

نام و نام خانوادگی نشانی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲ کلاس دبیر $A_{\text{نمره}}$

$$(y^2 + 4y + k) + (2x^2 - 8x) = 0$$

$$2(1+y) \rightarrow (y+3)^2 \rightarrow k=9$$

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$$\frac{a}{2} > a^2 + \varepsilon a \Rightarrow a^2 + \varepsilon a = 2a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + \varepsilon a - 2a - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + a + 2$$

$$(a+2)(a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -2 \text{ or } a = 1 \quad \text{و نیز} \quad \frac{-2}{1} = -2 \neq -\varepsilon \quad \text{و نیز} \quad \frac{1}{1} = 1 \neq -\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \varepsilon = 2 + 1 + 2 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$|x+1| \geq 2 \Rightarrow x+1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \quad \text{و نیز} \quad x+1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -3$$

$$\frac{-3}{1} = -3 \quad \text{و نیز} \quad \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \text{و نیز} \quad a+b = 2\varepsilon$$

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$$\frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow 12 - a \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \leq 12 \quad \text{و نیز} \quad \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow b - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow b \geq 4$$

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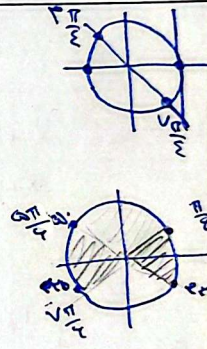
$$\text{الف) } \frac{x+1}{(x-3)^2} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x-3}{x-3} = 1 \quad \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \text{و نیز} \quad \frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+2} \geq 0 \quad \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$\text{د) } [1, 2] - \{2\}$$

$$\text{ب) } [x] - \varepsilon \geq 0 \quad [x] \geq \varepsilon \quad x \geq \varepsilon \quad \text{و نیز} \quad 2 - [x] \geq 0 \quad [x] \leq 2 \quad x < 3$$

$$\text{د) } [1, 2] - \{2\}$$

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الف) $\frac{x^2-x-4}{x^2-13x^2+44} \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-3) < \frac{-4}{+4}$ $\rightarrow (x^2-9)(x^2-4) < \pm 4$ ب) $\frac{x(x^2-4x-4)+4}{x(x^2-4x-4)-4} \geq 0$ $\rightarrow \frac{x((x+1)^2-4)+4}{x((x+1)^2-4)-4} \geq 0$ $\rightarrow x((x+1)^2-4) \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq -1 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases}$	$D = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$ 6
الف) $[-x]-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow [-x] \geq 2 \quad x \leq -2$ ب) $[x]^2-2[x]-3 \neq 0 \rightarrow [x]^2-2[x]=3 \quad x=1 \rightarrow 1-2 \neq 3 \quad x=2 \rightarrow 2-2 \neq 3$ $x=3 \rightarrow 9-2=7 \neq 3 \quad x=-1 \rightarrow 1+2=3 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 3\}$	7
الف) $\begin{cases} \sin x \neq 0 \\ \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \tan x \neq -1 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi\}$ $\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$ ب) $1 - \varepsilon \sin^2 x \geq 0 \rightarrow (1 - \varepsilon \sin x)(1 + \varepsilon \sin x) \geq 0$ $D_f = [2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{2}]$	 8
الف) $1 - \log_{\frac{x-1}{2}} \geq 0 \quad \log_{\frac{x-1}{2}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow x-1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{2}$ ① $x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$ ② ① ② $\Rightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow [\frac{3}{2}, +\infty) = D_f$ ب) $1 - \log_{\frac{x^2-4x}{2}} \neq 0 \quad \log_{\frac{x^2-4x}{2}} \neq 1 \quad x^2-4x \neq 2 \Rightarrow x(x-4) \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq 2$ ③ $x^2-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0 \quad \frac{0}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$ ④ $x^2-4x > 0 \quad x(x-4) > 0 \quad \frac{0}{+} \frac{4}{-} \frac{4}{+} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (4, +\infty)$ ① ③ ④ $\Rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty) - \{2\}$	9
الف) $\frac{\varepsilon x - x^2}{-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x^2 + \varepsilon x}{-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + \varepsilon x \geq 0 \rightarrow +(\frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \geq 0 \rightarrow -(\frac{x-\varepsilon}{2})(\frac{x-1}{2}) \geq 0$ $\frac{1}{-} \frac{\varepsilon}{+} \frac{1}{-} \rightarrow [1, \varepsilon] = D_f$ ب) $\frac{x(x+\omega)}{x+\varepsilon} \in W \Rightarrow x(x+\omega) = (x+\varepsilon)w \Rightarrow x^2 + \omega x = \varepsilon w + xw \Rightarrow x(\omega - w) = \varepsilon w - \omega$ $x = \frac{\varepsilon w - \omega}{\omega - w} \quad \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{\varepsilon k + \omega}{-k + \omega}, k \in W \right\}$	10