

الف) $g = \frac{x+r}{2x^2+2x^2-2x+r}$

→ صحیح نصاب منفر → $\frac{2x^2+2x^2-2x+r}{-2x^2+2x^2-2x+r} \mid \frac{x-1}{2x^2+2x^2-2x+r}$

→ $\frac{x+r}{(x-1)(x-\frac{1}{2})(x+r)} \rightarrow D_f = R - \left\{ -r, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}$

→ $x^2 + 2x - r = (x-1)(x+r) \rightarrow (x-\frac{1}{2})(x+r)$

ب) $g = \frac{x+r}{2x^2+2x^2+2x+r}$

→ صحیح نصاب زوج و فرد برابر → $\frac{2x^2+2x^2+2x+r}{-2x^2+2x^2+2x+r} \mid \frac{x+1}{2x^2+2x^2+2x+r}$

→ $\frac{x+r}{(x+1)(x+\frac{1}{2})(x+r)} \rightarrow D_f = R - \left\{ -r, -1, -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$

→ $x^2 + 2x + r = (x+1)(x+\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow (x+\frac{1}{2})(x+r)$

الف) $g = \frac{x+r}{x^2-2x^2+2x-1}$

→ صحیح نصاب منفر → $\frac{x^2-2x^2+2x-1}{-x^2+2x^2+2x-1} \mid \frac{x-1}{x^2-2x^2+2x-1}$

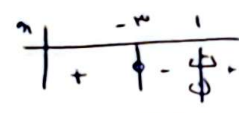
→ $\frac{x+r}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}$

$\Delta < 0$; همیشه منفر

$D_f = R - \{1\}$

ب) $g = \sqrt{\frac{x+r}{x^2-2x^2+2x-1}}$

→ $\frac{x+r}{x^2-2x^2+2x-1} \geq 0$
 → $(x-1)(x^2-x+1) \rightarrow x=1$



$D_f = (-\infty, -r] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$g = \frac{r}{x^2-\omega x-1-2x+\omega}$

→ $x^2-2x+1 = \omega(x-1) + r$
 $(x-1)^2 - \omega(x-1) + r$

$\begin{cases} |x-1|=1 \rightarrow x=0, 2 \\ |x-1|=r \rightarrow x=\omega, -r \end{cases}$

$D_f = R - \left\{ -r, 0, r, \omega \right\}$

الف) $g = \frac{x+r}{|2x+1|-|x+r|}$

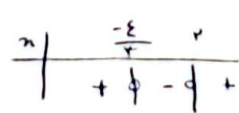
→ $|2x+1| \neq |x+r|$
 → $2x^2+2x+1 \neq x^2+2x+r$
 $x^2-2x-1 \neq 0$
 $x^2-2x-2 \neq 0$
 → $(x-2)(x+1)$

$x \neq r, x \neq -\frac{r}{2}$

$D_f = R - \left\{ r, -\frac{r}{2} \right\}$

ب) $g = \sqrt{|2x+1|-|x+r|}$

→ $|2x+1|-|x+r| \geq 0$
 $|2x+1| \geq |x+r|$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2+2x+1 \geq x^2+2x+r \\ x^2-2x-1 \geq 0 \\ x^2-2x-2 \geq 0 \\ (x-2)(x+1) \geq 0 \\ x = 2 \text{ or } x = -1 \end{cases}$



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

الف) $y = \log_r(1 - \log_r x)$ → $\begin{cases} x > 0 & (I) \\ 1 - \log_r x > 0 \rightarrow \log_r x < 1 \rightarrow x < r & (II) \end{cases}$ $I \cap II \rightarrow D_f = (0, r)$

5

ب) $y = \log_r(1 - \log_r \frac{x}{r})$ → $\begin{cases} x > 0 & (I) \\ 1 - \log_r \frac{x}{r} > 0 \rightarrow \log_r \frac{x}{r} < 1 \rightarrow x < r & (II) \end{cases}$ $I \cap II \rightarrow D_f = (\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$

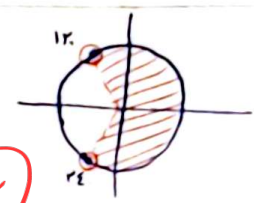
$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_a \log_a^{(x-1)}}$ → $\begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 & (I) \\ \log_a^{x-1} > 0 \rightarrow x-1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 2 & (II) \\ \log_a \log_a^{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_a^{x-1} \leq 1 \rightarrow x-1 \leq a & (III) \end{cases}$

شرط دامنه

$(I) \cap (II) \cap (III) \rightarrow D_f = (1, 2]$

الف) $y = \log(r \cos x)$ $r \cos x > 0 \rightarrow \cos x > \frac{1}{r}$

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



ب) $y = \sqrt{\log \frac{x+1}{x-1}}$ → $\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) & (I) \\ \log \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-1 - x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -1) & (II) \end{cases}$

$(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1)$

$f(x) = \sqrt{a + x + x^2 + bx}$; $D_f = (-\infty, +\infty) \rightarrow$ *ماتون نداشتید، پس باید ببینید تابع صاف است* → $a + x = 0 \rightarrow a = -x$

→ $f(x) = \sqrt{-2x + b} \rightarrow -2x + b \geq 0 \xrightarrow{x=r} -2(r) + b = 0 \rightarrow -4 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 4$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2}$; $D_f = R \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow$ *چون D_f = R است پس همیشه مثبت زیر رادیکال نامی است پس Δ ≤ 0*

$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow f - f(x - m^2) \leq 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{m^2 - 2}{1 + 1 - 1} \rightarrow m = [-1, 1] \rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 2$

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2}}{[x] + [-x] + 1}$ $f - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \leq f \rightarrow -\sqrt{f} \leq x \leq \sqrt{f}$ (I)

$[x] + [-x] + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow [x] + [-x] \neq -1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 ; x \in \mathbb{Z} & (II) \\ -1 ; x \notin \mathbb{Z} & (III) \end{cases}$

$(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow D_f = \{-\sqrt{2-1}, 0, 1, \sqrt{2}\}$ ω