

سایه جبری  
مقطع - یا زده  
نکات: ساسن - شیب B

$$y = \frac{x+3}{2x^2+1x-1} \Rightarrow 2x^2+1x-1 \neq 0 \quad (1) \quad (18, 0)$$

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

$$D_f = R - \left\{ 1, -3, \frac{1}{2} \right\} \quad (5)$$

ب)  $y = \frac{x+3}{2x^2+9x+1}$   $\rightarrow \neq 0$   $D_f = R - \left\{ -1, -3, -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$

$$(x+1)(x+3)(2x+1)$$

$x = -1 \quad x = -3 \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$

ج)  $y = \frac{x+1}{x^2-2x+1} \rightarrow \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-1)$  (2)

$$x^2-x+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \quad D_f = R - \{1\}$$

از سی و یک

د)  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x+3}}{x^2-2x+1} \rightarrow \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1$  (5)

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-2x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{x+3}{x-1}$$

$(x-1)(x-1)$

$$\frac{-3}{1+1-1}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2 - 5|x-1| - 2x + 5} \neq 0$$

① if  $|x-1| = x-1 \rightarrow x > 1$

$$x^2 - 5(x-1) - 2x + 5 = x^2 - 7x + 10$$

$$(x-2)(x-5) = 0 \Rightarrow x=2, x=5$$

صفر /  
من ليق يخرج

②  $|x-1| = -(x-1) = -x+1 \rightarrow x < 1$

$$x^2 - 5(-x+1) - 2x + 5 = x^2 + 3x$$

$$x(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0, x=-3$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, 0, 2, 5\}$$

الف)  $x+3$

$$|2x+1| - |x+3| \neq 0 \rightarrow |2x+1| \neq |x+3|$$

$$(2x+1)^2 \neq (x+3)^2 \quad (2x+1) \neq (x+3)$$

$$(2x+1) - (x+3) \neq 0$$

$$(2x+1 - x - 3) \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-2) \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 2$$

$x \neq 2$

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

$$b) y = \sqrt{|2x+1| - |x+3|}$$

سایه‌بندی

$$|2x+1| - |x+3| \geq 0 \quad |2x+1| \geq |x+3|$$

$$(2x+1)^2 \geq (x+3)^2 \quad ((2x+1)^2 - (x+3)^2) \geq 0$$

$$((2x+1) - (x+3))((2x+1) + (x+3)) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq 1 \quad x \geq -\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{4}{3}}{1} \quad \frac{1}{-\frac{4}{3}} +$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$الف) y = \log_r (1 - \log_r x) \quad ① \quad 1 - \log_r x \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_r x \leq 1 \quad ⑤$$

$$② \quad x \geq 0 \Rightarrow ① \wedge ② \Rightarrow D_f = (0, 1]$$

$$ب) y = \log_r (1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x)$$

⑤

$$① \quad 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x < 1$$

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

$$② \quad x \geq 0 \rightarrow ① \wedge ② \Rightarrow D_f = (\frac{1}{r}, \infty)$$

$$\log_{\omega} \left( \log_{\omega}^{(r\pi-1)} \right) > 0$$

(4)

$$\textcircled{1} \log_{\omega}^{(r\pi-1)} \left( \log_{\omega}^{(r\pi-1)} \right) \rightarrow \log_{\omega}^{(r\pi-1)} < 1$$

(5)

$$r\pi-1 < \omega \quad r\pi-1 < \omega \quad r\pi < 1 \quad r\pi < 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \log_{\omega}^{(r\pi-1)} > 0 \quad \log_{\omega}^{(r\pi-1)} > \log_{\omega}^{(r\pi-1)}$$

$$r\pi-1 > 1 \Rightarrow r\pi > 2 \Rightarrow r\pi > 1 \Rightarrow 1 \cap 2 \cap 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{3} r\pi-1 > 0 \rightarrow r\pi > 1 \rightarrow r\pi > \frac{1}{r} \quad D_f \subseteq (1, \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \log(r \cos x + 1) \Rightarrow r \cos x + 1 > 0$$

(6)

$$r \cos x > -1$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} \log \frac{x-1}{x+1} \rightarrow \log \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow x < -1 \Rightarrow D_f \subseteq (-\infty, -1)$$

$$\textcircled{A} f(x) = \sqrt{(x+r)^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$(x+r)^2 + ax + b \geq 0 \quad x \leq \infty$$

$$\Delta \geq 0$$

18

$$x = \infty \Rightarrow (a+r)(\infty)^2 + a(\infty) + b \geq 0$$

$$4a + 1a + r^2a + b \geq 0$$

$$12a + 1a + b \geq 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} \leq x \leq \frac{-a}{r(a+r)} \rightarrow 4a + 1r \leq -a$$

$$5a \leq -1r$$

$$b = 12a + 1a + b \geq 0$$

$$a \leq -\frac{1r}{5}$$

$$12\left(-\frac{1r}{5}\right) + 1a + b \geq 0$$

$$-\frac{12r}{5} + 1a + b \geq 0 \rightarrow 1a \geq \frac{12r}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{12r}{5}$$

$$-\frac{12r}{5} + \frac{12r}{5} + b \geq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{1a}{5} + b \geq 0$$

$$b \geq \frac{1a}{5}$$

18) دایره تابع  $f(x)$  به صورت یک بازه مرئی باشد پس عبارت زیر را در نظر بگیرید باید به فرم

تابع درجه 1 باشد پس ضریب  $x^2$  صفر است  $a = -2$

$$x = \infty \rightarrow -4 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 4$$

باید به فرم  $f(x) = \sqrt{(x+r)^2 + ax + b}$  باشد

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2} - m^2 \quad (9)$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 \geq m^2$$

$$(x+1)^2 + 1 \geq m^2 \Rightarrow m^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{1 - (-1) \leq 2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon - x^2}}{[x] + [-x] + 1} \quad (10)$$

$$\varepsilon - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \leq \varepsilon$$

$$|x| \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \rightarrow -\sqrt{\varepsilon} \leq x \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \rightarrow [-\sqrt{\varepsilon}, \sqrt{\varepsilon}]$$

$$[x] + [-x] \leq 0 \rightarrow [x] + [-x] \leq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq 1$$

$$[x] + [-x] \leq -1$$

عدد صحیح باشد

$$-1 + 1 \leq 0$$

$$\varepsilon \leq [-\sqrt{\varepsilon}, \sqrt{\varepsilon}] \rightarrow -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$$

عدد صحیح در راسته وجود دارد