

مدرسہ

نورہ سہیل صفیر

۲۰۲

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①

$$y = \frac{9x + 1}{4x^2 - 10x + 1} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$y = \frac{9x + 1}{(4x^2 - 10x + 1)}$$

$$D_f = 11R - \left\{ +1 + \frac{9}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right\}$$

$$4x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$$

$$5x(10 - 4x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 10, x = 2.5$$

$$10x - 10x = 0$$

$$y = \frac{9x + 1}{4x^2 - 10x + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{9x + 1}{(4x^2 - 10x + 1)}$$

$$D_f = 11R - \left\{ -1 + \frac{9}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right\}$$

$$4x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 10, x = 2.5$$

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$$4x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$$

جواب ہدایت کن

1, 10

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - 1}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha} \neq 0 \quad \text{cos } \alpha \neq \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{cos } \alpha \neq \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{cos } \alpha \neq \frac{1}{x}$$

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

(2)

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{\cos \alpha + 1}{\sin \alpha + 1}$$

$$\sin \alpha \neq -\frac{1}{x} \quad \text{sin } \alpha \neq -\frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{\cot \alpha - 1}$$

$$\cot \alpha \neq 1 \quad \text{cot } \alpha \neq 1$$

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

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \alpha + 1}{\cos \alpha - 1} = \frac{\sin \alpha + 1}{\cos \alpha - 1}$$

$$\sin \alpha \neq \frac{1}{x} \quad \sin \alpha \neq \frac{1}{x}$$

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$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - 1}} = \frac{x^3 \neq 1}{x^3 \neq 1} \left\{ \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x^3 - 1} \right\} \rightarrow 0$

$\frac{x^3 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x^3 - 1}$

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

چس از رسیدن به ریشه‌ی صاف علامت تغییر نکند

۱, ۲۸

$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - 1}}$

$x^3 \neq 1$
 $x \neq \pm 1$

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

ارفاز دست‌کن!

$y = \log(x^2 - 3x)$

$x^2 - 3x > 0$
 $x(x-3) > 0$

$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (3, +\infty)$

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$y = \log \frac{19 - x^2}{|x| - 4}$

$19 - x^2 > 0$
 $|x| - 4 > 0$

$D_f = (-4, -2) \cup (2, 4) - \{ \pm 4 \}$

$y = \log \frac{x^2 - 11x + 18}{x - 3}$

$\frac{x^2 - 11x + 18}{x - 3} = \frac{(x-2)(x-9)}{x-3}$

$D_f = (-\infty, 2) \cup (3, 9) \cup (9, +\infty)$

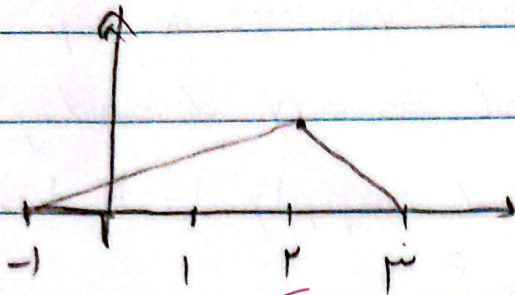
$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 11x + 18} + \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x}$

$x^2 - 11x + 18 \geq 0$
 $x^2 - 9 \geq 0$
 $x > 0$

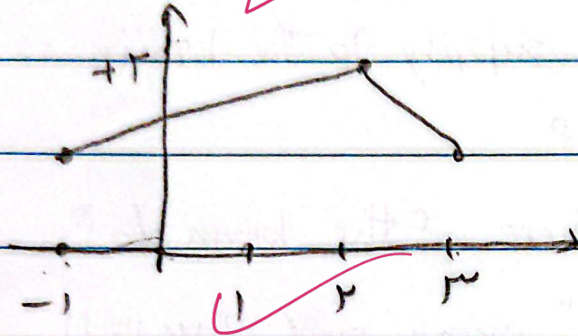
$D_f = (0, 2] \cup (3, 9]$

$y = \log(x-1)$

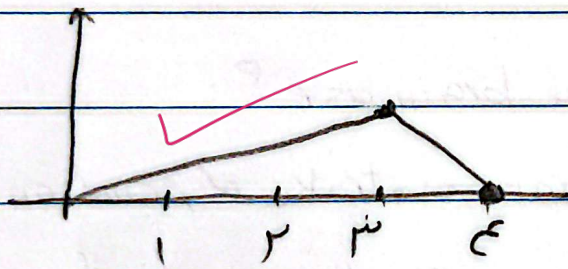
$x-1 > 0$
 $x > 1$



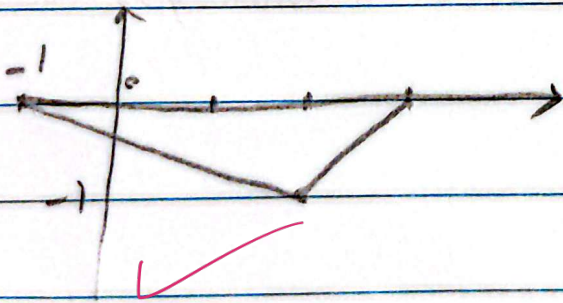
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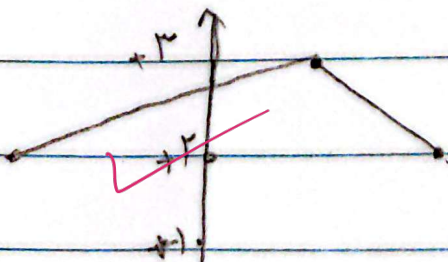
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