

۱. الف. تکاملیف میباشون (نموده دستراند)

$$\frac{2x^2 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3}{x-1} \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 5x - 4 \Rightarrow \frac{x+4}{(2x^2+5x-4)(x-1)}$$

R. {ریشه ها} ← فخرج باید صفر باشد

① $x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$

② $2x^2+5x-4=0 \rightarrow x^2+5x-4=0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+4) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1 \\ x+4=0 \rightarrow x=-4 \end{cases}$

R. $\{+\frac{1}{4}, 1, -3\}$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 9x^2 + 10x + 3}{x+1} \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 7x + 3 \Rightarrow \frac{x+3}{(2x^2+7x+3)(x+1)}$$

۱ = ب

R. {ریشه ها} ← فخرج باید صفر باشد

① $x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1$

② $2x^2+7x+3=0 \rightarrow x^2+7x+3=0 \Rightarrow (x+4)(x+1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+4=0 \rightarrow x=-4 \\ x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1 \end{cases}$

R. $\{-1, -3, -\frac{1}{4}\}$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1}{x-1} \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{(x^2-x+1)(x-1)}$$

۲ = الف

① $x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$

② $x^2-x+1=0 \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow b^2-4ac = (-1)^2 - (4)(1)(1) = 1-4 = -3 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$ ریشه ندارد

R. $\{1\}$

۲. ب این قسمت درست مثل قسمت الف سوال بوده با این تفاوت که عبارت زیر رادیکال قرار دارد و برای صورت هم باید ریشه را تعریف کنیم

$\frac{x+3}{(x^2-x+1)(x-1)} \geq 0$

x	+	-	+
3	-	+	+
1	-	-	+
0	+	-	+

→ $(-\infty, -3] \cup (1, +\infty)$

① $x+3=0 \rightarrow x=-3$

② $x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$

$x^r - \omega |x-1| \cdot |x+\omega| \neq 0 \rightarrow x^r - \omega |x-1| \cdot |x+\omega| = 0$

Case $\rightarrow x^r - \omega |x+\omega| \cdot |x+\omega| = 0 \rightarrow x^r - \omega |x+\omega| = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-\omega) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 1 \\ x > \omega \end{cases}$

Case $\rightarrow x^r + \omega |x-\omega| \cdot |x+\omega| = 0 \rightarrow x^r + \omega |x-\omega| = 0 \rightarrow x(x+\omega) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x < -\omega \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$

if $\rightarrow x-1 > 0 \rightarrow D_f = R - \{1, \omega\}$

if $\rightarrow x-1 < 0 \rightarrow D_f = R - \{0, -1\}$

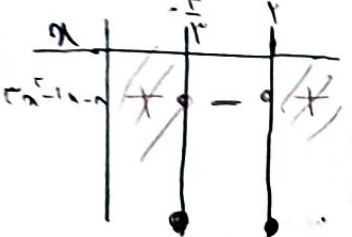
$|x+1| - |x+1| \neq 0 \rightarrow |x+1| - |x+1| = 0 \rightarrow |x+1| \leq |x+1|$ الف - ك

$(x+1)^r = (x+1)^r \rightarrow rx^r + rx + 1 = x^r + 4x + 9 \rightarrow rx^r - rx - 8 = 0$

$rx^r - rx - 8 = 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x+2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 = \frac{4}{r} \\ x=-2 = -\frac{2}{r} \end{cases}$

$D_f, R - \{1, -\frac{2}{r}\}$

$|x+1| - |x+1| \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+1)^r \geq (x+1)^r \rightarrow rx^r - rx - 8 \geq 0$ ب - ك
 $(-\infty, -\frac{2}{r}] \cup [1, +\infty) \text{ or } R - [-\frac{2}{r}, 1]$



$\log_r (1 - \log_r x) \rightarrow 1 - \log_r x > 0 \rightarrow \log_r x < 1 \rightarrow x < r \cap \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cap (0, r)$ الف - د

$\log_r (1 - \log_{1/r} x) \rightarrow 1 - \log_{1/r} x > 0 \rightarrow \log_{1/r} x < 1 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow D_f = (\frac{1}{r}, +\infty) \cap (0, \frac{1}{r})$ ب - د

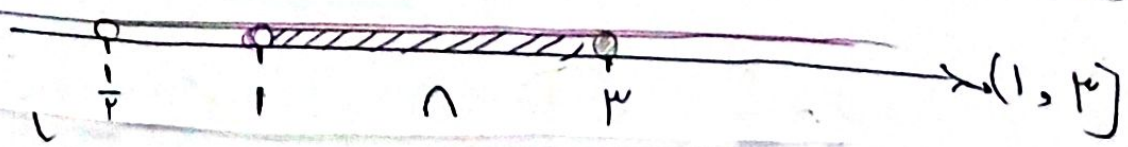
$\log \log_{\omega/a} (rx-1) \geq 0$

① $rx-1 > 0 \rightarrow rx > 1 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r}$

② $\log \omega > 0 \rightarrow rx-1 > 1 \rightarrow rx > 2 \rightarrow x > \frac{2}{r}$

③ $\log \log_{\omega/a} (rx-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\omega/a} (rx-1) \leq 1 \rightarrow rx-1 \leq \omega \rightarrow rx \leq \omega+1 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{\omega+1}{r}$

① ∩ ② ∩ ③



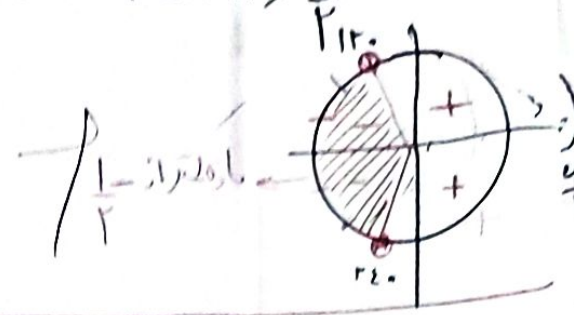
V - الف

$\log(r \cos x + 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow r \cos x + 1 > 0 \rightarrow r \cos x > -1 \rightarrow \cos x > -\frac{1}{r}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left[r k \pi + \frac{r\pi}{r}, r k \pi - \frac{r\pi}{r} \right]$

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

$r k \pi \leq x < r k \pi + \frac{r\pi}{r}$



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

$(1) \text{ (1) } (2) \rightarrow$

$(1) \log \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{base } e} \log \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x+1} \geq 0$

$(2) \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1$

$\frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x+1 > 0 \rightarrow x > -1$

$\frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x+1 < 0 \rightarrow x < -1$

$\rightarrow (-1, +\infty)$

$\sqrt{(a+rx)^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow (a+rx)^2 + ax + b \geq 0$

$D: x \leq r$

$-rx + b \geq 0 \rightarrow -rx \geq -b \rightarrow x \leq \frac{b}{r}$

$\rightarrow b \leq 4$

$-rx + 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow -rx \geq -4 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{4}{r}$

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow B^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow (r)^2 - (r)(1)(r-m^2) < 0$

$r - \Lambda + r m^2 < 0 \rightarrow r m^2 - r < 0 \rightarrow r m^2 - r < 0 \rightarrow r(m^2 - 1) < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 1 < 0$

$m^2 - 1 < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < 1 \rightarrow m \in (-1, 1)$

$r m^2 - r < 0 \rightarrow r m^2 < r \rightarrow m^2 < 1 \rightarrow m \in (-1, 1)$

$\rightarrow [-1, 1]$

$(1) r - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \leq r \rightarrow -\sqrt{r} \leq x \leq \sqrt{r}$

$(2) [x] + [-x] + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow [x] + [-x] \neq -1$

$[x] + [-x] \neq -1 \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z} \vee x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{Z}$

$(1) \cap (2) D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x^2 \leq r\}$