

الف) $y_2 = \frac{x+3}{x^2-2x-1}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 2\}$ $(x-1)(x^2-2x-1) \leftarrow 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3 \mid x-1$

$2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3 \rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 \\ \hline 5x^2 - 8x + 3 \end{array}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} 5x^2 - 10x + 5 \\ \hline 2x - 2 \end{array}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} 2x - 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 2\}$

الف) $y_2 = \frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2-1}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 \\ \hline x^3 - 2x^2 - 1 \end{array}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

الف) $y_2 = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2-1}}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} x+3 \\ \hline x^3-2x^2-1 \end{array}$ $D_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$x^2 - \delta \mid x-1 \mid - 2x + \delta \neq 0$

$\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} x^2 - \delta x + \delta - 2x + \delta \\ \hline x^2 + 3x \end{array}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 7x + 6 \\ \hline (x-2)(x-\delta) \end{array}$

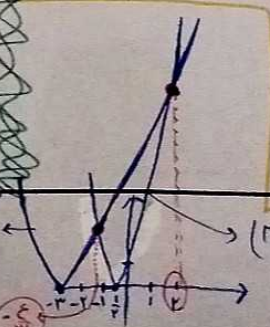
$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, 0, 2, \delta\}$

الف) $y_2 = \frac{x+3}{|2x+1| - |x+3|}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-\frac{4}{3}, 2\}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} 2x+1 - x-3 \\ \hline x-2 \end{array}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} 2x+1 - x-3 \\ \hline x-2 \end{array}$

الف) $y_2 = \sqrt{|2x+1| - |x+3|}$ $D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}] \cup [2, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} (2x+1)^2 \geq (x+3)^2 \\ \hline 4x^2 + 4x + 1 \geq x^2 + 6x + 9 \\ \hline 3x^2 - 2x - 8 \geq 0 \end{array}$

الف) $y_2 = \log_p(1 - \log_p x)$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} 1 - \log_p x > 0 \\ \hline 1 > \log_p x \end{array}$ $D_f = (0, 1)$

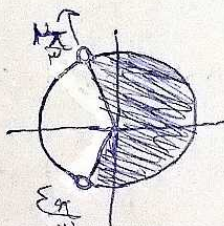
الف) $y_2 = \log_p(1 - \log_p \frac{x}{p})$ $D_f = (\frac{1}{p}, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{r} 1 - \log_p \frac{x}{p} > 0 \\ \hline 1 > \log_p \frac{x}{p} \end{array}$



اینجا را می بینیم:

همین درستی 2 و بعد از آن (3 و 4) ...

$f(x) = \sqrt{\log \frac{(x+1)}{x-1}}$ $\rightarrow x > 1$ $\rightarrow x > \frac{1}{x}$
 $x < 1 < x$
 $\log \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0$
 $\log \frac{x+1}{x-1} \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq 2$ $\rightarrow x \in (1, 2]$
 $\log \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 1 \rightarrow x > 2$
 $1 < x \leq 2$
 $D_f = (1, 2]$

$y = \log(x \cos x + 1)$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - [k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}]$
 $x \cos x + 1 > 0$
 $x \cos x > -1$
 $b \cos x > -\frac{1}{b}$

 $y = \log \frac{x+1}{x-1}$
 $\log \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 1$
 $\frac{x+1}{x-1} > 1 \rightarrow x > 1$
 $\log \frac{x+1}{x-1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-1} < 1$
 $\frac{x+1}{x-1} < 1 \rightarrow x < 1$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$f(x) = \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)(x^2 + b^2)}$
 $D_f = [-\infty, \infty]$
 $a^2 - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \in [-a, a]$
 $x^2 + b^2 \geq 0$
 $b^2 \geq 0$
 $D_f = [-a, a]$

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

$f(x) = \sqrt{\epsilon - x^2}$
 $\epsilon - x^2 \geq 0$
 $x^2 \leq \epsilon$
 $x \in [-\sqrt{\epsilon}, \sqrt{\epsilon}]$
 $D_f = [-\sqrt{\epsilon}, \sqrt{\epsilon}]$
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}$