

مقسوم

مقسوم علیه

17, 5

$x \in \mathbb{C}$

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

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \div \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x-1)^2} = (x-1)(x+1)(x-1)$$

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$D_3 = \mathbb{R} - \{1, \frac{1}{2}, -1\}$

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$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x-1)^2} = (x-1)(x+1)(x-1)$

$D_3 = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\}$

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

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$D_4 = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

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$$D_3 \subseteq \mathbb{R} - (-\infty, 1]$$

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حل المسألة

1. $\frac{-2}{+} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{+} \dots D = \mathbb{R} - (-2, 5)$ -2

2. $y = \log_r (1 - \log_r^n)$ $1 - \log_r^n > 0$ $n < \infty$ $D_f = (0, \infty)$ $(1, 5)$

3. $\log_c (1 - \log_c \frac{1}{c})$ $1 - \log_c \frac{1}{c} > 0$ $\rightarrow n > \frac{1}{c} + 1 = \frac{c}{c}$

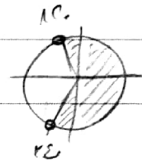
4. $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_a \log_a (rx-1)}$ $\log_a (rx-1) > 0$ $\rightarrow rx-1 > 1$ $1 < n$ $n \leq \infty$

$\log_a (rx-1) > 0 \rightarrow rx-1 > 1$ $1 < n$ $\log_a (rx-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_a (rx-1) \leq 1 \rightarrow (rx-1) \leq a$ $n \leq \infty$

$D_f = 1 < n \leq \infty \Rightarrow (1, \infty)$ $n \leq \infty$

5. $y = \log (r \cos x + 1)$ $r \cos x + 1 > 0$ $\cos x > -\frac{1}{r}$ -1

$D = \mathbb{R} - [r\pi + \frac{r\pi}{c}, r\pi + \frac{r\pi}{c}]$



6. $y = \sqrt{\log \frac{n-1}{n+1}}$ $\log \frac{n-1}{n+1} \geq 0$ $\rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} \geq 1$ $\rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} - 1 \geq 0$ $\rightarrow \frac{n-1-n-1}{n+1} = \frac{-2}{n+1} \geq 0$ $n < -1$ $D_f = \emptyset$ $D_f = (-\infty, -1)$ $(1, 5)$

7. $f(x) = \sqrt{(a-x)m^2 + a + b}$

$(-\infty, \infty)$ $x = \infty \rightarrow 4(a-x) + a + b \leq 0$ $4a - 4x + a + b \leq 0$ $5a + b \leq 4x$ $14a + b \leq 14$

حل المسألة

$$f(m) = \sqrt{m^2 + (m+1)^2 - m^2}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

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ΔL:

$$a = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1 - m^2}$$

$$1 - m^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4(1)(1 - m^2) = 4m^2 - 3$$

$$-1 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$4m^2 - 3 \geq 0$$

$$4m^2 - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1$$

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$$m \in [-1, 1]$$

$$m_{\max} - m_{\min} = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

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

$$1 - m^2 \geq 0$$

$$-1 \leq m \leq 1$$

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$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow [n] + [-n] = 0$$

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$$n \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow [n] + [-n] = -1$$

فقط

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - m^2}}{[m] + [-m] + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - m^2}}{-1}$$

$$D_n = [-1, 1] \rightarrow \text{مجموعة}$$

۱۸) دایره تابع $f(x)$ به صورت یک باره منبسطه پس عبارت زیر را دنبال باید به فرم
تابع درجه ۱ باشد پس ضریب x^2 صفر است $a = -2$
 $x = 3$ ریشه زیر را دنبال است $b = 4 \rightarrow -4 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 4$