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الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{2x^2 + 3x^2 - 11x + 3}$

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

$2x^2 + 3x^2 - 11x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$
 $\div 1$

$(x+4)(x-1) = 0$

$\downarrow$
 $\frac{-4}{1} = -4$ $\frac{1}{1} = 1$

$\frac{2x^2 + 3x^2 - 11x + 3}{2x^2 + 3x^2 - 11x + 3} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x-1}$

$\frac{2x^2 - 11x + 3}{2x^2 - 11x + 3}$
 $\frac{-11x + 3}{-11x + 3}$
 $\frac{-11x + 3}{-11x + 3}$

$x = 1$

$x + 3 = 0$

$x = -3$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

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

ب) $\frac{x+3}{2x^2 + 9x^2 + 11x + 3}$

$2x^2 + 9x^2 + 11x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$
 $\div 1$

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

$(x+4)(x+1)$

$\downarrow$
 $\frac{-4}{1} = -4$ $\frac{-1}{1} = -1$

$Df = IR - \{-4, -\frac{1}{2}, -1\}$

$\frac{2x^2 + 9x^2 + 11x + 3}{2x^2 + 9x^2 + 11x + 3} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x+1}$

$\frac{2x^2 + 11x + 3}{2x^2 + 11x + 3}$
 $\frac{11x + 3}{11x + 3}$
 $\frac{11x + 3}{11x + 3}$

ج) $\frac{x+3}{x^2 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1}$

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

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$= (-1)^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 = -1$

$Df = IR - \{1\}$

$\frac{x^2 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x-1}$

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

$x = 1$

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الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{|2x+1| - |x+3|}$

(ع)

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

$4x^2 + 4x + 1 \neq x^2 + 6x + 9$
 $3x^2 - 2x - 8 \neq 0$

$\div 3$

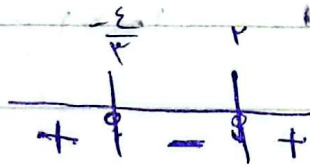
$x^2 - 2x - 8 \neq 0$

$(x-4)(x+2) \neq 0$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\frac{x}{4} = 4 \quad -\frac{x}{2} = 2$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 4, -\frac{2}{3} \right\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{|2x+1| - |x+3|}$

$\Rightarrow |2x+1| = |x+3| \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } x = -\frac{4}{3}$



$D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}] \cup [2, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \log_r(1 - \log_r x)$

ملاحظة

$1 - \log_r x > 0$

$1 > \log_r x$

$x < r$

$x > 0$

$D_f = (0, r)$

(د)

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

$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x > 0 \quad | \quad y = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x$$

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

$\cap$

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

المجال (4)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{r}} \log_{\frac{1}{r}} (x-1)}$$

$$x-1 > 0$$

$$x-1 > 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x > 2}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}} (x-1) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x-1 > 1 \Rightarrow x-1 > r \Rightarrow \boxed{x > r+1}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}} \log_{\frac{1}{r}} (x-1) > 0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}} (x-1) > r$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{r}} (x-1) \leq 1 \Rightarrow x-1 \leq r$$

$$x \leq r+1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x \leq r+1}$$

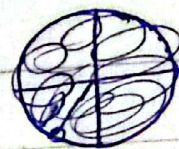
$$\cap \quad D_f = (1, r]$$

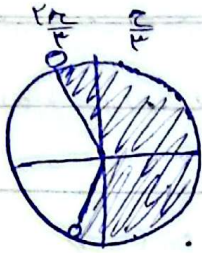
(5)

$$2) y = \log(r \cos x + 1)$$

$$r \cos x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow r \cos x > -1$$

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





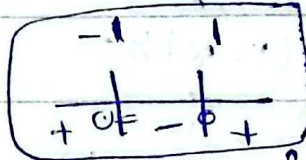
$$Df = \left(rkr - \frac{r^2}{r}, rkr + \frac{r^2}{r} \right)$$

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

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

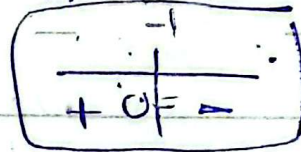
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$$\log \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1 \Rightarrow x-1 > x+1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} + \frac{-x+1}{x+1} = \frac{-2}{x+1}$$



$$x < -1 \text{ or } x > 1$$

$$x < -1 \text{ or } x > 1$$

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

سوال 555: $f(x) = \sqrt{(a+x)x^2 + ax + b}$ (1)

معرّف

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

معرّف

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

$$a+x=0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a = -x$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-x^3 + b}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{-x^3 + b}$$

$$-x^3 + b = 0$$

$$-x^3 + b = 0 \Rightarrow -x^3 + b = 0$$

$$-4 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 4$$

① ضمیمه صبیح در (مفید) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{[x] + [-x] + 1}$ قرار دارد

$[x] + [-x] + 1 \Rightarrow 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}$ (5)
 $\Downarrow 0 \quad x \notin \mathbb{Z}$ غلط

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

تعریف نشده
 $\frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} = -$

$D_f = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

«مفید»

④ $D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2}$

↓ یعنی در همه مقادیر دارد
 بیشترین مقدار m - کمترین مقدار m

$x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2 = 0$

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

$2 - m^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow 1 - m^2 = 0$

$m = -1$

$m = 1$

$1 - (-1) = \boxed{2}$

$(1+m)(1-m) = 0$