

$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3a^3 - 9a^2 - 19a - 2}{a^3 - 3a^2} \mid \frac{a+1}{a^2 - 3a - 2} \\ & \frac{-2a^3 - 19a - 2}{+3a^2 + 3a} \\ & \frac{-19a - 2}{+3a^2 + 3a} \\ & \frac{-19a - 2}{+3a^2 + 3a} \\ & \frac{-19a - 2}{+3a^2 + 3a} \\ & \frac{-19a - 2}{+3a^2 + 3a} \end{aligned}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\}$	$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3a^3 - 20a^2 + 31a - 16}{-3a^3 + 3a^2} \mid \frac{a-1}{a^2 - 14a + 16} \\ & \frac{-14a^2 + 31a - 16}{+3a^2 - 14a} \\ & \frac{-14a^2 + 31a - 16}{+3a^2 - 14a} \\ & \frac{-14a^2 + 31a - 16}{+3a^2 - 14a} \\ & \frac{-14a^2 + 31a - 16}{+3a^2 - 14a} \\ & \frac{-14a^2 + 31a - 16}{+3a^2 - 14a} \end{aligned}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 1, \frac{16}{3} \right\}$
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$\begin{aligned} & 3a - 2 > 0 \rightarrow a > \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \textcircled{2} a - \sqrt{3a-2} \neq 0 \\ & a \neq \sqrt{3a-2} \rightarrow a^2 \neq 3a-2 \rightarrow \\ & a^2 - 3a + 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-2) \neq 0 \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} & a \neq 1 \\ & a \neq 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow D_f = \left(\frac{2}{3}, +\infty \right) - \{1, 2\} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & 3-2a > 0 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} > a \rightarrow \textcircled{2} a \neq \sqrt{3-2a} \\ & a^2 \neq 3-2a \rightarrow a^2 + 2a - 3 \neq 0 \\ & (a+3)(a-1) \neq 0 \left\{ \begin{aligned} & a \neq 1 \\ & a \neq -3 \end{aligned} \right. \\ & D_f = \left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2} \right) - \{1, -3\} \end{aligned}$
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$\begin{aligned} & \sin 2a - \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \\ & \sin 2a \neq \pm \frac{1}{2} \\ & D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ K\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}, K\pi \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & \cos 2a \neq 1 \rightarrow \\ & 2a \neq \{0, 2\pi\} \Rightarrow K\pi \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ & \cos 2a = \frac{\cos}{\sin} \Rightarrow \sin 2a \neq 0 \\ & \sin 2a = \{K\pi\} \Rightarrow \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos} \\ & \cos 2a \neq 0 \left\{ \begin{aligned} & K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ & K\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \\ & D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{K\pi}{2}, K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} \end{aligned}$
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$\begin{aligned} & (a-1)(a-4) < 0 \\ & \left\{ \begin{aligned} & a=1 \\ & a=4 \end{aligned} \right. \\ & \begin{array}{c} + \quad - \quad + \\ \quad \quad \\ 1 \quad 4 \end{array} \\ & D_f = [1, 4] \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & (a+1)(a+6) > 0 \\ & \left\{ \begin{aligned} & a=-1 \\ & a=-6 \end{aligned} \right. \\ & \begin{array}{c} - \quad + \quad - \\ \quad \quad \\ -1 \quad -6 \end{array} \\ & D_f = (-\infty, -6] \cup [-1, +\infty) \end{aligned}$
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$\begin{aligned} & (a-1)(a+1) > 0 \\ & \left\{ \begin{aligned} & a=1 \\ & a=-1 \end{aligned} \right. \\ & \begin{array}{c} - \quad + \quad - \\ \quad \quad \\ 1 \quad -1 \end{array} \\ & D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty) \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & (a-1)(a-2) < 0 \\ & \left\{ \begin{aligned} & a=1 \\ & a=2 \end{aligned} \right. \\ & \begin{array}{c} + \quad - \quad + \\ \quad \quad \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \\ & D_f = (1, 2) \end{aligned}$
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$$P_0 = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c|c} \star_1 & \mu \\ \hline -\phi & -\phi + \end{array} \right\} \mathcal{P} = [\psi, +\infty)$$

(2. ① $14 - nx > 0 \Rightarrow -x \{ nx \}^c =$
 ② $|n| - r > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n > r \\ n < -r \end{cases}$
 ③ $|n| - r \neq 1 \Rightarrow n \neq \pm 1$

$$P = (-\infty, -r) \cup (r, \infty) - \{ \pm 1 \}$$

$q^2 - r_{\text{eff}} > 0 \rightarrow$ (3)
 $q(q - r) > 0$

 $D = (-\infty, 0) \cup (q, +\infty)$
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(ب) روش ایا ریختن :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a_n(a_n-1)}{a_n(a_n+1)} \\ \frac{a_n(a_n-1)}{a_n(a_n+1)} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a_n = 0 \\ a_n = 1 \\ a_n = -1 \end{array}$$

$a_n^2 - a_n$	+	+	-	+
$a_n^2 + a_n$	+	-	+	+
	+	0	-	+

النقطة: حالتي سيع مصنفات

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{n(n+1)} \begin{cases} n = 0 \\ n = 1 \\ n = -1 \end{cases}$$

-1 * 0 1

+ | - | - | +

(0) (0) 0

$f^D = (-\infty, -1) \cup [1, +\infty)$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n - f(n)}{f(n)}} \rightarrow \text{به این صورت بود که اگر } f(n) \text{ نسبت به } n \text{ صحت داشته باشد}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n - f(n) \in [-1, 1] \\ f(n) \in [-r, r] \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow - \frac{1}{r} \leq \frac{n - f(n)}{f(n)} \leq \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} -4 & -1 & r & r \\ \hline - & + & - & + \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow b_f = (-r, -1] \cup (r, r]$$

