

نام و نام خانوادگی نام و نام خانوادگی پاسنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس تاریخ به نام خدا

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

$(x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1) : (x-1) = (2x^2 + 0x - 1)$

$(2x^2 + 0x - 1) : (x-1) = (2x + 2)$

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

$(2x^2 + 0x - 1) - (2x^2 - 2) = 0x + 1 = 1$

$(x-1)(2x+2) + 1 = (x-1)(2x+2) + 1$

$D_f = IR - \{-1, 1\}$

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

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$y = \frac{2}{x^2 - 0x - 1 - 2x + 0}$

$x^2 - 0x - 1 - 2x + 0 = (x-1)(x+1)$

$x^2 - 0x - 1 - 2x + 0 = (x-1)(x+1)$

$x^2 - 0x - 1 - 2x + 0 = (x-1)(x+1)$

$D_f = IR - \{0, -1, 1\}$

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

$(2x+1)(-x+3) = -2x^2 + 6x - x + 3 = -2x^2 + 5x + 3$

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

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

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

$D_f = IR - \{-\frac{1}{2}, 3\}$

الف) $y = \log_p \frac{1 - \log_p x}{x}$

$1 - \log_p x > 0 \Rightarrow \log_p x < 1 \Rightarrow x < p$

$x > 0$

$D_f = (0, p)$

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$1 - \log_p x > 0 \Rightarrow \log_p x < 1 \Rightarrow x < p$

$x > 0$

$D_f = (\frac{1}{p}, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_p(\log_{\omega}(2^x-1))} \rightarrow 2^x-1 > 0 \rightarrow 2^x > 1 \rightarrow x > 0 \quad (1) \quad (1, \infty)$$

$$\log_p(\log_{\omega}(2^x-1)) > 0 \rightarrow \log_{\omega}(2^x-1) > 1 \rightarrow 2^x-1 > \omega \rightarrow 2^x > \omega+1 \rightarrow x > 1$$

$$\log_p(\log_{\omega}(2^x-1)) < 0 \rightarrow \log_{\omega}(2^x-1) < 1 \rightarrow 2^x-1 < \omega \rightarrow 2^x < \omega+1 \rightarrow x < 1$$

$$D_f = (1) \cap (2) \cap (3) \Rightarrow (1, \infty)$$

$$f(x) = y = \log_2(\cos x + 1) \rightarrow \cos x + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \cos x > -1 \rightarrow \cos x \in (-1, 1] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < \cos x \leq 1$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - (2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{2})$$

$$f(x) = y = \log_2\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\log_2\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-1-x-1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow x < -1$$

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

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

مستوی در یک بازه است یعنی این عبارت در بازه اول است $x=2$

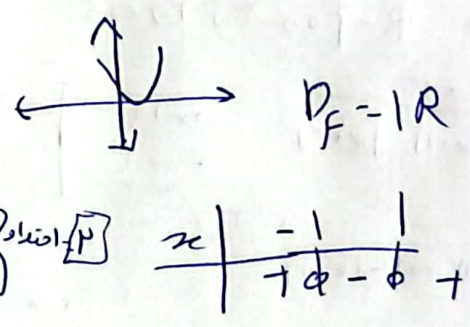
$$\begin{matrix} 2x+b \\ 1-x+\frac{b}{2} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow b=2$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} = |x+1|$$

$$f - f(1-x^2) \leq 0 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$f - 1 + 2x^2 \leq 0 \rightarrow x_{max} = 1, x_{min} = -1$$

$$f x^2 - f \leq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 \leq 0$$



$$f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2} \rightarrow 4-x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \leq 4 \rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2$$

به ازای اعداد صحیح: $\{x\} + \{-x\} = 0$ = مجموع زوج
 به ازای اعداد اعشاری: $\{x\} + \{-x\} = 1$ = مجموع فرد

$$D_f = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}, -2 < x < 2\}$$

$$|r_{n+1}|^r \neq |r_n|^r \rightarrow r_n - r_{n-1} \neq 0$$

(الـ كـ)

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

$$|r_{n+1}|^r - |r_n|^r > 0$$

(- كـ)

$$r_n - r_{n-1} > 0$$

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