

(الف) $x^3 + 12x^2 - 18x + 12 \neq 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تجزیه می‌کنیم}}$ $x^3 + 12x^2 - 18x + 12 \mid x-1$
 $\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 12x^2 - 18x + 12 \\ -(x^3 + x^2 - 18x + 12) \\ \hline 11x^2 \\ -(11x^2 + 11x - 11x + 12) \\ \hline -11x + 12 \\ -(-11x + 11) \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ $\rightarrow (x-1)(11x^2 + 11x + 1) = 0$
 $x_1 = 1$ $x_2, x_3 = \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 44}}{22} = \frac{-11 \pm 9}{22}$
 $\rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, x_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $P_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -\frac{1}{2}\}$

(الف) $x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \neq 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تجزیه می‌کنیم}}$ $x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \mid x-1$
 $\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ -(x^3 - x^2 + x - 1) \\ \hline -x^2 + x \\ -(-x^2 + x - 1) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ $\rightarrow (x-1)(x^2 - x + 1) = 0$
 $x_1 = 1$
 $\Delta = 1 - 4(1)(1) = -3 < 0 \rightarrow$ ریشه حقیقی ندارد
 $P_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

(ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1}}$ $\rightarrow \frac{-3}{+3} - \frac{1}{+3} +$ $P_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{x}{x^2 - \omega(x-1) - 2x + \omega} \rightarrow x^2 - \omega(x-1) - 2x + \omega \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - \omega x + \omega - 2x + \omega \neq 0$
 $\rightarrow x^2 + \omega x - \omega - 2x + \omega \neq 0$
 $x^2 - 2x + \omega \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-\omega) \rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = \omega$
 $x^2 + 2x \neq 0 \rightarrow x(x+2) \neq 0 \rightarrow x_3 = 0, x_4 = -2$
 $P_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, 0, \omega, 1\}$

(الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{|x+1| - |x+2|} \rightarrow |x+1| - |x+2| \neq 0 \rightarrow |x+1| \neq |x+2| \xrightarrow{\text{مربع می‌کنیم}}$ $x^2 + 2x + 1 \neq x^2 + 4x + 4 \rightarrow$ (الف)
 $2x + 1 \neq 4x + 4 \rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4(2)(-1) = 12 \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $P_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\}$
(ب) $y = \sqrt{|x+1| - |x+2|} \rightarrow |x+1| - |x+2| \geq 0 \rightarrow |x+1| \geq |x+2| \xrightarrow{\text{مربع می‌کنیم}}$ $x^2 + 2x + 1 \geq x^2 + 4x + 4 \rightarrow$ (ب)
 $2x + 1 \geq 4x + 4 \rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4(2)(-1) = 12 \rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $P_f = (-\infty, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}] \cup [\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, +\infty)$

(الف) $y = \log_r(1 - \log_r^m)$ $\rightarrow 1 - \log_r^m > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^m < 1 \rightarrow m < 3 \text{ II}$ $I \cap \text{II} \rightarrow P_f = (0, 3)$

(ب) $y = \log_r(1 - \log_r^{\frac{m}{r}})$ $\rightarrow 1 - \log_r^{\frac{m}{r}} > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^{\frac{m}{r}} < 1 \rightarrow m > \frac{1}{r} \text{ II}$ $I \cap \text{II} \rightarrow P_f = (\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{\log_{\omega} \log_{\omega} (r_{n-1})} \rightarrow \log_{\omega} \log_{\omega} (r_{n-1}) > 0 \rightarrow \log_{\omega} (r_{n-1}) > 0 \rightarrow r_{n-1} > 1 \rightarrow$$

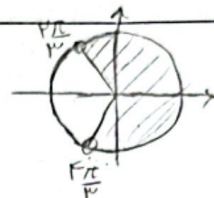
$$r_n > 1 \rightarrow n > 1 \text{ I} \quad - \quad r_{n-1} > 0 \rightarrow r_n > 1 \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{r} \text{ II}$$

$$\log_{\omega} (r_{n-1}) \leq 1 \rightarrow r_{n-1} \leq \omega \rightarrow r_n \leq 4 \rightarrow n \leq 3 \text{ III}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \cap \text{III} \rightarrow D_f = (1, 3]$$

$$r \cos n + 1 > 0 \rightarrow r \cos n > -1 \rightarrow \cos n > -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$D_f = (2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{r}, 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{r})$$



(الف)

(ب)

$$y = \sqrt{\log \frac{n-1}{n+1}} \rightarrow \log \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 1 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1-n-1}{n+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{n+1} < -1 \text{ I} \quad \log \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{n+1} > -1 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty) \text{ II} \rightarrow \text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1)$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{(a+2)n^2 + an + b}$$

$$(a+2)n^2 + an + b \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 3] \text{ عبارت زیر رادیکال درجه اول است} \rightarrow (a+2) = 0 \rightarrow a = -2$$

$$an + b > 0 \rightarrow -2n + b > 0 \xrightarrow{n=3} -2(3) + b = 0 \rightarrow -6 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 6$$

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$$f(n) = \sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2 - m^2} \rightarrow n^2 + 2n + 2 - m^2 > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{عبارت باید درجه دوم با یک ریشه مفاعف باشد (چون در رابطه قراره برقرار است)}} \Delta = 0 \rightarrow 4 - 4(1)(2 - m^2) = 0 \rightarrow 4 - 8 + 4m^2 = 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 = 4 \rightarrow m^2 = 1 \rightarrow m = \pm 1$$

اختلاف بیشترین و کمترین مقدار = ۲

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$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{4-n^2}}{[n] + [-n] + 1} \rightarrow 4-n^2 > 0 \rightarrow n^2 \leq 4 \rightarrow -2 \leq n \leq 2 \rightarrow D_f = [-2, 2] \text{ I}$$

$$[n] + [-n] + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow [n] + [-n] \neq -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{Z} \text{ II} \quad \text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow D_f = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

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