

کلاس : دختر دوم

پایه : تشریحی - کالیبره : ۶

نام و نام خانوادگی : آلاء شاه پیری

مع ضرایب و معادلات
مشتق می شود از اینها است و ثابت ر ۱-۱
مشتق می شود

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 10x^2 + 21x - 15}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 2x}{-9x^2 + 21x - 15}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 2x}{-3(3x^2 - 7x + 5)}$$

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$$D_f = R - \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5} \right\}$$

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$$D_f = R - \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 10x^2 + 21x - 15} \neq 0 \rightarrow x - \sqrt{3-2x} \neq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3-2x} \neq x \rightarrow 3-2x \neq x^2$$

$$0 \neq x^2 + 2x - 3 \rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) \rightarrow x = -3, 1$$

اگر عدد را اشتباه نشی منی فقط ۱ جواب می دهد و ۳- جواب اثر است.

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 10x^2 + 21x - 15} \neq 0 \rightarrow x - \sqrt{3-2x} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3-2x} = x \rightarrow 3-2x = x^2$$

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

$$D_f = R - \{1, 3\}$$

$$y = \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x - 1} \neq 0$$

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

$$D_f = R - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{x \sin x + 1} \neq 0$$

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

$$D_f = R - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{\tan x + 1}{\cot x - 1} = \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1}{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - 1} \neq 0$$

$$\cos x \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq 0$$

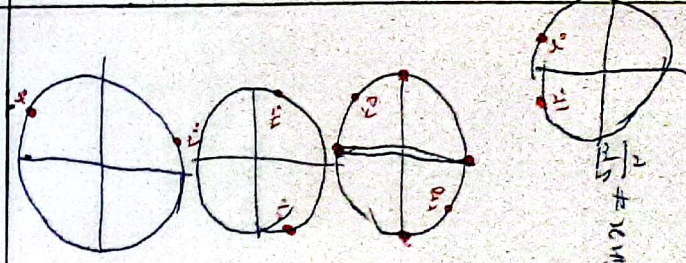
$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \neq 1 \rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \neq 1$$

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

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

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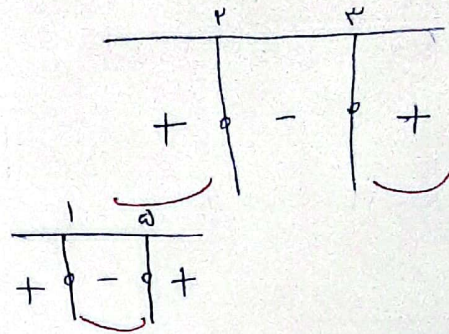
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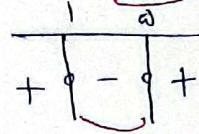
الف) $x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x-3)$
 $\xrightarrow{2} \xrightarrow{3}$

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



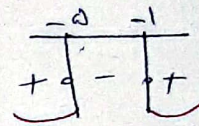
ب) $x^2 - 2x + 5 < 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-5)$
 $\xrightarrow{1} \xrightarrow{5}$

$D_f = (1, 5)$



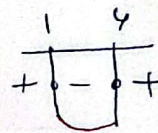
ج) $x^2 + 4x + 5 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x+5)$
 $\xrightarrow{-1} \xrightarrow{-5}$

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



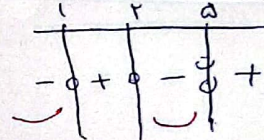
د) $x^2 - 7x + 6 \leq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-6)$
 $\xrightarrow{1} \xrightarrow{6}$

$D_f = [1, 6]$



الف) $\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x-5} < 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-2)$
 $\xrightarrow{1} \xrightarrow{2}$

$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, 5)$

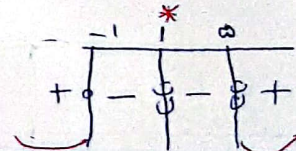


ب) $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 5} \geq 0$

$x^2 - 2x + 5 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-5)$
 $\xrightarrow{1} \xrightarrow{5}$

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

$x^2 - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

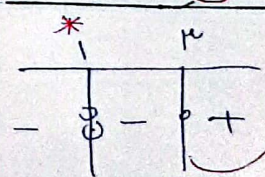


الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 1}}$

$D_f = [3, +\infty)$

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

$(x-3)(x-1)$
 $\xrightarrow{3} \xrightarrow{1}$



ب) $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 1}}$

هون فرجه فرد است دامنه R است ولی مخرج نباید منفرد شود.

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

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

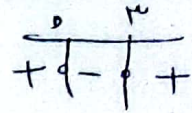
کلاس : (دست دوم)

پاسخنامه ترمیمی تکلیف شماره ۲

نام و نام خانوادگی : آلا رسا میری

الف) $y = \log(x^2 - 3x) > 0$

$x(x-3) > 0$
 $\hookrightarrow 0 \hookrightarrow 3$



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

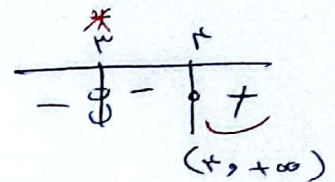
ب) $y = \log \frac{14-x^2}{|x|-2} > 0$
 $\neq 1$

$14-x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 < 14 \rightarrow -\sqrt{14} < x < \sqrt{14}$
 $|x|-2 > 0 \rightarrow |x| > 2 \rightarrow x > 2 \text{ or } x < -2$
 $|x|-2 \neq 1 \rightarrow |x| \neq 3 \rightarrow x \neq \pm 3$

$D_f = (-\sqrt{14}, -2) \cup (2, \sqrt{14}) - \{\pm 3\}$

ج) $y = \log \frac{x^2-5x+12}{10-x} > 0$
 $\neq 1$

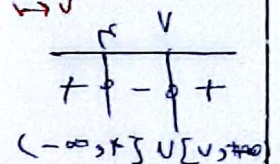
$x^2-5x+12 \rightarrow (x-3)(x-4)$
 $\hookrightarrow 3 \hookrightarrow 4$
 $10-x > 0 \rightarrow x < 10$
 $10-x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 9$



$D_f = (3, 4) \cup (9, +\infty) - \{9\}$

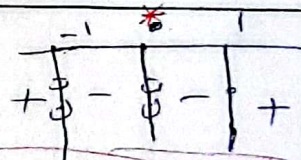
د) $y = \sqrt{x^2-11x+28} + \log \frac{\sqrt{32-x^2}}{x} > 0$
 $x \neq 1$

$x^2-11x+28 > 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x-7)$
 $\hookrightarrow 4 \hookrightarrow 7$
 $32-x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 < 32 \rightarrow -\sqrt{32} < x < \sqrt{32}$
 $x \neq 1$



$D_f = (0, 4] \cup (7, +\infty) - \{1\}$

$y = \frac{x^2-x}{x^2+x} \rightarrow \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x+1)}$
 $\hookrightarrow 0 \hookrightarrow 1$
 $\hookrightarrow -1 \hookrightarrow -1$



راه سریع :

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

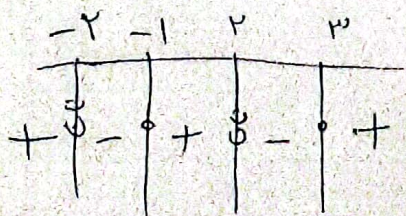
	-1	0	1	
x^2-x	+	+	-	+
x^2+x	+	+	+	+
$\frac{x^2-x}{x^2+x}$	+	+	-	+

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

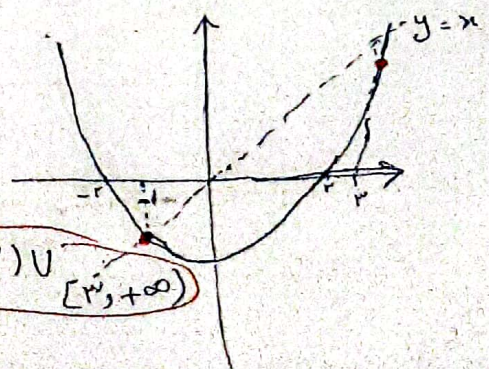
راه ایستادگی :

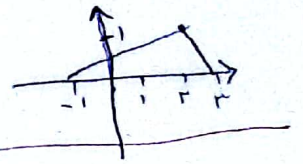
$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-f(n)}{f(n)}} > 0$
 $f(n) \neq 0$
 $\hookrightarrow f(n) = 0 \rightarrow -2, 2$

$x-f(n) = 0 \rightarrow x = f(n)$
 $\hookrightarrow 2, -1$

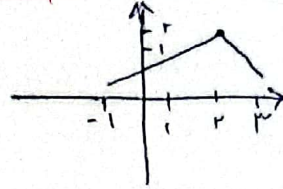


$D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

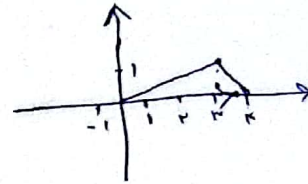




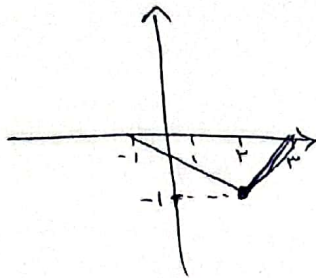
الف) $f(x) + 1$



ب) $f(x-1)$



ج) $-f(x)$



د) $f(x+1) + 2$

