

الف) $y = \frac{x+4}{4x^3 - 20x^2 + 21x - 14} \neq 0$ -1

$(x-1)(4x^2 - 16x + 14) \neq 0$ $D_f = R - \{0, 1, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\}$

$(x-1)(2x-1)(2x-14) \neq 0$

① $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{3x^3 - x^2 - 11x - 6} \neq 0$

$(x+1)(3x^2 - 4x - 6) \neq 0$ $D_f = R - \{-1, -\frac{2}{3}, 2\}$

① $\frac{2}{3}$ 2 $-\frac{2}{3}$

$x^2 - 4x - 6$

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

① $\sqrt{3-2x} \rightarrow 3-2x \geq 0$ $2x \leq 3$ $x \leq \frac{3}{2}$

② $x - \sqrt{3-2x} \neq 0$ $x \neq \sqrt{3-2x}$ $x^2 \neq 3-2x$

$\rightarrow x^2 \neq 3-2x \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) \neq 0$

① -3 1 $D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty) - \{1\}$

$x = -3 \rightarrow y = \frac{-3+1}{-3 - \sqrt{3-2(-3)}} = \frac{-2}{-3 - \sqrt{9}} = \frac{-2}{-3-3} = \frac{-2}{-6} = \frac{1}{3}$

در ازا $x = -3$ تابع تعریف می شود و مشکلی ندارد پس زائد است.

ب) $y = \frac{x+2}{x - \sqrt{3x-2}}$ -3

① $3x-2 \geq 0$ $3x \geq 2$ $x \geq \frac{2}{3}$

② $x - \sqrt{3x-2} \neq 0$ $x \neq \sqrt{3x-2}$ $x^2 \neq 3x-2$

$\rightarrow x^2 \neq 3x-2 \rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-2) \neq 0$

① 1 2 $D_f = [\frac{2}{3}, \infty) - \{1, 2\}$

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x}{r \cos x - 1} \neq 0$ -4

$r \cos x - 1 \neq 0$ $D_f = R - \{2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{r}\}$

$r \cos x \neq 1$ $\cos x \neq \frac{1}{r}$

① $\frac{1}{r}$

ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{r \sin x + 1} \neq 0$

$r \sin x + 1 \neq 0$ $D_f = R - \{2k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}\}$

$r \sin x \neq -1$ $\sin x \neq -\frac{1}{r}$

ج) $y = \frac{\tan x + r}{\cot x - 1} \neq 0$

$\cot x - 1 \neq 0$ $\cot x \neq 1$

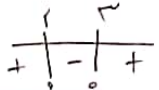
$D_f = R - \{\frac{k\pi}{r}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r}\}$

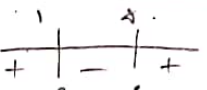
د) $y = \frac{\sin x + 1}{r \sin^2 x - r} \neq 0$ -5

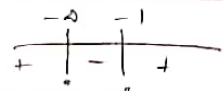
$r \sin^2 x - r \neq 0$ $D_f = R - \{k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{r}\}$

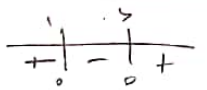
$\sin^2 x \neq \frac{r}{r}$ $\sin x \neq \pm \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$

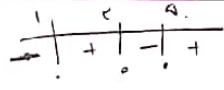
①

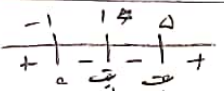
ا) $x^2 - 2x + 4 > 0$ $(x-2)(x-3) > 0$  $D_f = (-\infty, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$ - ✓

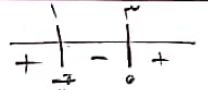
ب) $x^2 - 7x + 4 < 0$ $(x-1)(x-4) < 0$  $D_f = (1, 4)$

ج) $x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 0$ $(x+1)(x+4) \geq 0$  $D_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup [-1, +\infty)$

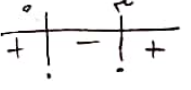
د) $x^2 - 7x + 4 \leq 0$ $(x-1)(x-4) \leq 0$  $D_f = [1, 4]$

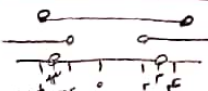
هـ) $\frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 1} < 0$ $\frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(x-1)} < 0$  $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, 4)$ - ✓

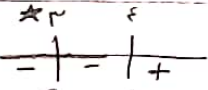
و) $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 4x + 4} > 0$ $\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} > 0$  $D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup (2, +\infty)$

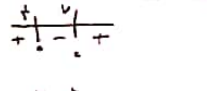
ز) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 - 1}}$ $\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \geq 0$  $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup [2, +\infty)$ - ✓

ح) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 - 1}}$ $x^2 - 1 \neq 0$ $(x+1)(x-1) \neq 0$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\}$ $0 < 1 < 2$

ط) $y = \log_{10} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x(x-2)}$ $x^2 - 2x > 0$ $x(x-2) > 0$  $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$ - ✓

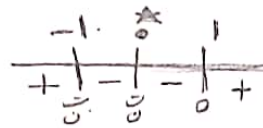
ي) $y = \log_{|x|-2} \frac{14-x^2}{|x|-2}$ $14-x^2 > 0$ $|x|-2 > 0$ $|x|-2 \neq 1$  $D_f = (-4, -2) \cup (2, 4) - \{-2, 2\}$

ك) $y = \log_{10-x} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{x-2}$ $\frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{x-2} > 0$ $10-x > 0$ $10-x \neq 1$  $D_f = (2, 3) \cup (4, 9)$

ل) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 11x + 28} + \log_x \sqrt{34-x^2}$ $(x-5)(x-6) \geq 0$ $34-x^2 \geq 0$ $x > 0$ $x \neq 1$  $D_f = (0, 5] \cup [6, +\infty)$

$$y = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + x}$$

① سیم: $\frac{x(x-1)}{x(x+1)}$



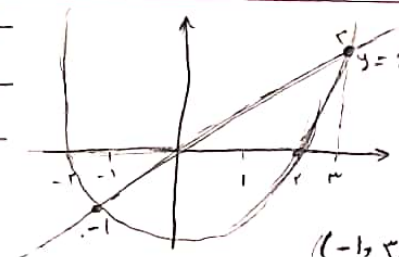
② $\omega, \bar{\omega}$:

	-1	0	1	
$x^2 - x$	+	+	-	+
$x^2 + x$	+	-	+	+
y	+	-	-	+

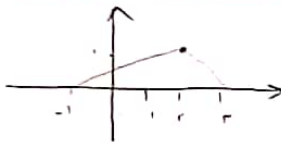
$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x - f(x)}{f(x)}}$$

$$\frac{x - f(x)}{f(x)} \geq 0$$

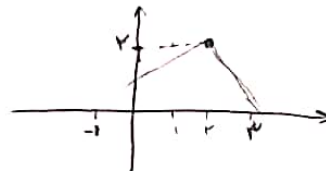
	-2	-1	2	3	
$x - f(x)$	-	-	+	+	-
$f(x)$	+	-	+	+	+
	-	+	-	+	-



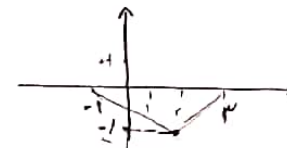
$$D_f = (-2, -1] \cup (2, 3]$$



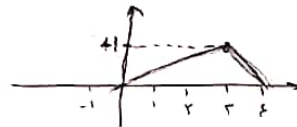
1) $f(x) + 1 \Rightarrow$



2) $-f(x) \Rightarrow$



3) $f(x-1) \Rightarrow$



4) $f(x+1) + 2 \Rightarrow$

