

$$1+2x^2-4x+y^2+4y+9 = -k+9+1$$

$$(x-1) + (y+2)^2 = \frac{-k+11}{=0} \quad \frac{-k+11=0}{|k=11|}$$

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$$a^2+ka = 2a+a+1$$

$$ka - 2a + a^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2+2x \xrightarrow{x=1} (1)^2+2(1)=5$$

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$$a^2+a-1=0$$

$$(a+1)(a-1)$$

$$a = \textcircled{1} - 2$$

$$|x-1| \geq 2 \quad \begin{array}{l} x-1 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 3 \\ x-1 \leq -2 \rightarrow x \leq -1 \end{array} \Rightarrow 3 \leq x, x \leq -1$$

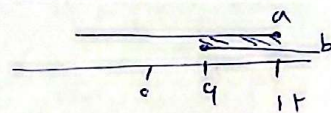
$$y-b = a + \frac{-1}{(-1)}$$

$$k=a+b$$

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$$f(r) - a \geq 0 \quad 12 \geq a$$

$$b - f(r) \geq 0 \quad b \geq 4$$



$$(-\infty, 4) \cup (12, +\infty)$$

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الف) $|x-3| \neq 0 \quad x \neq 3 \quad \frac{x+1}{|x+3|} \geq 0$

$x+1$	-1	3
$ x-3 $	-	+
$ x+3 $	-	-
$p(x)$	+	-

$$\frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+3} \geq 0 \quad 4-x \geq 0 \quad x \leq 4$$

$$(-\infty, -1] \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$U = \boxed{x \leq 4}$$

ب) $[x] - \varepsilon > 0 \quad [x] \geq 4 \quad x \geq 5$

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

$$x \leq 2, 9$$

احتمال این دو $(-\infty, 2, 9] \cup (5, +\infty)$

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$$(r, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -r) \cup (-r, -r) : \text{الحل } \{ \frac{1}{r} \}$$

الف) $x^2 - x - 4 \geq 0$ $t^2 - 12t + 34 = 0$ $(t-9)(t-4) = 0$
 $t = 9, 4$ $x^2 = 9, 4$ $x = \pm 3, \pm 2$
 $-1, 3 : \text{الحل } x^2 - x - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+16}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$

الحل $\Delta < 0$

$$x^2 - 2x^2 - 8x + 4$$

$$x^2 + 2x^2 - 8x - 4$$

الحل $\Delta < 0$

$$\Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}$$

الف) $[-x] - r \geq 0$ $[-1, 9, 2, 1]$

$$[-x] \geq r$$

$$[x] - r[x] - r = 0$$

$$([x] - r)([x] + 1) = 0$$

$$[x] = r, 1$$

$$1 \leq x < 2$$

$$r \leq x \leq r+1$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} - [1, 1, 2) \cup (r+1, r+2]$$

الف) $\tan x + 1 = 0$

$$\tan(x) = -1$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$1 - \varepsilon \sin^2 x \geq 0$$

$$- \varepsilon \sin^2 x \geq -1$$

$$\sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} < \sin(x) < \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

الف) $1 - \log \frac{x-1}{1} \geq 0$

$$x-1 > 0$$

$$\log \frac{x-1}{1} \leq 1$$

$$x-1 \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$x \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1 \Rightarrow x \leq 1, 8$$

الحل $\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \}$

$$U = \{ x \mid x \leq 1, 8 \}$$

$$x^2 - 3x$$

$$1 - \log x = 0$$

$$\log x^2 - 3x = 1$$

الحل $\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \}$

$$(-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) - \{-1, \varepsilon\}$$

$$x^2 - 3x = 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x = 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1, \varepsilon$$

الف) $x^2 - x^2 \geq 3$

$$(-\infty, 1] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 - x^2 - 3 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - x^2 - 3 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+12}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + a}{x^2 + \varepsilon} \in \omega$$

$$x^2 + a \in x^2 + \varepsilon \omega$$

$$a - \varepsilon \omega = x^2 + \varepsilon \omega$$

$$a - \varepsilon \omega = x^2 + \varepsilon \omega$$

$$x = \frac{a + \varepsilon \omega}{x^2 + \varepsilon \omega}$$