

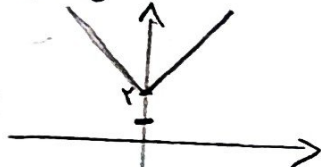
ج) $\sqrt{x-2}$ ^{نایب منفی} $\Rightarrow x \geq 2$
 $\frac{x-2}{x-4}$ ^{نایب صفر} $\Rightarrow x-4=0 \Rightarrow x=4$

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

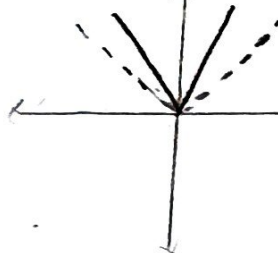
د) $\frac{2x+2}{|x|+x^2} \neq 0$
 تمرکز فقط در صورتی می‌تواند
 0 شود که $x=0$ باشد
 چون بسط 2 تا عدد +1 =

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

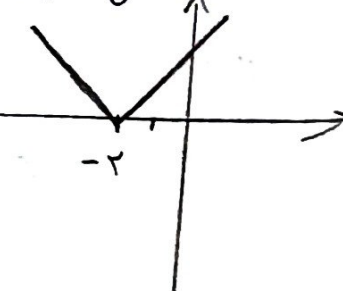
الف) $y = |x| + 2$



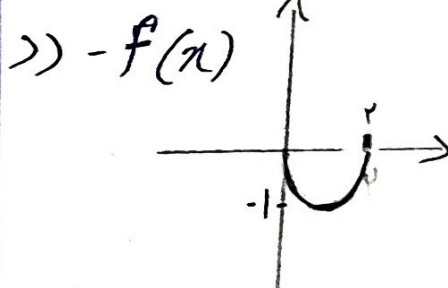
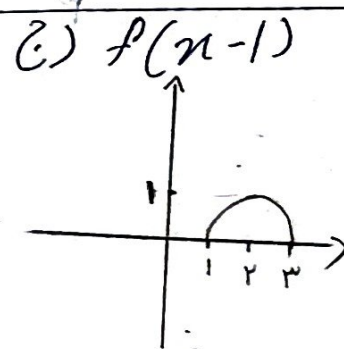
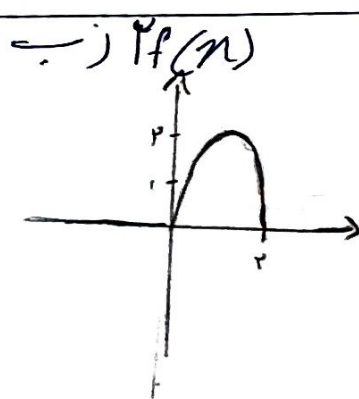
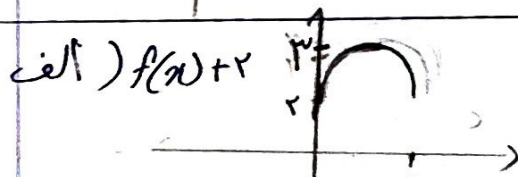
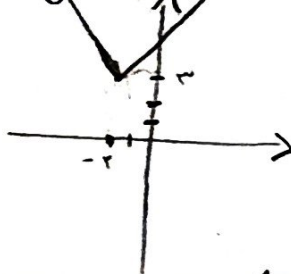
ب) $y = 2|x|$



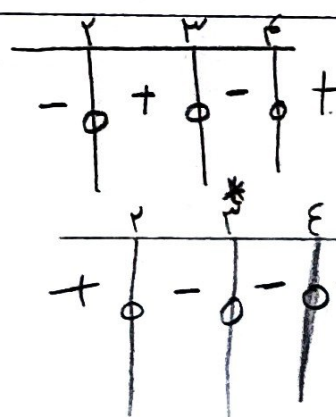
ج) $y = |x+1|$



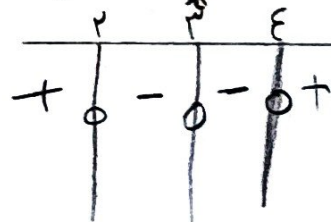
د) $y = |x+2| + 3$



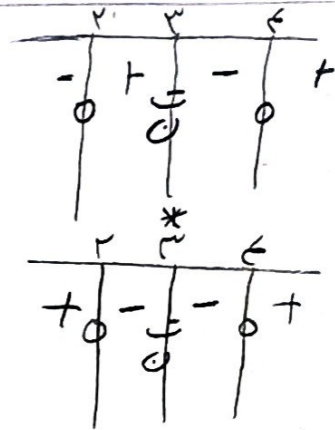
الف) $y = (x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$
 $x-2=0 \Rightarrow x=2$
 $x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3$
 $x-4=0 \Rightarrow x=4$



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



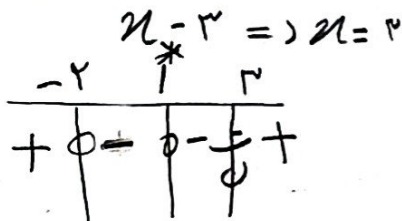
الف) $y = (x-2)(x-4) \Rightarrow x=4, x=2$
 $\frac{x-3}{x-3} \Rightarrow x=3$



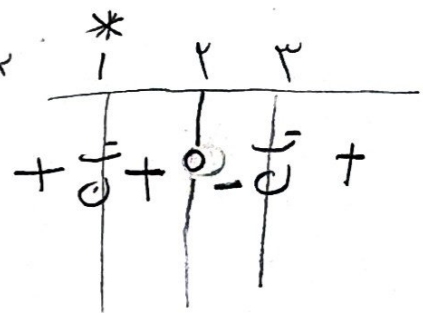
ب) $(x-2)(x-4) \Rightarrow x=2, x=4$
 $\frac{(x-3)^2}{(x-3)^2} \Rightarrow x=3$
 متاف

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

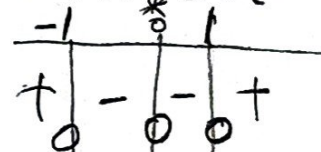
$\frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x-1} \mid \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-2}$
 $-(x^3 - x^2)$
 $\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{(x-1)(x+2)}$
 $-(x^2 - x)$
 $\frac{-2x + 2}{(-2x + 2)}$
 0



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.

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{1.) } \sqrt{x^2 - 14} \\
 \hline
 x^2 - 6x + 9 \\
 \hline
 -6 \quad 1 \quad 9 \\
 + \quad - \quad + \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 14}{x^2 - 6x + 9} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x - 6)(x + 6) \Rightarrow x = \pm 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 1)(x - 6) \Rightarrow x = 6, x = 1$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -6] \cup (1, 6) \cup (6, +\infty)$$