

(1)
(2)

الف) $y = \frac{x+5}{5x^3 - 20x^2 + 31x - 15} =$

$$4x^3 - 20x^2 + 31x - 15 = (x-1)(2x-5)(2x-3)$$

مع ضرب = 0 پس بر $x+1$ بخشید.

ریشه های مخرج = ① $\downarrow$ $\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$ $\downarrow$ $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^3 - 20x^2 + 31x - 15 : (x+1) \\ -4x^3 + 4x^2 \\ \hline 4x^2 - 14x + 15 \end{array}$$

$$D_F = \mathbb{R} - \left\{1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4x^2 + 31x - 15 \\ +14x^2 - 14x \\ \hline 10x^2 - 15x + 15 \\ -10x^2 + 15x \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{3x^3 - x^2 - 11x - 6} =$

دامنه = ریشه های مخرج - $\mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^3 - x^2 - 11x - 6 : (x+1) \\ -3x^3 + 3x^2 \\ \hline 3x^2 - 4x - 6 \end{array}$$

$$D_F = \mathbb{R} - \left\{+2, -\frac{2}{3}, -1\right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3x^2 - 11x - 6 \\ +4x^2 + 4x \\ \hline -x^2 - 7x - 6 \\ +x^2 + 4x + 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 - 4x - 6 \\ (x-4)(x+2) \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ -2 \quad \frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

(2)
(2)

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

$$\begin{aligned} x - \sqrt{3-2x} &\neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \sqrt{3-2x} \\ x^2 &\neq 3-2x \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \\ (x-1)(x+3) &\neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_F = \left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}\right] - \{1\}$$

با سه ریشه زائد که منفی نشد $\rightarrow$ ① $\downarrow$ ③ $\downarrow$ ریشه ها

$$3-2x \geq 0 \rightarrow 3 \geq 2x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \geq x$$

$$y = \frac{x+2}{x-\sqrt{3x-2}} = \begin{cases} x - \sqrt{3x-2} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \sqrt{3x-2} \rightarrow x^2 \neq 3x-2 \rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 \neq 0 \\ (x-1)(x-2) \neq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3x-2 \geq 0 \\ 3x \geq 2 \\ x \geq \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 ① ②

$$D_f = \left[\frac{2}{3}, +\infty \right) - \{1, 2\}$$

$$y = \frac{\sin x}{2\cos x - 1} \rightarrow 2\cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow 2\cos x \neq 1 \rightarrow \cos x \neq \frac{1}{2}$$


$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}\}$$

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


$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}\}$$

$$y = \frac{\tan x + 2}{\cot x - 1} = \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 2}{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - 1} = \frac{\sin x + 2\cos x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$

- ① $\cos x \neq 0$
- ② $\sin x \neq 0$
- ③ $\cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1$



$$y = \frac{\sin^2 x + 1}{2\sin^2 x - 3} \rightarrow 2\sin^2 x - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \neq \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \sin x \neq \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$


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

$$x^2 - 5x + 4 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x-4) > 0$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 ② ④

$$\frac{2}{+} \quad \frac{4}{-} \quad \frac{4}{+} \quad \frac{2}{+}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 2] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

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

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 1 5

$\frac{1}{+} \frac{5}{-} \frac{1}{+}$ $D_F = (1, 5)$

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

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 -1 -5

$\frac{-5}{+} \frac{-1}{-} \frac{1}{+}$ $D_F = (-\infty, -5] \cup [-1, +\infty)$

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

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 1 4

$\frac{1}{+} \frac{4}{-} \frac{1}{+}$ $D_F = [1, 4]$

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

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\downarrow$
 1 2 5

$\frac{1}{-} \frac{2}{+} \frac{5}{-}$ $D_F = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, 5)$

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

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 1 -1 5 1

$\frac{-1}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{5}{-} \frac{1}{+}$ $D_F = (-\infty, -1] \cup (5, +\infty)$

$$ز) y = \int \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - 1} = \int \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \int \frac{x-3}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 1 -1 1 1 1

$\frac{1}{-} \frac{3}{-} \frac{1}{+}$ $D_F = [3, +\infty)$

$$ح) y = \int \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - 1} = \int \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \int \frac{x+1}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 1 -1 1 1 1

$D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\}$

(2) (7)

الف) $y = \log(x^2 - 3x) \rightarrow x^2 - 3x > 0 \rightarrow x(x-3) > 0$

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

$\Rightarrow y = \log \frac{14-x^2}{|x|-2} = 0 \rightarrow 14-x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 14 \rightarrow -\sqrt{14} < x < \sqrt{14}$

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

$|x|-4 \neq 1 \rightarrow |x| \neq 5 \rightarrow x \neq \pm 5$

$D_f = (-\sqrt{14}, -2) \cup (2, \sqrt{14}) - \{\pm 5\}$

$\Rightarrow y = \log \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{14}x + 12}{1-x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{14}x + 12}{1-x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-3)(x-\epsilon)}{(1-x)} > 0$

$\frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} - \epsilon}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} - \epsilon + 1} \quad (2) \quad 1-x > 0 \rightarrow 1 > x$

$D_f = (-\sqrt{14}, 1) - \{9\} \quad (3) \quad 1-x \neq 1 \rightarrow 9 \neq x$

$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 - 11x + 28} + \log_x \sqrt{14-x^2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-4)(x-7)}{(x-4)(x-7)} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-4}{x-7} > 0$

$x > 0$

$x \neq 1$

$D_f = (0, 4] \cup [7, +\infty)$

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

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

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

(2)

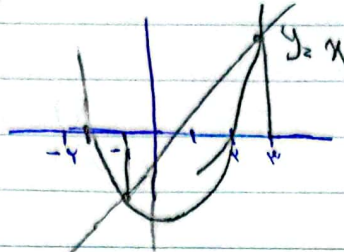
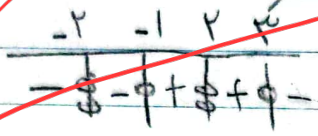
زهره اسالت حسینی

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

این به شما با توجه به شکل

-1 و 3 ✓



$$D_f = [-1, 3] - \{2\}$$

۱

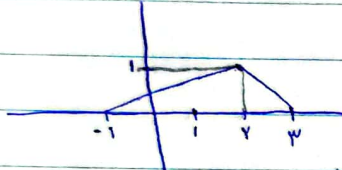
$$f(x) \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 2, -2$$

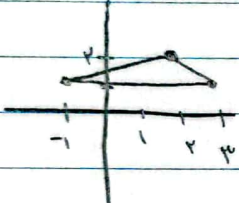
با توجه به شکل، صخرج در نقاط 2 و -2 صفر می شود.

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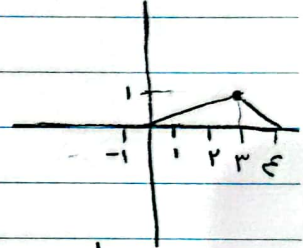
۲



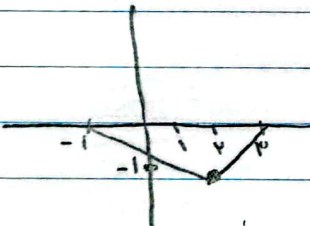
$$f(x) + 1 \text{ (الف)}$$



$$f(x-1) \text{ (ب)}$$



$$-f(x) \text{ (ج)}$$



$$f(x+1) + 2 \text{ (د)}$$

