

$$2x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 4y + k = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + y^2 + 4y + k = 0 \rightarrow 2(x-1)^2 - 2 + (y+2)^2 - 4 + k = 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{2(x-1)^2}_{+ \text{ عدد } 0} + \underbrace{(y+2)^2}_{+ \text{ عدد } 0} + (k-11) = 0$$

باید یا منفی یا صفر باشد

$$k-11 \leq 0 \rightarrow k \leq 11$$

$$a^2 + 4a = 2a + a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -2, a = 1$$

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

$$\leftarrow a = -2$$

$$f(1) = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$f(1) = 2 + 2 = 4$$

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

$$\leftarrow a = 1$$

در هر صورت $f(1) = 5$ است

$$|n+1| \geq 2 \rightarrow n+1 \geq 2 \text{ یا } n+1 \leq -2 \rightarrow n \geq 1 \text{ یا } \underline{n \leq -3}$$

$$\frac{\text{حاصل ضرب ۲-}}{\text{در ۲ بدو}} \rightarrow 2(9) - b = a + 2(-3) \rightarrow 18 - b = a - 6 \rightarrow 24 = a + b$$

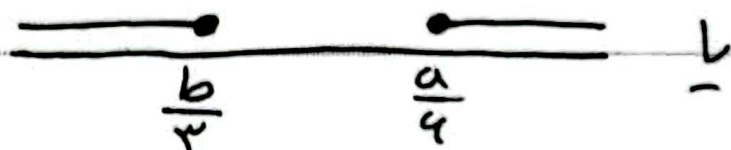
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$$y = \sqrt[3]{4n-a} + \sqrt[3]{b-3n}$$

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$$4n - a \geq 0 \rightarrow 4n \geq a \rightarrow n \geq \frac{a}{4}$$

$$b - 3n \geq 0 \rightarrow b \geq 3n \rightarrow \frac{b}{3} \geq n$$



دامنه یک عضو دارد پس نفوذ در رسته این است $\rightarrow$ یا

Diagram 2: A number line with two points marked: $\frac{a}{4}$ and $\frac{b}{3}$. A horizontal line segment connects them, representing the intersection of the two conditions.

چون دامنه یک عضو دارد $\leftarrow \frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{3} = 2 \rightarrow b = 6, a = 12$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

الف) $u+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow u \geq -1$, $|u-3| \neq 0 \rightarrow u \neq 3$, $\frac{4-u}{u^2+2u+5} > 0 \rightarrow 4-u \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \geq u$



مقسوماً + 0 غير صفر

$(u+1)(u+3) \neq 0$

$D_R = [-1, 3) \cup (3, 4]$

ب) $[u]-4 \geq 0 \rightarrow [u] \geq 4 \rightarrow u \geq 4$, $4-[u] \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \geq [u] \rightarrow u < 3$

$D_R = \emptyset$

$$\omega) \frac{u^4 - 2u - 4}{u^4 - 13u^2 + 4} \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -2) \cup (1, 2) \cup (4, +\infty)$$

(5) 1/2

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -2 & & -2 & & 1 & & 1 & & 2 & & 2 \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ + & \psi & - & \psi & - & \psi & + & \psi & + & \psi & + & \psi \end{array}$$

$$u^4 - 2u - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} u = 2 \\ u = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$u^4 - 13u^2 + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{t = u^2} t^2 - 13t + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (t-1)(t-4) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} t=1 \rightarrow u^2=1 \rightarrow u=\pm 1 \\ t=4 \rightarrow u^2=4 \rightarrow u=\pm 2 \end{cases}$$

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$$u^4 - 2u^2 - 2u + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{u=2} u=2 \rightarrow 2^4 - 2(2)^2 - 2(2) + 4 = 0 \checkmark \rightarrow u=2 \text{ is a root}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} u^4 - 2u^2 - 2u + 4 & u-2 \\ \hline -2u^2 + 4u & \\ \hline -2u^2 + 4u & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

$$u^4 - 2u^2 - 2u + 4 = (u-2)(u^2 + u - 2)$$

$$u^4 + 2u^2 - 2u - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{u=2} u=2 \rightarrow 2^4 + 2(2)^2 - 2(2) - 4 = 0 \checkmark \rightarrow u=2 \text{ is a root}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} u^4 + 2u^2 - 2u - 4 & u-2 \\ \hline -u^2 + 4u & \\ \hline -u^2 + 4u & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

$$u^4 + 2u^2 - 2u - 4 = (u^2 + u - 2)(u-2)$$

$$\frac{(u-2)(u-1)(u+2)}{(u-2)(u+1)(u+2)} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -2 & & -2 & & -1 & & 1 & & 1 & & 2 & & 2 \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ + & \psi & - & \psi & - & \psi & + & \psi & - & \psi & + & \psi & + & \psi \end{array}$$

$$D_R: (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

سیریا امینی

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الف) $[-x] - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow [-x] \geq 2 \rightarrow x < -1$

ب) $[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3 \neq 0 \xrightarrow{[x]=t} t^2 - 2t - 3 \neq 0 \begin{cases} t \neq -1 \rightarrow [x] \neq -1 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \\ t \neq 3 \rightarrow [x] \neq 3 \rightarrow x < 3 \end{cases}$

معادله باشد $-1 \leq x < 3$
معادله نباشد $x < -1$

$$D_R = \mathbb{R} - [3, 4) \cup [-1, 0) \rightarrow (-\infty, 3) \cup [4, -1) \cup [0, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = \frac{\cot u + 1}{\tan u + 1} \rightarrow \text{معرّف} \rightarrow \cot u = \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} \rightarrow \sin u \neq 0 \rightarrow u \neq k\pi$

ج) $\rightarrow \tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} \rightarrow \cos u \neq 0 \rightarrow u \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

$\tan u + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \tan u \neq -1 \rightarrow u \neq \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi$

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

$\rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \epsilon \sin^2 u} \rightarrow 1 - \epsilon \sin^2 u \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \epsilon \sin^2 u \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \geq \sin^2 u \rightarrow$

$|\sin u| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \leq \sin u \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \rightarrow u \in [k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}] \cup [k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}, k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}]$

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{n-1}{\epsilon}} \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{n-1}{\epsilon} \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \log_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{n-1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow$

$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \leq n-1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \leq n$

$n-1 > 0 \rightarrow n > 1$

$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - n}}{1 - \log_{\epsilon} \frac{n^2 - n}{\epsilon}} \rightarrow n^2 - n \geq 0 \rightarrow n(n-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{+0-0+}$

$1 - \log_{\epsilon} \frac{n^2 - n}{\epsilon} \neq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\epsilon} \frac{n^2 - n}{\epsilon} \neq 1 \rightarrow \epsilon \neq n^2 - n \rightarrow n^2 - n - \epsilon \neq 0 \rightarrow$

$n \neq \epsilon, n \neq -1$

$\rightarrow D = (-\infty, -1) \cup [-1, 0] \cup [1, \epsilon) \cup (\epsilon, +\infty)$

DATE

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Subject:

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$$\text{if } y = \sqrt{r^{\xi_n - n^r} - 1} \rightarrow r^{\xi_n - n^r} - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow r^{\xi_n - n^r} \geq 1$$

$$r^{\xi_n - n^r} \geq r^r \rightarrow \xi_n - n^r \geq r \rightarrow \text{then } n^r \leq \xi_n - r$$

$$\text{then } n^r + \xi_n - r \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{+1 + r}{-r + 0} \rightarrow +1 \leq n \leq +r$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n+2}} \right)! \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n+2}} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow r_{n+2} \neq -r$$

$$\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n+2}} \geq 0 \rightarrow r_{n+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq -\frac{1}{r}$$