

الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{x^3-2x^2+3x-1}$ از روشی درس صحت! $(2n-5) (2n-4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3-2x^2+3x-1 \quad | \quad x-1 \\ \underline{-x^3+2x^2-3x+1} \\ 14x-14 \\ \underline{-14x+14} \\ 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-1) \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \right\}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+1}{x^3-x^2-8x-1}$ $(x+1)(x^2+2x-1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3-x^2-8x-1 \quad | \quad x+1 \\ \underline{-x^3+x^2+8x+1} \\ 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow x^2+2x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -1, -1 \pm \sqrt{2} \right\}$

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

$x^2-2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$x^2 < x-2x \Rightarrow x^2+2x-2 < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-2, 1)$

$D_f = (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}] - \{1\}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+1}{x-\sqrt{x^2-2x}}$

$x^2-2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$x^2 < x-2x \Rightarrow x^2+2x-2 < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-2, 1)$

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

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x}{2\cos x - 1}$

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

ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{2\sin x + 1}$

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

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

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

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

$2\sin^2 x - 1 \neq 0$
 $\sin^2 x \neq \frac{1}{2}$
 $\sin x \neq \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$

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

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$

الف) $x^2 - 5x + 4 > 0$
 $(x-1)(x-4) > 0$

ب) $x^2 - 4x + 5 < 0$
 $(x-1)(x-5) < 0$

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

د) $x^2 - 7x + 4 \leq 0$
 $(x-1)(x-4) \leq 0$

$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (4, +\infty)$

$D_f = (1, 5)$

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

$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, +\infty)$

الف) $\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x-2} < 0$

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

$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x-2} < 0$

$x \neq 2$

$D_f = (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ب) $\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-4x+5} \geq 0$

$\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-2)(x-1)} \geq 0$

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

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

الف)

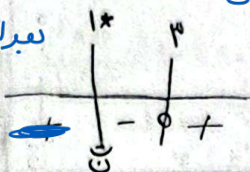
$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 1}} \quad D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty) - \{0\}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x^2 - 1} \geq 0$$

$$D_y = [3, +\infty)$$

تعداد زنی مضاعف عبارت

$$x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 1$$

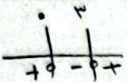


ب)

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 1}}$$

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

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



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

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

$$y = \log \frac{14 - x^2}{|x| - 2}$$

$$-4 < x < 4$$

$$14 - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow 14 > x^2$$

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

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

$$D_f = (-4, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, 4)$$

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

$$y = \log \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{x+1}}{1-x}$$

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

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

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

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

$$D_y = [2, 1.7] \cup [1.9, 2]$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 11x + 28} + \log \frac{104 - x^2}{x}$$

$$D_y = (0, 2] \cup [2, 10]$$

$$x > 0$$

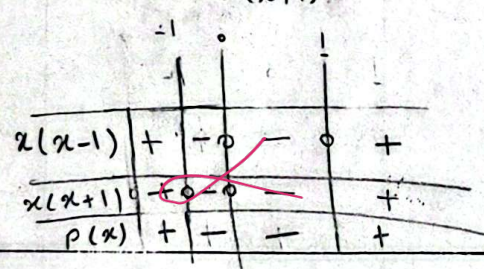
$$-4 < x < 4$$

$$x \neq 1$$

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

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

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

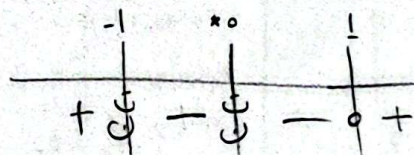


آبشار

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

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

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



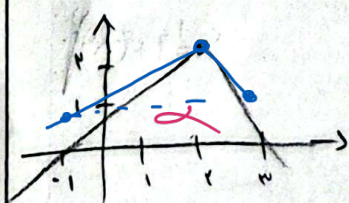
$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x - f(x)}{f(x)}}$$

$$\frac{-2}{-1} + \frac{-1}{0} + \frac{2}{1} = -1$$

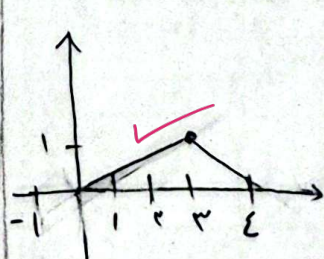
$$D_y = (-2, -1] \cup (2, 4]$$

از روی نمودار می‌توان دید که این عبارت مثبت است

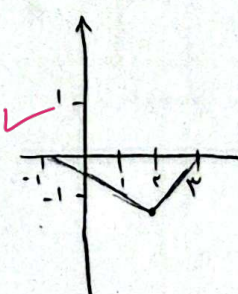
$$f(x) + 1$$



$$f(x-1)$$



$$f(x)$$



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

