

تکلیف (د)

« بنام »

برای حل معادله

$$(1) \quad y = \frac{\sin x - 2}{2 \cos x + 1} \quad 2 \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$x \neq \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$$

$$(2) \quad y = \frac{\sin x + 2}{\cos x - 1} \quad \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq 1$$

$$x \neq \{ 2k\pi \} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{ 2k\pi \}$$

$$(3) \quad y = \frac{2 \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (4)$$

$$\tan x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \left\{ k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}, x \neq \left\{ k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\} \quad (5) \checkmark$$

$$(6) \quad y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} \rightarrow \cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$x \neq \{ k\pi \} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$(7) \quad \sin y = x^2 - 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq 1 \rightarrow (8)$$

$$-1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} x^2 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \vee x \leq -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} x^2 \leq 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \geq x \geq -\sqrt{3}$$



$$D_f = [-\sqrt{3}, -1] \cup [1, \sqrt{3}] \quad (9) \checkmark$$

$$(10) \quad y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 2) \rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq 1 \rightarrow$$

$$1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 3 \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 9 \quad D_f = [1, 9]$$

$$(11) \quad \cos y = |x| - 3 \rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - 3 \leq 1 \rightarrow (12)$$

$$2 \leq |x| \leq 4 \rightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 4 \vee -4 \leq x \leq -2$$

$$D_f = [-4, -2] \cup [2, 4] \quad (13) \checkmark$$

$$(14) \quad y = \arcsin(x^2 + 2x + 1) \rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x \leq 0 \rightarrow x(x+2) \leq 0 \rightarrow [-2, 0]$$

① $x^r + rx + 1 \geq -1 \rightarrow x^r + rx + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow$

$(x+1)(x+1) \geq 0$



$\rightarrow ① \cap ②$



$D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [-1, 0]$

② ✓

ii) $y = \log_{x-r} x^r \rightarrow x^r - r > 0 \rightarrow x^r > r \rightarrow x > r \vee x < r$ (Δ)

$D_f = (-\infty, -r) \cup (r, +\infty)$

iii) $y = \log_{r-|x|} r - |x| \rightarrow r - |x| > 0 \rightarrow |x| < r \rightarrow -r < x < r$

$D_f = (-r, r)$

③ ✓

iv) $y = \log_{x-r} \Delta - x \rightarrow \Delta - x > 0 \rightarrow x < \Delta$ (Δ)

$x - r > 0 \rightarrow x > r / x - r \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq r \quad D_f = (r, \Delta) - \{r\}$

v) $y = \log_{x+r} x^{r-1} \rightarrow x+r \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq -r$ ①

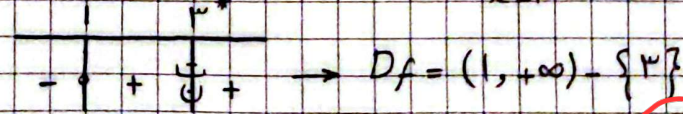
② $x+r > 0 \rightarrow x > -r / x^r - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^r > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \vee x < -1$ ②



$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) - \{r\}$

④ ✓

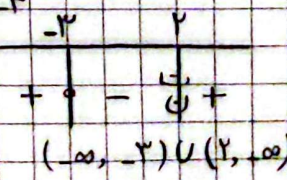
vi) $y = \log_{x-r} \frac{x^r - rx + r}{x-r} \rightarrow \frac{(x-r)(x-1)}{x-r} > 0 \rightarrow$ (V)



vii) $y = \log_{x+\Delta} \frac{x+r}{x-\Delta} \quad ① x+\Delta \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq -\Delta$

② $x+\Delta > 0 \rightarrow x > -\Delta \quad ③ \frac{x+r}{x-\Delta} > 0$

$D_f = (-\Delta, -r) \cup (r, +\infty) - \{-\Delta\}$



⑤ ✓

viii) $y = \sqrt{r} \log_y (x-r) \quad ① x-r > 0 \rightarrow x > r$ (Λ)

② $\sqrt{r} \log_y x - r \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_y x \leq r \rightarrow x - r \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq 1$

$D_f = (r, 1]$

⑥ ✓

$$b) y = \log(r \log_r^x - 1) \rightarrow r \log_r^x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^x > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow D_f = (\sqrt[r]{r}, +\infty)$$

$$c) y = \frac{r}{r^x + 1} \rightarrow r^x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow r^x \neq -1 \text{ always true} \quad (A)$$

Df = IR

$$b) y = \frac{r}{r^x - 1} \rightarrow r^x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow r^x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 0$$

Df = IR - {0}

$$c) y = \frac{r}{r^x - r} \rightarrow r^x - r \neq 0 \rightarrow r^x \neq r \rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{r}$$

Df = IR - {1/r}

$$c) y = \frac{r}{r^x - r} \rightarrow r^x - r \neq 0 \rightarrow r^x \neq r$$

Df = IR - {log_r r}

$$a) y = (rx + 1)! \rightarrow rx + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow rx \in \mathbb{N} - 1 \rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{N} - 1}{r} \rightarrow D_f = \{x | x = \frac{k-1}{r}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$b) y = \left(\frac{rx-r}{rx-\omega}\right)! \rightarrow rx - \omega \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{\omega}{r}$$

$$\frac{rx-r}{rx-\omega} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow rx - r \in r\mathbb{N} \rightarrow rx - r \in r(\mathbb{N} - \omega/r) \rightarrow rx - r \in r\mathbb{N} - \omega \rightarrow rx \in r\mathbb{N} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$x \in \frac{r - \omega\mathbb{N}}{r - r\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow D_f = \{x | x = \frac{r - \omega k}{r - rk}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

Carpe Diem and don't remember, that the powerful play goes on and you may contribute a verse;)