

۱ برای تابعی بودن باید در بر اثر که مرده منق باشد شکل شود.
 $2x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y + K = 0$

در نتیجه تنها یک نقطه در آن صق می کند:
 $2(x^2 - 2x) + y^2 + 4y + K = 0$

$2(x^2 - 2x + 1) + (y^2 + 4y + 4) - 11 + K = 0 \Rightarrow 2(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 + (-11+K) = 0$

همه بر اثر صق
 $x=1 \Rightarrow K=11$
 $y=-2$

۲ تابع است پس $x=a$ یک جواب دارد:
 $a^2 + 4a = 3a + 2 \Rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (a+2)(a-1) = 0$

$a=1$ ✓
 $a=-2$ غق

$a=1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 2(1)^2 + (1+2) = 5$
 $2(1) + 1 + 2 = 5$

$f(1) = 5$

۳ $|x+1| \geq 2 \Rightarrow x+1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$
 $x+1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -3$

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

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - b = 2x + a \Rightarrow 11 - b = -4a \Rightarrow 24 = a + b$

$x=3$

۴ $\sqrt{4x-a} \Rightarrow 4x-a \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{a}{4}$
 $\sqrt{b-3x} \Rightarrow b-3x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{3}$

$\frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{3}$

$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-3}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+4}}$

$\frac{x+1}{x-3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{-3} \leq \frac{3}{x-3}$

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

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

ب) $y = \sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{2-x}$

$x-4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 4$
 $2-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 2 \Rightarrow x < 3$

9 (ب) $\frac{-3}{+} \frac{-2}{-} \frac{-1}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{2}{+} \frac{3}{-}$ $Df = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x^2 - 13x^2 + 34}} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - x - 4}{x^2 - 13x^2 + 34} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x^2-4)(x^2-9)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)(x-3)(x+3)} \geq 0$
 $\frac{-3}{+} \frac{-2}{-} \frac{-1}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{2}{+} \frac{3}{-} \Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4}} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x^2 - x - 4)}{(x+1)(x^2 + x - 4)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)} \geq 0$

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

ب) $y = \frac{5x^2 + 4}{[x]^2 - [x] - 2} \rightarrow [x]^2 - [x] - 2 \neq 0 = ([x]-2)([x]+1) \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} [x] \neq 2 \Rightarrow x \neq [2, 3) \\ [x] \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \neq [-1, 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

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

$y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$
 $Df = \left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \cup \left[2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} \right]$

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - 1} \rightarrow x > 1$
 $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x - 1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{2}$
 $Df = \left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty \right)$

ب) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - 2} \rightarrow x^2 - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \quad (I)$
 $\rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \neq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x \neq 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x-2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -1, 2$
 $\Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0] \cup [1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 $Df = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \sqrt{2^{x-x^2} - 1} \Rightarrow 2^{x-x^2} - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2^{x-x^2} \geq 1 \Rightarrow 2^{x-x^2-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2^{x-x^2-1} \geq 1 \Rightarrow x-x^2-1 \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow Df = [1, 2]$

ب) $y = \left(\frac{3x+5}{2x+1} \right)!$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3x+5}{2x+1} \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}n}{\frac{1}{2}n - 1} = \frac{-5 - n}{n - 2}$

$\Rightarrow Df = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{-5 - n}{n - 2}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$