

برای اینکه تابع فانتزی باشد باید در پراشر

$$2x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y + k = 0$$

ایجاد شود که مرکز نامشروع باشد و در نتیجه نقطه

$$2(x^2 - 2x) + y^2 + 6y + k = 0$$

یک نقطه در آن صدق کند:

$$2(x^2 - 2x + 1) + (y^2 + 6y + 9) - 11 + k = 0$$

باید $k = 11$ باشد تا متساوی نقطه ۱ در آن $= 0$

$$2(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (k-11) = 0$$

صدق کنند $k=11$ باشد $\Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} y = -3 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$

آنگاه $k=11$ باشد $\Rightarrow$ $2(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 0$

تابع است پس باید در ازای $x=a$ متساوی $\perp$ مقدار بداند:

$$a^2 + 2a = 3a + 2 \Rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (a+2)(a-1) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow a = 1$ یا $a = -2$

غرض $a = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a=1} \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x; & x > 1 \\ 2x + 3; & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(1) = 5}$

$|x+1| \geq 2 \Rightarrow x+1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$
 $x+1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -3$

$\rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b; & x \geq 1 \\ 2x + a; & x \leq -3 \end{cases}$

تابع است $\Rightarrow 18 - b = -6 + a \Rightarrow \boxed{a + b = 24}$

تابع متساوی ازای $x=2$ تعریف می شود

$$\sqrt{4x-a} \Rightarrow 2x-a \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{b-2x} \Rightarrow b-2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{2}$$

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

(I) $\frac{b}{a} = 1$

(II) $\frac{b}{a} > 1$

(III) $\frac{b}{a} < 1$

الف $\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x+2}}$

ب $y = \sqrt{[x]-2} + \sqrt{2-[x]}$

$\frac{x+1}{1-x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x < 1$

$\frac{4-x}{x+2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x+2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x > -2$

$\Rightarrow D_f = [-2, 1) \cup (2, 3]$

$[x]-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [x] \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$

$2-[x] \geq 0 \Rightarrow [x] \leq 2 \Rightarrow x < 3$

$\Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$

پاورا جہاں لکیری با نام لکیری

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 13x + 36}} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 13x + 36} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-4)(x-9)} \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-2 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad 2}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad +} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$ ✓

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 13x + 36}} \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - 13x + 36)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+3)(x-4)} \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad + \quad -} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$ ✓

الف) $y = \sqrt{[-x] - 2} \rightarrow [-x] - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [-x] \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \leq -2$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -2]$ ✓

ب) $y = \frac{[x]^2 + 6}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3} \rightarrow [x]^2 - 2[x] - 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow ([x] - 3)([x] + 1) \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \{[x] \neq 3 \Rightarrow x \notin [3, 4), [x] \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \notin [-1, 0)\} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 3) \cup [4, +\infty)$ ✓

الف) $y = \frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1} = \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + 1}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x \neq 0 \\ \cos x \neq 0 \\ \tan x \neq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \neq \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2} \right\}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2}, k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$ ✓

ب) $y = \sqrt{1 - \sin x} \rightarrow 1 - \sin x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right] \cup \left[2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6} \right]$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$ ✓

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log \frac{x-1}{x}} \rightarrow 1 - \log \frac{x-1}{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log \frac{x-1}{x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow x-1 \leq \frac{1}{x}$

$\Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow D_f = \left[\frac{1}{x-1}, +\infty \right)$ ✓

ب) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - x} \rightarrow x^2 - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{x-1} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$
 $\frac{x^2 - x \geq 0}{x^2 - 13x + 36} \rightarrow \log \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 13x + 36} \neq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x \neq x^2 - 13x + 36 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x-4) \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow x \neq -1, x \neq 4$

$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0] \cup [1, 4) \cup (4, +\infty)$ ✓

الف) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 1$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow -x^2 + x - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \leq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \Rightarrow D_f = [1, 2]$ ✓

ب) $y = \left(\frac{x+d}{x+c} \right)!$ $\frac{x+d}{x+c} \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{cW+d}{cW-x} = \frac{-cW+d}{cW-x}$

$\Rightarrow D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{-cW+d}{cW-x}, W \in \mathbb{N}\}$ ✓