

① دامنه توابع زیر را بدست آورید

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3+x^2-8x+3}$

مخرج صفر $\rightarrow x^3+x^2-8x+3=0$

$\rightarrow \begin{array}{r} x^3+x^2-8x+3 \quad | \quad x-1 \\ \underline{-(x^3+x^2-1x-3)} \\ 9x+6 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 9x+6 \\ \underline{-(9x+9)} \\ -3 \end{array}$



$x=1$ ①
 $x^2+5x-3 \rightarrow (x^2+5x-3)(x-1)=0$
 $\downarrow$
 $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$

$\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ ②

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

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3+9x^2+10x+3}$

مخرج صفر $\rightarrow x^3+9x^2+10x+3=0$

$\begin{array}{r} x^3+9x^2+10x+3 \quad | \quad x+1 \\ \underline{-(x^3+9x^2+10x+3)} \\ 0 \end{array}$

$x^2+7x+3 \rightarrow (x+1)(x^2+7x+3)=0$

$\downarrow$
 $\frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49-12}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = -3 \\ x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$\hookrightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3-x^2+x-1}$

مخرج صفر $\rightarrow x^3-x^2+x-1=0$

ب) $\int \frac{x+3}{x^3-x^2+x-1}$

$\begin{array}{r} -3 \quad 1 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$



$\begin{array}{r} x^3-x^2+x-1 \quad | \quad x-1 \\ \underline{-(x^3-x^2+x-1)} \\ 0 \end{array}$ ②

$\frac{-2x^2+x-1}{x^2-x} \rightarrow (x^2-x+1)(x-1)$
 $\downarrow$
 $\Delta = 1-4 = -3 < 0$
 ریشه ندارد

$\hookrightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$



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

$$y = \frac{r}{x^r - \alpha |x-1| - rx + \alpha} \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{aligned} &x^r - \alpha x + \alpha - rx + \alpha \neq 0 \\ &x^r + \alpha x - \alpha - rx + \alpha \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x^r - rx + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-r)(x-\alpha) \rightarrow x_1 = r, x_2 = \alpha$$

$$x^r + rx \neq 0 \rightarrow x(x+r) \neq 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-r, 0, r, \alpha\}$$

(الف) ⑤

$$y = \frac{x+r}{|rx+1| - |x+r|} \neq 0 \rightarrow |rx+1| = |x+r| \xrightarrow{\text{كل طرف}} \begin{aligned} &\varepsilon x^r + \varepsilon x + 1 \\ &\neq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} rx^r - rx - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{r \pm 1}{r} < \frac{r}{-r} \leftarrow x^r + 4x + 9 \\ \hookrightarrow \Delta = \varepsilon - (\varepsilon \times r - 1) = 1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-\frac{r}{r}, r\right\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{|rx+1| - |x+r|} \rightarrow |rx+1| \geq |x+r| \xrightarrow{\text{كل طرف}} \begin{aligned} &\varepsilon x^r + \varepsilon x + 1 \geq x^r + 4x + 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow rx^r - rx - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r \pm 1}{r} < \frac{r}{-r} \\ \frac{-\varepsilon}{r} < \frac{r}{-r} \end{aligned} \rightarrow D_f = \left(-\infty, -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}\right] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_p \left((1 - \log_p^n) \right) \rightarrow 1 - \log_p^n > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_p^n < 1 \rightarrow x < r \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = (0, r)$$

$$\text{ب) } \log_p \left((1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^n) \right) \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^n > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^n < 1 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{r}{\alpha}} \log_{\frac{r}{\alpha}}^{(r_{n-1})}} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{r}{\alpha}} \log_{\frac{r}{\alpha}}^{(r_{n-1})} \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{r}{\alpha}}^{(r_{n-1})} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} r_{n-1} > 0 \\ \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r} \\ r_{n-1} > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \end{cases}$$

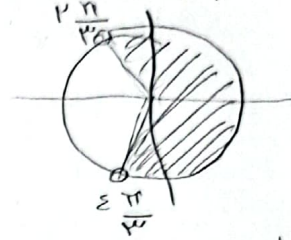
$$\log_{\frac{r}{\alpha}}^{(r_{n-1})} \leq 1 \rightarrow r_{n-1} \leq \alpha \rightarrow rx \leq \alpha \rightarrow x \leq r$$

$$\text{③, ④, ①} \rightarrow D_f = (1, r]$$

الف) $y = \log(r \cos \theta + 1) \rightarrow r \cos \theta + 1 > 0 \rightarrow r \cos \theta > -1$ (V)

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

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



ب) $\sqrt{\log \frac{n-1}{n+1}} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 1 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1-n-1}{n+1} > 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{-2}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{n+1} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1)$ (1)

$\frac{n-1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ (2)

(A)

$f(x) = \sqrt{(a+r)x^2 + ax + b}$
 $-rx + b \geq 0 \xrightarrow{a=r, y=0} b-4=0 \rightarrow b=4$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 4]$
 $a+r=0 \rightarrow a=-r$

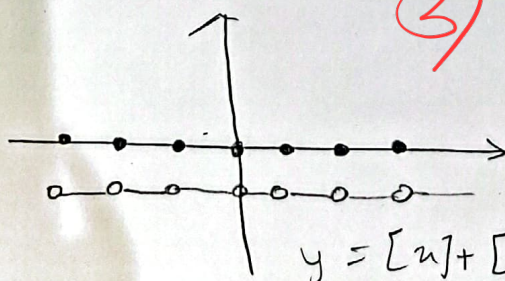


$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + rx + r - m^2}$
 $m_{\max} - m_{\min} = ?$

$x^2 + rx + r - m^2 > 0$

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow x - \Delta + x m^2 = 0 \rightarrow x m^2 \leq x \rightarrow m^2 \leq 1 \rightarrow m = \pm 1$
 $m_{\max} - m_{\min} = 1 - (-1) = 2$ (P)

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2}}{[x] + [-x] + 1} \rightarrow \{ -x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \leq 2 \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2} \}$ (1) (6)



$x \in \mathbb{Z}$ (P)

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

مجموعه