

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{|x-3|}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+4}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{|x-3|}} \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-3} \geq 0$ (I) بیشتر مقل

$\frac{4-x}{x^2+2x+4} \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ کدامی خارج می شود $\Rightarrow$ ناتوانی است $\Rightarrow$ (II) $(I) \cap (II)$

$D_f = [-1, 4] - \{3\}$ $D = (-\infty, -1] \cup (3, 4]$ ۱۵

ب) $y = \sqrt{[x]-4} + \sqrt{2-[x]} \Rightarrow [x]-4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [x] \geq 4 \Rightarrow x \geq 4$ (I)

$2-[x] \geq 0 \Rightarrow [x] \leq 2 \Rightarrow x < 3 \Rightarrow$ (II) $(I) \cap (II) \Rightarrow D = \emptyset$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3-x-6}{x^3-13x^2+36}} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(x-3)(x+3)(x-2)(x+2)} \geq 0$ ۵

$(x^3-9)(x^2-4)$ ۳ -۲

$\frac{x}{y} \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} -3 & -2 & 2 & 3 & & & \end{array} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (2, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3-2x^2-5x+6}{x^3+2x^2-5x-6}} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x^2-x-6)}{(x+1)(x^2+x-6)} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-3)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)} \geq 0$

$\frac{x}{y} \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} -3 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & & \end{array} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup [-2, -1) \cup [1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \sqrt{[-x]-2} \quad [-x]-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [-x] \geq 2 \Rightarrow -x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \leq -2$ ۷

$D_f = (-\infty, -2]$

ب) $y = \frac{5x^2+6}{[x]^2-2[x]-3} \Rightarrow [x]^2-2[x]-3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow ([x]-3)([x]+1) \neq 0$

$3 \leq x < 4$ ۸

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - [-1, 0) \cup [3, 4)$

خرج ما را باید این مقدار را
درست باشد

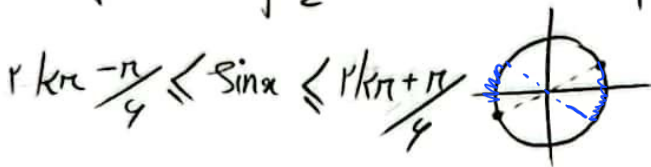
الف) $y = \frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \begin{cases} \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \tan x \neq -1 & x \neq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \cos x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} & \sin x \neq 0 \end{cases}$



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

ب) $y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\sin^2 x} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow |\sin x| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin x \geq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$



$\Rightarrow D = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - 1} \begin{cases} x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \quad (I) \\ 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x - 1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow x \leq \frac{3}{2} \quad (II) \quad (I) \cap (II) \Rightarrow D = \left(1, \frac{3}{2} \right] \leftarrow \text{جواب}$
 $D_f = \left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right)$

ب) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - \frac{1}{2}}$ $\Rightarrow x^2 - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(x - 1) \geq 0$
 $\hookrightarrow (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \quad (I)$

$\begin{cases} x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x > 0 \\ x(x - \frac{1}{2}) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \quad (II) \quad (I \cap II)$

$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 \neq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2} \quad (x \neq \pm 1)$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x - 1)(x + 1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 1, x \neq -1 \quad (III)$

$(I) \cap (II) \cap (III) = (-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) - \{1, -1\} \leftarrow \text{جواب}$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{r^{x-x^r} - 1} \Rightarrow r^{x-x^r} - 1 \geq 0 \quad r^{x-x^r} \geq 1 \rightarrow r^x \quad (1.)$$

$$r^{x-x^r} \geq r \Rightarrow \ominus x^r + r^x - r \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+r) \leq 0$$

$\xrightarrow{-1} \textcircled{1} \quad \xrightarrow{-r} \textcircled{r}$

x		1		r
y	+	0	-	0

 $\Rightarrow \underset{I}{D} = [1, r]$

$$\text{ب) } y = \left(\frac{r^x + d}{r^x + r} \right)! \quad \frac{r^x + d}{r^x + r} \in \omega \Rightarrow r^x + d = r^x \omega + r$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{r^x - r^x \omega}_{x(r - r\omega)} = \sum \omega - d \Rightarrow x = \frac{r\omega - d}{-r\omega + r} \Rightarrow x = - \frac{rk + d}{rk - r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underset{I}{D} = \left\{ x / x = \frac{-rk + d}{rk - r}, k \in \omega \right\}$$

1, 0