

نام، نام خانوادگی: آریس علی
تولید: ۳
کلاس: نهم دبیرستان

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

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

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

$$x \neq 1, -1, \frac{1}{x}$$

$$D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1, \frac{1}{x}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{x^2+4x+1} \rightarrow \frac{\cancel{x^2}+4\cancel{x}+1 \cdot x+1}{\cancel{x^2}+4\cancel{x}} = \frac{x+1}{4x+1} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x+1}{x+\frac{1}{4}} \right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y_s \sqrt{\frac{n+r}{\lambda^r - r n^r + r n - 1}} \rightarrow \frac{n+r}{(n-1)(n^r - n + 1)} \gg \frac{-r}{1} + \frac{1}{\phi - \frac{1}{\phi} + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{r}{n^r - d|n-1| - rn + d} \rightarrow n^r - d|n-1| - rn + d \neq 0$$

$$\omega|n-1| \neq n^r - rn + d$$

$$|n-1| \neq \frac{n^r - rn + d}{\omega}$$

$$n-1 \neq \frac{n^r - rn + d}{\omega} \rightarrow n \neq \frac{n^r - rn + d}{\omega}$$

$$\omega n \neq n^r - rn + d$$

$$n^r - rn + d \neq 0 \rightarrow (n-r)(n-d) \neq 0$$

$$n \neq r, d$$

$$n-1 \neq \frac{-n^r + rn - d}{\omega} \rightarrow n \neq \frac{-n^r + rn - d}{\omega}$$

$$\omega n \neq -n^r + rn - d$$

$$n^r - rn + d \neq 0 \rightarrow n + rn \neq 0$$

$$D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{r, d, 0, -r\}$$

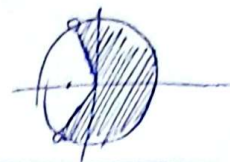
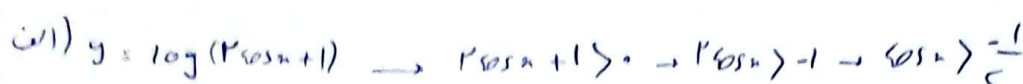
ا) $y = \frac{x+3}{|x+1| - |x+3|} \rightarrow |x+1| - |x+3| \neq 0$
 $|x+1| \neq |x+3|$ (ب) $x^2 + 1 + \varepsilon x \neq x^2 + 9 + 4x$
 $x^2 - 2x - 1 \neq 0$
 $x^2 - 2x - 2\varepsilon \neq 0 \rightarrow (x - \frac{2}{r})(x + \varepsilon) \neq 0$
 $(x-2)(x+\varepsilon) \neq 0$
 $x \neq 2, -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{|x+1| - |x+3|} \rightsquigarrow |x+1| - |x+3| \geq 0$
 $D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{2, -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}\}$

$|r_{n+1}| \geq |r_n|$ (نكون) $f_n^r + f_{n+1}$, $r^r + 4r + 9 \rightarrow r_n^r - r_{n+1}$, $\rightarrow (n-r)(r_n + \varepsilon) \geq 0$.
 $\frac{-\frac{r}{2}}{+\frac{r}{2} - \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{2}}$ $D_f: (-\infty, -\frac{r}{2}] \cup [r, +\infty)$
 (I) n .
 (II) $1 - \log r$. $\Rightarrow \log r < 1 \rightarrow n < r \rightarrow n < r = D_f$
 $(0, r) \rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow y = \log r^{(1 - \log \frac{1}{r})} \quad (I) \quad n \cdot$$

$$\sim (II) \quad 1 - \log \frac{1}{r} > 0 \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{r} < 1 \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{(\frac{1}{r}, +\infty) \subseteq D_f}$$

[illegible]



④ $D_p: \left(r_k \pi - \frac{r_k}{r}, r_k \pi + \frac{r_k}{r} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow y_s \sqrt{\log \frac{n-1}{n+1}} \xrightarrow{(1)} \log \frac{n-1}{n+1} \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} - 1 \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{n+1} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\log \frac{n-1}{n+1}}} - n: (-\infty, -1)$$

(f) $\frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0$. $\frac{-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x: (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{(a+r)n^r + an + b}$$

$$D_f: (-\infty, \mu]$$

حالت اول: $P(n) = an^2 + bn + c$

$$P(n) = an^r + bn + c$$

$$(a+r)n^r + an + b) \checkmark$$

عبارت اول را در ۲ ضرب میکنیم و یک خط است ← $\frac{b}{r} = 3$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \leq 3 \\ -2x + b \geq 0 \rightarrow 2n \leq b \rightarrow n \leq \frac{b}{2} \end{array} \right.$ $\boxed{b=6}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(n^r + rx + r - m^r) - (n^r + rx + r - m^r)},$$

نظری عبارت خطی از
بر بردارهای صفر
است

y y

$$\rightarrow \Delta \leq \cdot \rightarrow (r^r) - \varepsilon(r - m^r) \leq \cdot$$

⑤ $a > 0$. $\epsilon - \lambda \cdot \sqrt{m} \leq$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{m} \leq$$

۱. پتھر ← (۲) و (-۱) - ۱ : اعداد

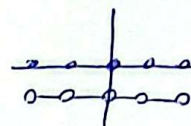
$$f^m \leq \varepsilon \rightarrow m^r \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{1-n^2}}{[n] + [-n] + 1}$$

$$\leadsto \textcircled{1} \quad \varepsilon - n^r \geq 0 \rightarrow n^r \leq \varepsilon \rightarrow -r \leq m \leq r$$

(f) $[x] + [-x] + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow [x] + [-x] \neq -1$

⑤ $n \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Z}$
 $\hookrightarrow n \in \mathbb{Z}$



$x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow$

$$u: \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{معد}}$$