

از آنجایی که عبارت $\sqrt{2-x}$ همیشه

الف $\left[\begin{array}{l} 2-x \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \leq 2} \\ 4-\sqrt{2-x} \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \geq \sqrt{2-x} \end{array} \right.$

$D_f = [-14, 2] \quad 12 \geq 2-x \rightarrow 12-2 \geq -x \rightarrow 10 \geq -x \rightarrow \boxed{x \geq -10}$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} x-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \geq 2} \\ 3-\sqrt{x-2} \geq 0 \rightarrow 3 \geq \sqrt{x-2} \end{array} \right.$

د $D_f = [2, 11]$ $9 \geq x-2 \rightarrow \boxed{x \leq 11}$

الف $\left[\begin{array}{l} 4-2x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow -2x^2 \geq -4 \rightarrow 2x^2 \leq 4 \rightarrow x^2 \leq 2 \\ D_f = [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}] \end{array} \right.$

ب $\left[\begin{array}{l} 3|x|-9 \geq 0 \rightarrow 3|x| \geq 9 \rightarrow |x| \geq 3 \\ D_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup [3, +\infty) \end{array} \right.$ $x \leq -3$ یا $x \geq 3$

صورت سوال: $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{|x|+1}{|x|-3}}$ تابع ریشه سوم برای همه اعداد حقیقی تعریف شده اما نباید مخرج کسر صفر شود $|x|-3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 3$ و $x \neq -3$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 3\}$

ب $\left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x-3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \neq 3 \Rightarrow x \neq 9, \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \\ D_f = [0, 9) \cup (9, +\infty) \end{array} \right.$

الف $\left[\begin{array}{l} 3-|x| \geq 0 \rightarrow |x| \leq 3 \rightarrow -3 \leq x \leq 3 \\ D_f = [-3, 3] \end{array} \right.$ تفاضلاً محدود گسترده

ب $\left[\begin{array}{l} 4-x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \leq 4 \rightarrow x \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ |x|-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow |x| \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \text{ و } x \neq -1 \\ D_f = [-2, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, 2] \end{array} \right.$

الف $\left[\begin{array}{l} x+|x| = x+x = 2x \\ x+|x| = x+(-x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$ تابع $x \geq 0$ $D_f = [0, +\infty)$

ب $\left[\begin{array}{l} x > 0 \Rightarrow x|x| = x \cdot x = x^2 > 0 \\ x = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot |0| = 0 \Rightarrow x|x| = x \cdot (-x) = -x^2 < 0 \\ D_f = [0, +\infty) \end{array} \right.$

الف $\begin{cases} 2 - |x| \geq 0 & |x| \leq 2 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ D_f = [-2, 2] & D_g = (-\infty, 2) \end{cases}$

دانش صورت

ب $\begin{cases} 2 - |x| > 0 \\ |x| < 2 \\ -2 < x < 2 \end{cases} D_f = [-2, 2] \quad D_g = (-\infty, 2)$

محدودیت ندارد

الف $\begin{cases} 0 > x \Rightarrow x|x| = x \cdot x = x^2 > 0 & x|x| = 0 \\ x = 0 & 0 \cdot |0| = 0 \end{cases} D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$x < 0 \Rightarrow x|x| = x \cdot (-x) = -x^2 < 0 \quad D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, +\infty)$

ب $\begin{cases} 0 > x^2 = |x|x \\ D_f = [-\infty, 0] \end{cases}$ تقریباً مثل بالا
 $D_g = \emptyset$ [م] هم حالت این

الف $\begin{cases} x - \frac{1}{x} + x + \frac{1}{x} = 2x + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x + \frac{1}{x}} \\ 2x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 0 & 2x \geq -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{y} \end{cases} D_f = [-\frac{1}{y} + \infty)$

$D_g = [\frac{1}{x} + \infty)$

ب $\begin{cases} x - \frac{1}{x} - x + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{0} = 0 \\ D_f = [\mathbb{R}] \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{cases} D_g = \{2k\pi = k + \frac{1}{x}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

الف $\begin{cases} \sqrt{p} \sin^p x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{p} \sin^p x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^p x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \\ \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{p} + k\pi, \\ x = \frac{3\pi}{p} + k\pi \end{cases} D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left[\frac{\pi}{p} + k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{p} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right]$

ب $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{p}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

الف $D_f = [k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}]$

ب $D_g = \mathbb{R} - (k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})$