

$$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{1, -\infty, \frac{1}{p}\right\}$$

سوال (۱)

الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{2x^2 + 12x - 12x + 1}$

$$\frac{n + \mu}{(n-1)(\mu + \lambda - \mu)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \cancel{r_n^k} + r_n^r - \cancel{1n + r} \mid \frac{n-1}{r_n +} \\ &\quad - \cancel{r_n^k} + r_n^r \\ &\hline &\quad \Delta n^r - 1n + r \\ &\quad - \Delta n^r + \Delta n \\ &\hline &\quad - 1n + r \\ &\quad + r_n - r \end{aligned}$$

✓ $n = 4, \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow$

$$b) y \leq \frac{n+3}{\frac{2n^2+9n+10}{(n+1)(2n+5)}} \Rightarrow$$

$$D_f = R - \left\{ -\frac{1}{4}x^3 - 1 \right\}$$

$$\frac{r_n r' + q_n r' + 1 - n + c}{-r_n c - r_n r} \mid \frac{n+1}{r_n r + \sqrt{n+c}}$$

$$G \xrightarrow{n+c} n^2 + kn + 4 \rightarrow (n+1)(n+4) \rightsquigarrow n = \frac{1}{r}, -1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{vn^2} + 1 \cdot n + c \\ - \cancel{vn^2} - \cancel{vn} \\ \hline cn + c \\ - \cancel{cn} - \cancel{c} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

سوال (۲)

$$y(n) = \frac{n+p}{n^2 - rn^2 + r(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n^2 - rn^2 + r(n-1)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} n^r - rn^{r-1} + r n^{r-1} \quad | \quad n-1 \\ -n^r + rn^{r-1} \quad | \quad n^r - n + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -n^2 + n - 1 \\ +n^2 - n \\ \hline n - 1 \\ -n + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ans } y_s \left\{ \frac{n+c}{n^c - r n^{c-1} + r n - 1} \right\} = \frac{n+c}{(n-1)(n^c - n + 1)} \sim \frac{-r}{+} \frac{1}{-} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(-\infty, r] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

سوال (۳۲)

$$y: \frac{r}{n^r - \omega |n-1| - rn + \omega}$$

$$n^r - 2|n-1| - r_{n+\delta} \neq 0 \xrightarrow{n \geq 1} n^r - 2n + \delta - r_{n+\delta} \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow n^r - vn + 1 \neq 0 \quad / \quad \xrightarrow{\lambda \neq 0} n^r + \omega n - r n + \delta \neq 0 \rightarrow n^r + \zeta n \neq 0$$

$\hookrightarrow n \neq p, \sigma$

$\hookrightarrow n \neq 0, \mu$

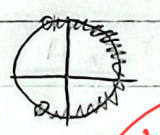
$$D_f, R = \{ \nu_j \delta_{j0}, \gamma^\mu \}$$

الف) $y = \frac{n+2}{|n+1| - |n+2|}$ (عد) $\rightarrow |n+1| \neq |n+2| \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \rightarrow \varepsilon n^2 + \varepsilon n + 1 + n^2 + 4n + 9$
 $\rightarrow \varepsilon n^2 - 2n - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 2\varepsilon \rightarrow (n-4)(n+\varepsilon) \rightarrow n = 2, -\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$
 $D_f = R - \{2, -\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\}$ (5)

$y = \sqrt{|n+1| - |n+2|}$ $\rightarrow |n+1| - |n+2| \geq 0 \rightarrow |n+1| \geq |n+2| \rightarrow \varepsilon n^2 + \varepsilon n + 1 \geq n^2 + 4n + 9$
 $\rightarrow \varepsilon n^2 - 2n - 1 \geq 0$ $\rightarrow \begin{matrix} -\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} & 2 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}] \cup [2, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \log_r (1 - \log_r^n)$ (عد) $1 - \log_r^n > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^n < 1 \rightarrow n < r, n > 0 \rightarrow D_f = (0, r)$
 ب) $y = \log_r (1 - \log_r^{\frac{1}{r}})$ $1 - \log_r^{\frac{1}{r}} > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^{\frac{1}{r}} < 1 \rightarrow \frac{n}{r} < 1 \rightarrow n < r \rightarrow D_f = (0, r)$ (5)

$f(n) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{8}} \log_{\frac{1}{8}}^{(r-1)}}$ $\rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{8}} \log_{\frac{1}{8}}^{(r-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{8}}^{r-1} \geq 0$ (عد) $r-1 > 0 \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{r}$ (5) $\log_{\frac{1}{8}}^{r-1} > 0 \rightarrow r-1 > 1 \rightarrow n > 1$ (5) $\rightarrow D_f = (1, r)$ (1, 2, 3)

$y = \log(r \cos n + 1) \rightarrow r \cos n + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \cos n > -\frac{1}{r}$ (عد) $\rightarrow D_f = (1 + r, 1 - \frac{r}{\varepsilon}, r, 1 + \frac{r}{\varepsilon})$ (5) 

$y = \sqrt{\log \frac{n-1}{n+1}}$ $\rightarrow \log \left(\frac{n-1}{n+1} \right) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{n+1} \geq 0$
 $\rightarrow \begin{matrix} -1 & -1 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -1)$ $\frac{n-1}{n+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -1 & -1 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $\rightarrow D \cap D = D_f = (-\infty, -1)$

$(a+r)n^2 + an + b$ $\rightarrow a+r > 0 \rightarrow a < -r$ (عد) $\rightarrow -4 + b > 0 \Rightarrow b = 4$ (5)



$$f(n) = \sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2 - m^2}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow D_f = R \quad \text{سوال 9}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4 + 4m^2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow m^2 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow m^2 = 1$$

$$m = \pm 1$$

در امتداد سیمین، میبینیم که $|2| = m$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{4 - n^2}}{[n] + [-n] + 1}$$

$$4 - n^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (2 - n)(2 + n) \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 2 \\ | \quad | \\ - \quad + \end{array} \quad \text{سوال 10}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \in [-2, 2]$$

فقط در اعدادی z صحت معجزه شود چه $[n] + [-n] \neq -1$

و در اعدادی بقیه موارد $1 - n$ شود. در نتیجه دامنه n شود $D_f = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

در عدد صحیح $\checkmark$