

ج) $\sqrt{x-2}$ ^{نایب منفی} $\Rightarrow x \geq 2$
 $\frac{x-2}{x-4}$ ^{ریشه} $\Rightarrow x-4=0 \Rightarrow x=4$ ^{نایب صفر}

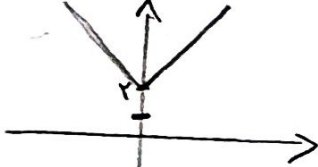
$D_f = [2, +\infty) - \{4\}$

د) $\frac{2x+2}{|x|+x^2} \neq 0$
 مخرج فقط در صورتی می تواند 0 شود که $x=0$ باشد
 چون بسط 2 تا عدد +1 =

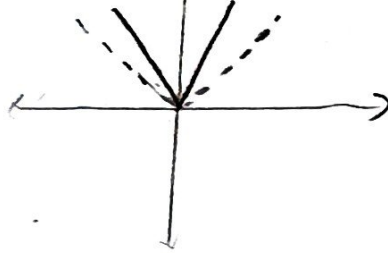
$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

✓

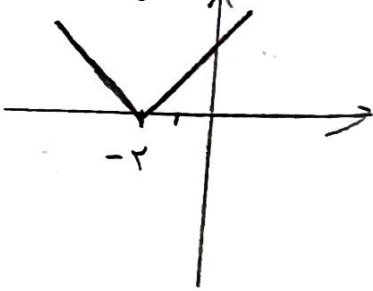
الف) $y = |x| + 2$



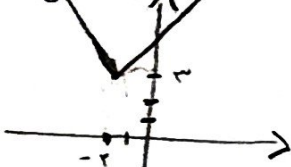
ب) $y = 2|x|$



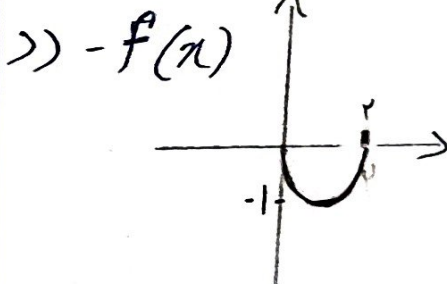
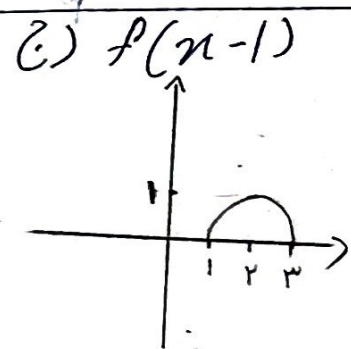
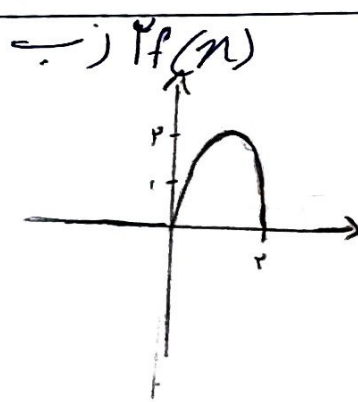
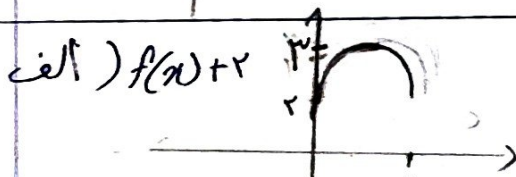
ج) $y = |x+1|$



د) $y = |x+2| + 3$

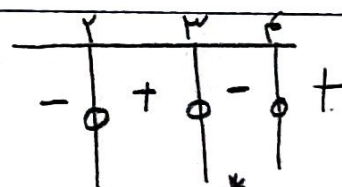


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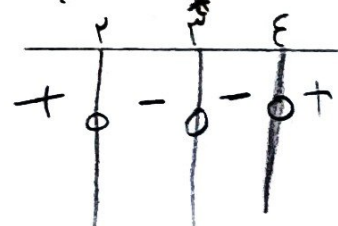


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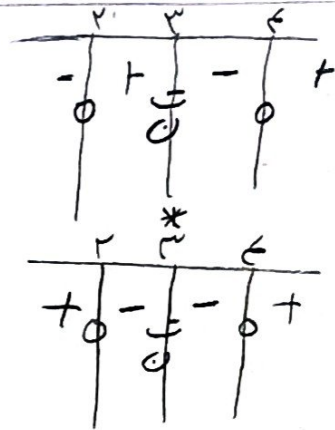
الف) $y = (x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$
 $x-2=0 \Rightarrow x=2$
 $x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3$
 $x-4=0 \Rightarrow x=4$



ب) $y = (x-2)(x-3)^2(x-4)$
 $x=2$
 $x=3$
 $x=4$



الف) $y = (x-2)(x-4) \Rightarrow x=4, x=2$
 $\frac{x-3}{x-3} \Rightarrow x=3$



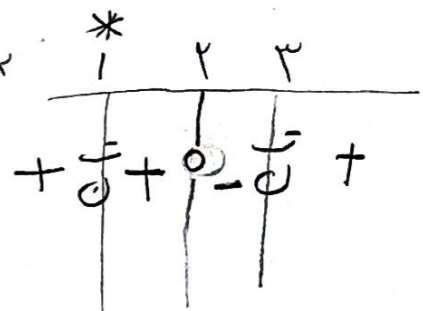
ب) $(x-2)(x-4) \Rightarrow x=2, x=4$
 $\frac{(x-3)^2}{(x-3)^2} \Rightarrow x=3$
 (3) ✓

الف) $x^3 - 3x + 2$ چون مجموع ضرایب صفر است پس بر 1 بخش پذیر است
 $\frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x - 3} \Rightarrow x=3$
 $(x-1)^2(x+2) \Rightarrow x=-2, x=1$

$\frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x-1} \mid \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 2}{x^3 - x^2}$
 $\frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2} \mid \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - x}$
 $\frac{-2x + 2}{-(-2x + 2)} \mid 0$
 $(x-1)(x+2)$

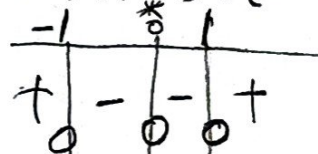
$\frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x-3} \Rightarrow x=3$
 $\frac{-2}{1} \mid \frac{2}{3}$
 $+ \mid - \mid - \mid +$
 (3) ✓

ب) $x^2 - 3x + 4 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2)$
 $\frac{x^2 - 3x + 4}{x^2 - 5x + 4} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x-4)}$
 $x=1$ ✓ $x=4$ ✓



الف) $y = x^4 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2(x^2-1) \Rightarrow x=0, x=1, x=-1$
 $\frac{x^4 - x^2}{x^2 + x + 2} \mid \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)}$

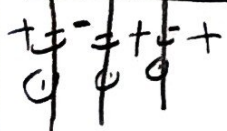
$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow 1 - 4 = -3$
 دلتا منفی است در نتیجه ریشه حقیقی ندارد. (3) ✓



ب) $x^2 + 2x + 5 \Rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow 4 - 20 = -16$
 $\frac{x^2 + 2x + 5}{x^2 + 2x + 3} \Rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 12 = -8$
 دلتا منفی است پس برای ریشه حقیقی نیست.

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

$\frac{-1}{0} \mid \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x(x^2-1) \Rightarrow x=0, x=1, x=-1$
 $P = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 (3) ✓



$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{1.) } \overline{x^2 - 14} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 -\epsilon & x^2 - 6x + 6 & \epsilon \\
 & | & * \\
 & 1 & \epsilon
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 + & - & + \\
 | & | & | \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 14}{x^2 - 6x + 6} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x - \epsilon)(x + \epsilon) \Rightarrow x = \pm \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 1)(x - \epsilon) \Rightarrow x = \epsilon, x = 1$$

$$P_f = (-\infty, -\epsilon] \cup (1, \epsilon) \cup (\epsilon, +\infty)$$