

10, 10

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۳ کلاس: تاریخ:

الف) $y = \frac{x-3}{2x^2+3x-1}$ $\rightarrow x = -3$

$(2x^2+3x-1) \rightarrow (2x-1)(x+1)$

$(x-3) \cdot (2x-1)(x+1)$

$\Delta = \frac{x-3}{(2x-1)(x+1)}$

$D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, \frac{1}{2}, -1\}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+5}{2x^2+4x+1}$ $\rightarrow x = -5$

$(2x^2+4x+1) \rightarrow (2x+1)(x+1)$

$(x+5) \cdot (2x+1)(x+1)$

$\Delta = \frac{x+5}{(2x+1)(x+1)}$

$D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{-5, -\frac{1}{2}, -1\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^2-2x^2+x-1}$

$(x^2-2x^2+x-1) \rightarrow (x-1)(x^2-x+1)$

$\Delta = \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}$

$D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+x-1}$

$(x^3-2x^2+x-1) \rightarrow (x-1)(x^2-x+1)$

$\Delta = \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}$

$D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, 1\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x}{x^2-\omega|x-1|-2x+\omega}$ $\rightarrow \frac{x}{|x-1|^2-\omega|x-1|+1}$ $\frac{|x-1|=t}{t^2-\omega t+1}$

$|x-1| \neq 1$

$|x-1| \neq \frac{1}{\omega}$ $D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1, \frac{1}{\omega}, \omega\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{|2x+1|-|x+1|}$ $\rightarrow x = -3$

$|2x+1| \neq 0$ $2x+1=0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$x+1=0 \rightarrow x = -1$

$\Delta = \frac{x+3}{|2x+1|-|x+1|}$

$D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, -\frac{1}{2}, -1\}$

ب) $y = \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}-|x+1|}{x^2-x-1}$ $\rightarrow x = -5$

$x^2-x-1 \rightarrow (x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{5}{4}$

$\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}-|x+1|}{x^2-x-1}$

$D_F = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

$$y = \log_r \left(1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \lambda \right) \rightarrow \lambda > 0$$

$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \lambda > 0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}} \lambda < 1$$

$$P_r \left(\frac{1}{r}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\lambda > \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = \log_r \left(1 - \log_c \lambda \right) \rightarrow \lambda > 0$$

$$1 - \log_c \lambda > 0 \rightarrow \log_c \lambda < 1$$

$$\lambda < c$$

$$D_f = (0, c)$$

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$$\Delta_p = (1, c]$$

$$n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

Ex $r_{2-1} > 1$

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$$x > 1$$

الف) $y = \log r(\cos \theta + 1)$



$$r \cos^2 \theta + 1 > 0$$

$$\cos 2x > -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \cos x, 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

$$\frac{a-1}{2+1} > 0$$

$$D_r = (-\infty, -1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ + 6 - 6 + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$D_{\Sigma} = IR - \left(r_K \pi + \frac{r_{\pi}}{2}, \frac{r_K \pi}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_{12}}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} > 1 \quad \log \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(a+x)x^2 + ax + b}$$

$$\leftarrow (-\infty, c] \cup \dots$$

فتم در میان عبادت سب است نسیج مهر و انوار معرفت در دجیم دست دایره ۲ حواله ازین

$$a + r = 0$$

$$\alpha = 4$$

$$-rx + b$$

$$C = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

5/2

$$\frac{b}{r} = r$$

$b = 4$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 - 2m^2 \rightarrow \Delta \leq 0$$

$$f = f(\gamma - m^r) \times 1 \neq 0$$

$$F_{-1} + E_m^r \nearrow \rightarrow E_m^r - \lambda_1^r K$$

$$\vec{r}_m = \vec{r} \leq 0 \rightarrow m = 1$$

~~$m \sqrt{5} + 1$~~

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$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \quad +1 \\ +9 \quad -1 \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\beta(x) = \sqrt{-\lambda r} \longrightarrow$$

$$\leq -2\epsilon$$

$2^4 \leq 2^5$

$$+ \hat{r} - r$$

$$[\lambda] + [-\lambda] + 1$$

$2^x \geq (-r)$

x^r

OK - 1/11/1977