

$$2m^2 - \varepsilon n + y^2 + 4y + k = 0$$

$$2m^2 - \varepsilon n + 2 - 2 + y^2 + 4y + 9 - 9 = 0$$

$$2(n-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 - 11 + k = 0$$

$$k = 11$$

$$n = a \rightarrow n^2 + \varepsilon n = 2m + a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + \varepsilon a = 2a + a + 2$$

$$a = 1$$

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

$$f(1) = f(a)$$

$$a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 - 2}{1} = \frac{c}{a} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1a^2 + 1a - 2 = 0 \\ 1 + 1 - 2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{مجموع ضرایب برابر صفر}$$

$$f(1) = (1)^2 + \varepsilon(1) = \boxed{5}$$

✓ 1

$$|n+1| \geq 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n+1 \geq 2 \rightarrow n \geq +1 \\ n+1 \leq -2 \rightarrow n \leq -3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$n = -3 \rightarrow 2m^2 - b = a + 2n \rightarrow 11 - b = a + (-6)$$

$$\boxed{a + b = 17}$$

$$11 + 6 = a + b$$

$$4m - a \geq 0$$

$$b - 2m \geq 0$$

$$D.f.: \left[\frac{a}{4}, \frac{b}{2} \right]$$

$$4m \geq a$$

$$b \geq 2m$$

$$D.f.: \{2\}$$

$$n \geq \frac{a}{4}$$

$$n \leq \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{2} = 2 \\ \hookrightarrow a = 12 \\ b = 4 \end{array} \right\} \quad \boxed{\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{الف)} \quad \frac{n+1}{|n-3|} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} n & -1 & 1 & 3 & + \\ \hline n+1 & - & + & + & + \\ \hline |n-3| & + & + & + & + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{4-n}{2n+2m+2} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} n & -1 & 1 & 3 & + \\ \hline n-4 & - & - & - & + \\ \hline 2n+2m+2 & + & + & + & + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$[-1, 3) \cup (3, +\infty) \text{ ①}$$

$$[4, +\infty) \text{ ②} \quad D.f.: [4, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ب)} \quad [n] - \varepsilon \geq 0 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} [n] \geq \varepsilon \\ n \geq \varepsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$2 - [n] \geq 0 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} [n] \leq 2 \\ n < 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P.f.: (-\infty, 2) \cap [\varepsilon, +\infty)$$

$$D.f.: \mathbb{R} - [3, \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 2n - 4}{A} \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 4 \geq 0$$

$$n^2 - 2n - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow (n-1)^2 - 5 \geq 0$$

$$n^2 \neq 9 \quad n^2 \neq 4$$

$$n \neq \pm 3 \quad n \neq \pm 2$$

$$A = \begin{array}{c|ccc} n & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline & + & - & - & + & + & - & - \end{array}$$

$$D_f: (-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (2, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 2n - 4}{A} \geq 0$$

$$1 - 2n - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -2n - 3 \geq 0$$

$$1 + 2 - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \geq 0$$

$$1 - 4 = -3 \Rightarrow -3 \geq 0$$

$$(n-1)(n-2)(n+1)$$

$$(n+1)(n+2)(n-1)$$

$$D_f: (-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (2, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$[-n] - 2 \geq 0 \quad [-n] \geq 2 \quad n \leq -2$$

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

$$[n]^2 - 2[n] - 3 \neq 0$$

$$a^2 - 2a - 3 \neq 0$$

$$(a-3)(a+1) \neq 0$$

$$a \neq 3 \quad [n] \neq 3 \quad n \notin [3, 3] \quad [n] \neq 1 \quad n \notin [1, 1]$$

$$a \neq 1$$

$$D_f: (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\cos n = \frac{\cos n}{\sin n} \rightarrow \sin n \neq 0 \quad \tan n = \frac{\sin n}{\cos n} \rightarrow \cos n \neq 0$$

$$\tan n + 1 \neq 0 \quad \tan n \neq -1$$

$$D_f: \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$1 - \sin^2 n \geq 0$$

$$\sin^2 n \leq 1$$

$$\sin^2 n \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \sin n \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 n \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \sin n \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$D_f: \left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \geq 0 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \leq 1 \quad n-1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad n \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$n-1 > 0 \quad n > 1$$

$$D_f: (1, \frac{3}{2}]$$

$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \neq 0 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \neq 1$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} n \neq 1$$

$$n-1 \neq 0 \quad n \neq 1$$

$$D_f: (-\infty, 0] \cup (1, +\infty) \cup (1, +\infty) \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$p^{\epsilon n - 2^r} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$p^{\epsilon n - 2^r} \geq 1$$

$$\epsilon n - 2^r \geq \log_p 1$$

$$-2^r + \epsilon n \geq 0$$

$$-2^r + \epsilon n - 2^r \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{a} = \frac{-2^r}{-1} = 2^r$$

$$D_f: [1, 2^r]$$

$$\frac{p^k n + \omega}{p^k n + \epsilon} \in \mathbb{W} \quad \frac{p^k n + \omega}{p^k n + \epsilon} = -\frac{\epsilon k - \omega}{p^k - p^r} \rightarrow \frac{\omega - \epsilon k}{p^r - p^k}$$

$$D_f: \{n | n = \frac{\omega - \epsilon k}{p^r - p^k}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$$