

۱۸، ۲۸

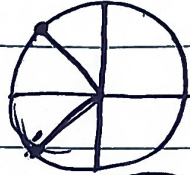
سوال اول

مشتق

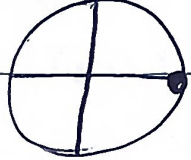
الف) $\frac{\sin x - 1}{2 \cos x + 1} =$

$2 \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos x \neq -1 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

ب) $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$

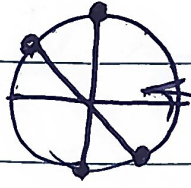


$\frac{\sin x + 1}{\cos x - 1} = \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 1$



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

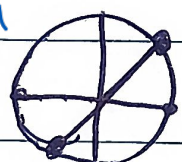
$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \right\}$



سوال دوم

الف) $\frac{2 \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \tan x \neq -1$

ب) $\frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} = \cot x$ باید شریف شود



$\cot x \neq 1 \Rightarrow \cot x \neq 1$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi \right\}$

الف) $\sin x = x^2$

$-1 \leq x^2 - 1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 \leq 1 + 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 \leq 2$

$\wedge [1, \sqrt{2}] \cup [-1, -\sqrt{2}] = D_f$

ب) $L = \arccos(\sqrt{x-1})$

$-1 \leq \sqrt{x-1} \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x-1} \leq 1 + 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt{x-1} \leq 2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x-1 \leq 4 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 5$

SEVIL

$D_f = [1, 5]$

الف) $\cos \theta = |x| - r \rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - r \leq 1 \rightarrow r \leq |x| \leq r$

$\begin{matrix} x, r-r \\ x, -r \\ x, r \\ x, -r \end{matrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{n} [r, r] \cup [-r, -r]$$

ب) $\theta = \arcsin(x^r + rx + 1)$

$$x^r + rx + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^r + rx \leq 0 \rightarrow x(x^r + r) \leq 0$$

$\begin{matrix} -r & r \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \quad [-r, r]$

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

$\begin{matrix} -r & - \\ + & - & + \end{matrix}$

$$(-\infty, -r] \cup [-1, +\infty)$$

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

الف) $y = \log \frac{x^2 - x}{x - 2} \rightarrow x^2 - x > 0 \rightarrow x > 2 \rightarrow x \in (2, +\infty)$ (2)

ب) $y = \log \frac{2 - |x|}{x} \rightarrow 2 - |x| > 0 \rightarrow |x| < 2 \rightarrow -2 < x < 2 \rightarrow D_f = (-2, 2)$ (1, 0) - 4

الف) $y = \log \frac{x - x}{x - 2} \rightarrow x - x > 0 \rightarrow x < 2$
 ① $y = \log \frac{x - 2}{x - 2} \rightarrow x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x > 2$
 $\rightarrow x - 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 2$ (3, 2) - {2} = \emptyset = D_f

ب) $y = \log \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 2} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow x < -1$
 $y = \log \frac{x + 2}{x + 2} \rightarrow x + 2 > 0 \rightarrow x > -2$
 $\rightarrow x + 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -2$ (1, 0)

$D_f = (-2, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) - \{-2\}$ (1, 0)

الف) $y = \log \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 2} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x - 1)(x - 4)}{x - 2}$

$\rightarrow (1, 2) \cup (4, +\infty)$ (1, 0)

ب) $y = \log \frac{x + 2}{x - 2} \rightarrow \frac{x + 2}{x - 2} > 0 \rightarrow x < -2 \rightarrow x > 2$ (1, 0)

$x < -2 \rightarrow x < -2 > 0 \rightarrow x < -2$
 $\rightarrow x < -2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -2$

بین ۴ و ۵ هم درصیتی
 وجود دارد!

$\rightarrow (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) - \{-2\}$ (1, 0)

2 - 1

الف) $y = \sqrt{r - \log_r^{(n-r)}} \rightarrow r - \log_r^{n-r} > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^{n-r} < r \rightarrow n-r < 1 \rightarrow n < 1$
 (2) $n-r > 0 \rightarrow n > r$

$\rightarrow \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = (r, 10] = D_f$

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

الف) $y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^n + 1} \rightarrow \varepsilon^n + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^n \neq -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^n - 1} \rightarrow \varepsilon^n - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^n \neq 1 \rightarrow n \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

ج) $y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^n - r} \rightarrow \varepsilon^n - r \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^n \neq r \rightarrow n \neq \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{1}{r}\}$

د) $y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^n - r} \rightarrow \varepsilon^n - r \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^n \neq r \rightarrow n \neq \log_r r \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$

الف) $y = (\varepsilon n + 1)! \rightarrow \varepsilon n + 1 \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow D_f = \{n \mid n = \frac{k-1}{\varepsilon}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$

ب) $y = \left(\frac{r n - r}{r n - \omega}\right)! \rightarrow \frac{r n - r}{r n - \omega} \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow D_f = \{n \mid n = -\frac{-\omega k + r}{r k - r}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$
 $\frac{-\omega k + r}{r k - r}$