $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1$
 $\tan x \neq -1$
 $\sin x \neq 0$
 $\cos x \neq 0$

 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}, k\pi + \pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}\}$

ب) $\sqrt{1 - 8 \sin^2 x} \rightarrow 1 - 8 \sin^2 x > 0 \rightarrow 8 \sin^2 x \leq 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow \sin x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}$
 $D_f = [k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}] \cup [k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}]$


ا) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x} \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x > 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x < 1 \rightarrow x - 1 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x > \frac{3}{2}$ (9)
 $D_f = [\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x}{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - e^x}}$
 1) $x^2 - x > 0 \rightarrow x(x-1) \rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 2) $x^2 - e^x > 0 \rightarrow x(x-e) \rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (e, +\infty)$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ا) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - x^2} - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - x^2 > 0$
 $x^2 - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x^2 > 0$
 $(x-e)(x-1) < 0$
 $D_f = [1, e]$
 ب) $\frac{(e^x + 2)}{x + 2} \rightarrow \frac{e^x + 2}{x + 2} \in \mathbb{W}$ (10)
 $x + 2 = xw + 2w$
 $x - xw = 2w - 2$
 $x(1 - w) = 2w - 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{2w - 2}{1 - w}$
 $D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{2k - 2}{1 - w}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$

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