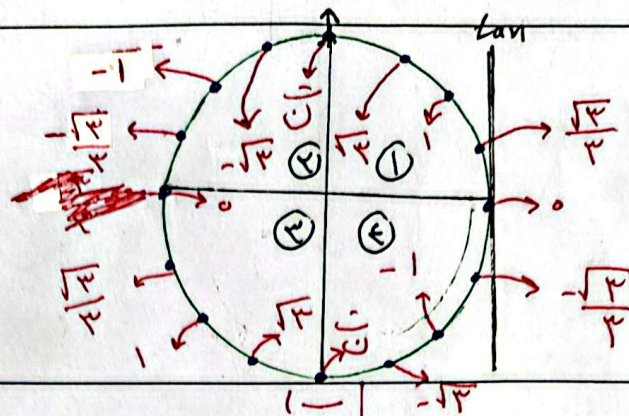


نام و نام خانوادگی آرایه قانون پرو پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۴ کلاس پیران بازدم A



$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{\omega\sqrt{x}}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} + (-1) - y = \boxed{-\frac{2}{y}}$$

$$1 + 1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x} = \left[\frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + f & x \geq a \\ \gamma x + a + \gamma & x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$(a+y)(a-1) \rightarrow a \begin{matrix} \nearrow 1 \checkmark \\ \searrow -y \times \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Yx^Y - b & |x+1| \geq Y \\ a + Yx & -Y \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \geq x \\ x-1 \leq x \end{array} \Rightarrow x+1 \geq y \quad x \geq 1$$

جایگذاری $\Rightarrow$ $11 - b = a - 4$
 $4f = a + b$ ✓

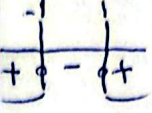
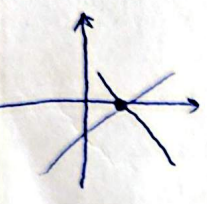
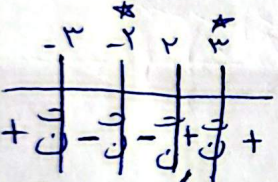
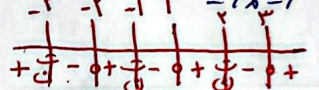
$$y = \frac{1}{x^x(x-1)}$$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm\}$

$$y = \frac{1}{2x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x + 1} \Rightarrow 2x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2(x+2) + 2(x+2) &= 0 & (x+2)(x^2+2) &= 0 \\ (x+2)(2)(x^2+1) & & \Rightarrow \boxed{D = \{ -2, \pm i\sqrt{2} \}} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = IR - \{-r\}$$

$\frac{\sqrt{4-3x}}{\sqrt{4x-3}}$ $4x-3 > 0 \quad 4-3x \geq 0$ $x > \frac{3}{4} \quad x \leq \frac{4}{3}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2 \right] \right\}$	(الف) $y = \sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x-2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)}$  $x-2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq 2$ اشتراک گیری $D_f = [2, +\infty)$	6
$D_f = \{2\}$ $12-a=0$ $b-4=0$ $b=2$ $a=12$ $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{6}$ 		7
$\frac{x^2-x-2}{x^4-13x^2+36} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)(x+3)(x-2)}$  $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ [-3, 2] \cup \{3\} \right\}$	(الف) $\frac{x^3-2x^2-5x+6}{x^3+2x^2-5x-6} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-3)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)}$ $\frac{x^3-2x^2-5x+6}{x^3+2x^2-5x-6} \div \frac{x-1}{x-1} = \frac{x^2-2x-6}{x^2+3x-6}$ $\frac{x^2-2x-6}{x^2+3x-6} \div \frac{x-2}{x-2} = \frac{x^2-2x-6}{x^2+5x-12}$ $\frac{x^2-2x-6}{x^2+5x-12} \div \frac{x+3}{x+3} = \frac{x^2-2x-6}{x^2+x-12}$ $\frac{x^2-2x-6}{x^2+x-12} \div \frac{x-2}{x-2} = \frac{x^2-2x-6}{x^2-11x+24}$  $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ [-3, 2] \cup [-1, 1] \cup [2, 3] \right\}$	
$y = \sqrt{2[x]-4} \quad 2[x]-4 \geq 0$ $[x] \geq 2 \quad [2, +\infty)$	(الف) $\sqrt{2[x]-5} \Rightarrow 2[x]-5 \geq 0$ $2[x] \geq 5 \quad [x] \geq \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow$ $[x] \geq 2\frac{1}{2} \quad [2, +\infty)$	9
$[x]-4 \geq 0 \quad 2-[x] \geq 0$ $[x] \geq 4 \quad \cap \quad [x] \leq 2 \rightarrow \emptyset$ $D_f = \emptyset$	(الف) $\frac{x+1}{ x-3 } \neq 0 \quad \frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+4} \geq 0$ همیشه مثبت $4-x \geq 0 \quad x+1 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -1$ $4 \geq x$ $x \neq 0$ $D_f = [-1, 3) \cup (3, 4]$	10

