

کلاس: دفتر دهم C

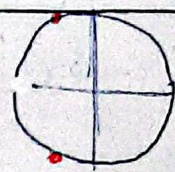
باستفاده از فرمولی که در شماره ۵

۲ و ۳ خاضاعی: استاد سید میری

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x - 2}{\cos x + 1} \neq 0$

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

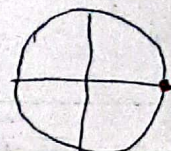
$D_f = R - \{2k\pi + \pi, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\}$



ب) $y = \frac{\sin x + 2}{\cos x - 1} \neq 0$

$\cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq 1$
 $\rightarrow 2k\pi, 2k\pi + 2\pi$

$D_f = R - \{k\pi\}$



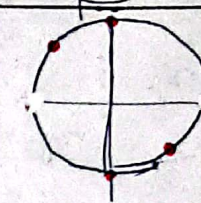
الف) $y = \frac{2\sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \neq 0$

$\tan x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1 \neq 0$

$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \neq -1$

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

$\cos x \neq 0$

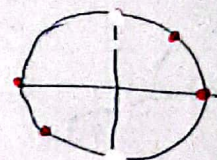


$D_f = R - \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\}$

ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} \neq 0$

$\cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \neq 1$
 $\sin x \neq 0$

$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1$, $\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1$



$D_f = R - \{k\pi, k\pi + \pi\}$

الف) $\sin y = x^2 - 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq 1$

$+2 \rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 \leq 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{1} \leq x \leq \sqrt{3}$
 $-1 \leq x \leq -\sqrt{3}$

$D_f = [1, \sqrt{3}] \cup [-\sqrt{3}, -1]$

ب) $y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 2) \rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq 1$

$+2 \rightarrow 1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{1} \leq x \leq \sqrt{9}$
 $\sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0$

$D_f = [1, 9]$

الف) $\cos y = |x| - 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - 2 \leq 1$

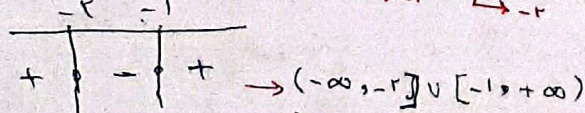
$+2 \rightarrow 1 \leq |x| \leq 3 \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 3$
 $-2 \leq x \leq -1$

$D_f = [1, 3] \cup [-2, -1]$

ب) $y = \arcsin(x^2 + 3x + 1)$

$-1 \leq x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1$

$x^2 + 3x + 1 \geq -1 \rightarrow (x+1)(x+2) \geq 0$



$x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 3x \leq 0$
 $x(x+3) \leq 0$
 $0 \leq x \leq -3$
 $[-3, 0]$

$D_f = [-3, -2] \cup [-1, 0]$

الف) $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 2)$

$x^2 - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 2 \rightarrow x > \sqrt{2}$ or $x < -\sqrt{2}$
 $D_f = (\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$

ب) $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 1)$

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

$D_f = (-1, 1)$

الف) $y = \log_{x-2}^{5-x}$

$5-x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 5$ $x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$ $x-2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 3$

$D_f = (2, 5) - \{3\}$

ب) $y = \log_{x+2}^{x^2-1}$

$x^2-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x < -1$ or $x > 1$ $x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2$ $x+2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq -1$

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

الف) $y = \log \frac{x^2-4x+3}{x-2} > 0$

$1 < \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x-2} < 3$

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

ب) $y = \log \frac{x+2}{x-2}$

$\frac{x+2}{x-2} > 0 \Rightarrow x < -2$ or $x > 2$ $x+2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -2$ $x-2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2$

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

الف) $y = \sqrt{2 - \log_2(x-1)}$

$\log_2(x-1) \leq 2 \Rightarrow x-1 \leq 4 \Rightarrow x \leq 5$

$x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$

$D_f = (1, 5]$

ب) $y = \log(2 \log_2 x - 1)$

$x > 0$ $2 \log_2 x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \log_2 x > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x > \sqrt{2}$

$D_f = (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$

$x^2+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $y = \frac{x}{x^2-1}$

$x^2-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$

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

ج) $y = \frac{x}{x^2-2}$

$x^2-2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 2 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \log_2 x \neq \log_2 \sqrt{2}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_2 \sqrt{2}\}$

د) $y = \frac{x}{x^2-4}$

$x^2-4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 4 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 2 \Rightarrow \log_2 x \neq \log_2 2$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_2 2\}$

الف) $y = (kx+1)!$ $\rightarrow kx+1 \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow kx \in \mathbb{N}-1 \Rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{N}-1}{k}$

$D_f = \{x | x = \frac{k-1}{k}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

ب) $y = (\frac{kx-r}{rx-d})!$

$\frac{kx-r}{rx-d} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow kx-r = rxw-dw$

$kx-rxw = -dw+r \rightarrow x(k-rw) = -dw+r$

$x = \frac{-dw+r}{k-rw} = x = \frac{dw-r}{rw-k} \rightarrow D_f = \{x | x = \frac{dw-r}{rw-k}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$