آزمون پودمگرا

۱۴۰۲/۱

۱- الف) $\frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+3x+5}$

$x^3-2x^2+3x+5 \neq 0$ ← ریشه‌های مخرج

$x^3-2x^2+3x+5 \mid x-1$ ← عامل صفرکننده

$x^3-2x^2+3x+5 = (x-1)(x^2-x+5)$

$x^2-x+5 \neq 0$ ← $\Delta = 1-20 = -19 < 0$ ← ریشه ندارد

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$ ✓

ب) $\frac{x+2}{3-x-x^2-x^3}$

$3-x-x^2-x^3 \neq 0$

$3-x-x^2-x^3 \mid 1+x$ ← عامل صفرکننده

$3-x-x^2-x^3 = (1+x)(3-x^2)$

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

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, \pm\sqrt{3}\}$ ✓

۲- الف) $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{x-\sqrt{x^2-2x}}$ ، $x = -2$ ← $-2 - \sqrt{(-2)^2-2(-2)} = -2-\sqrt{8} \neq 0$

$x^2-2x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 0$ یا $x \geq 2$

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

$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [2, +\infty) - \{-2\}$ ← ریشه مخرج

ب) $f(x) = \frac{2+x}{x-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}$

$2x-x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2-2x \leq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2$

$x - \sqrt{2x-x^2} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \sqrt{2x-x^2} \rightarrow x^2 \neq 2x-x^2 \rightarrow 2x^2-2x \neq 0 \rightarrow 2x(x-1) \neq 0$

$x \neq 0, 1$

$D_f = [0, +\infty) - \{1\}$ ✓

۲- ۱/۷۵

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x}{2\cos x - 1} \rightarrow 2\cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq \frac{1}{2}$ ($\pm 60^\circ$)

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\}$

ب) $\frac{\cos x + 1}{2\sin x + 1} \Rightarrow 2\sin x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ ($210^\circ, 330^\circ$)

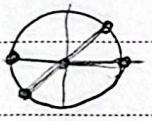
$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\}$ 

ج) $y = \frac{\tan x + 2}{\cot x - 1} \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1$

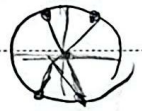
$\hookrightarrow \frac{\cos}{\sin} \rightarrow \sin x \neq 0$

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{k\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\}$

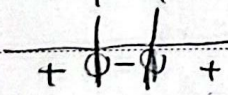
Cos ≠ 0



د) $\frac{\sin x + 8}{4\sin^2 x - 3} \rightarrow 4\sin^2 x - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow 4\sin^2 x \neq 3 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \neq \frac{3}{4}$

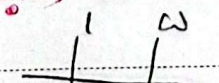
$\rightarrow \sin x \neq \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\}$ 

۳- الف) $x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x-3) > 0$



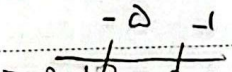
$\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 2) \cup (3, +\infty)$

ب) $x^2 - 6x + 5 < 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-5) < 0$



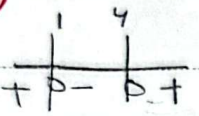
$\rightarrow D_f = (1, 5)$

ج) $x^2 + 4x + 5 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+5)(x+1) \geqslant 0$



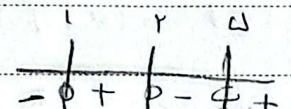
$\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -5] \cup [-1, +\infty)$

د) $x^2 - 7x + 6 \leq 0 \rightarrow (x-6)(x-1) \leq 0$

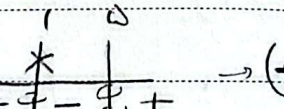
$\rightarrow$  $\rightarrow D_f = [1, 6]$

۵-

الف) $\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 5} \geq 0$ ریشه‌ها: $1 \rightarrow (x-1)$، $\frac{c}{a} = 2 \rightarrow (x-2)$ (۲)

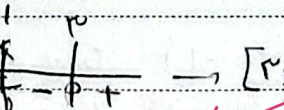
$\rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-5)} \rightarrow$  $\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, 5)$

ب) $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 4x + 5} \geq 0$ ریشه‌ها: $1 \rightarrow (x-1)$، $\frac{c}{a} = 5 \rightarrow (x-5)$

$\rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-5)} \rightarrow$  $\rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup (5, +\infty)$

۶-

الف) $y = \sqrt[4]{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 1}} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 1} \geq 0$ (۲)

$\rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow$  $\rightarrow [3, +\infty) = D_f$

این قسمت حذف شد

ب) $\sqrt[4]{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 1}} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \neq 0$

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\}$

۸-

الف) $y = \log(x^2 - 2x)$

$x^2 - 2x > 0 \rightarrow x(x-2) > 0$

	$-\infty$		0		2		$+\infty$
x	−	−	0	+		+	
$x-2$	−	−		−	0	+	
$x(x-2)$	+	+	0	−	0	+	

$\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ب) $\log_{|x|-2}^{x^2-2x+1}$

$|x| - 2 > 0 \rightarrow |x| > 2 \rightarrow x > 2$ یا $x < -2$

$|x| - 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow |x| \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq \pm 2$

$|x| - 2 \neq 1 \rightarrow |x| \neq 3 \rightarrow x \neq \pm 3$

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

$\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -2) \cup (2, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$

ج) $y = \log_{1-x} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - x}$

$\frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2}{x(x-1)} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} > 0$

	$-\infty$		0		1		$+\infty$
$x-1$	−	−		−	0	+	
x	−	−	0	+		+	
$\frac{x-1}{x}$	+	+	∄	−	0	+	

$x > 1$ یا $x < 0$

$1 - x > 0 \rightarrow x < 0$

$1 - x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 0$

$\rightarrow D_f = (0, 1) - \{\frac{1}{2}\}$

د) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 11x + 28} + \log_{\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x^2-8x}}$

$x^2 - 11x + 28 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x-7) \geq 0$

	$-\infty$		4		7		$+\infty$
$x-4$	−	−	0	+		+	
$x-7$	−	−		−	0	+	
$(x-4)(x-7)$	+	+	0	−	0	+	

$x \geq 7$ یا $x \leq 4$

$\sqrt{x} > 0 \rightarrow x > 0$

$\sqrt{x} \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 1$

$x^2 - 8x > 0 \rightarrow x(x-8) > 0$

	$-\infty$		0		8		$+\infty$
x	−	−	0	+		+	
$x-8$	−	−		−	0	+	
$x(x-8)$	+	+	0	−	0	+	

$x > 8$ یا $x < 0$

استراک نمیبره!

$\rightarrow D_f = (0, 4] \cup [7, +\infty) - \{1\}$

$D_f \cap (-2, 2) = (0, 2) - \{1\}$

۷-

$y = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + x} \rightarrow \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x+1)}$ ساده می‌کنیم

	$-\infty$		-1		0		1		$+\infty$
$x-1$	−	−	−	−	−	−	0	+	
$x+1$	−	−	0	+	+	+	+	+	
$\frac{x-1}{x+1}$	+	+	∄	−	0	+	0	+	

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 0\}$

ب) $y = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + x} \rightarrow \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x+1)}$ ساده می‌کنیم

	$-\infty$		-1		0		1		$+\infty$
x	−	−	−	−	0	+	+	+	
$x-1$	−	−	−	−	−	−	0	+	
$x+1$	−	−	0	+	+	+	+	+	
$\frac{x(x-1)}{x+1}$	−	−	∄	+	0	−	0	+	

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 0\}$

۹- ۱

$y = \sqrt{\frac{x - f(x)}{f(x)}} \rightarrow \frac{x - f(x)}{f(x)} \geq 0 \rightarrow x = f(x)$

$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}, -1$

$f x \neq 0 \rightarrow x = -2, 2$

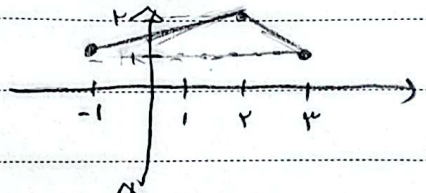
$\rightarrow$ $D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup [-1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

$D_f : (-\infty, -2) \cup [-1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

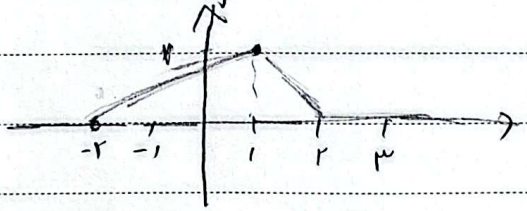
از ۳ به بعد x پایین‌تر از x است!

۱۰ ۲

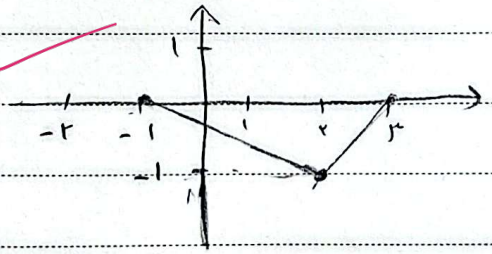
الف) $f(x) + 1$



ب) $f(x-1)$



ج) $-f(x)$



د) $f(x+1) + 2$