

«دهم دفتر (A)»

(۱۵) کتابت

«Heptin»

سراطل حمّی

$$\text{(الف)} \quad y = \frac{\sin x - r}{r \cos x + 1} \quad r \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq \frac{-1}{r} \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha + \left\{ \frac{1}{2}k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right\} \quad D_f = IR - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right\}$$

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

$$x \neq \{r_k n\} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{r_k n\}$$

(الف) $y = \frac{y \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ (14)

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

$$D_f = 1R - \left\{ k\pi - \frac{\pi}{r}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \right\}$$

(ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x} \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \in \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\}$

$$x \neq \{k\pi\} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

الف) $\sin y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow -1 \leq x^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq 1 \rightarrow$ (س)

$$1 \leq x^r \leq 3 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} x^r \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \leq x \leq -1$$

→ ④ $x^r \leq r \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{r} \leq x \leq \sqrt[r]{r}$



$$Df = [\sqrt{3}, -1] \cup [1, \sqrt{3}]$$

ب) $y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 3) \rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 3 \leq 1 \rightarrow$

$$Y \leq \sqrt{X} \leq F \rightarrow F \leq X \leq 19 \quad D_f = [F, 19]$$

الف) $\cos y = |x| - 3 \rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - 3 \leq 1 \rightarrow$ (ف)

$$r \ll |x| \ll r \rightarrow r \ll x \ll r \quad \text{and} \quad -r \ll x \ll -r$$

$$D_f = \begin{bmatrix} -K & -r \end{bmatrix} \cup \begin{bmatrix} r & K \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 3x \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-3}{+} \frac{0}{-} \frac{+}{+}$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ bis } x^r + r x + 1 \geq -1 \rightarrow x^r + r x + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow$$

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



$$\rightarrow \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2}$$



$$D_f = [-r, -1] \cup [-1, 0]$$

$$\text{a)} y = \log_r \frac{x^r - r}{r} \rightarrow x^r - r > 0 \rightarrow x^r > r \rightarrow x > r \text{ or } x < -r \quad (\Delta)$$

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

$$\text{b)} y = \log_r \frac{r - |x|}{r} \rightarrow r - |x| > 0 \rightarrow |x| < r \rightarrow -r < x < r$$

$$D_f = (-r, r)$$

$$\text{c)} y = \log_{x-r} \frac{\Delta - x}{x-r} \rightarrow \Delta - x > 0 \rightarrow x < \Delta \quad (\Delta)$$

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

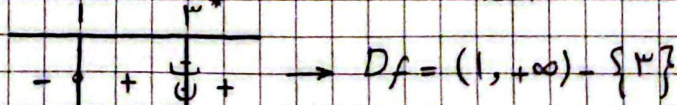
$$\text{d)} y = \log_{x+r} \frac{x^r - 1}{x+r} \rightarrow x + r \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq -r \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x + r > 0 \rightarrow x > -r / x^r - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^r > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \text{ or } x < -1 \quad \textcircled{3}$$



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

$$\text{e)} y = \log \frac{x^r - r x + r}{x-r} \quad \frac{(x-r)(x-1)}{x-r} > 0 \rightarrow \quad (\Delta)$$



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

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

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

$$\text{g)} y = \sqrt[r]{r \log_y (x-r)} \quad \textcircled{1} x - r > 0 \rightarrow x > r \quad (\Delta)$$

$$\textcircled{2} r \log_r \frac{x-r}{r} > 0 \rightarrow \log_r \frac{x-r}{r} \leq r \rightarrow x - r \leq r \rightarrow x \leq 1$$

$$D_f = (r, 1]$$

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

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

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}

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

Df = IR - {log_r^r}

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

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

$$\frac{rx-r}{rx-\omega} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow rx - r \in r\mathbb{N} \cap \mathbb{N} \rightarrow rx - r \in r\mathbb{N}$$

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

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

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