

مجموعه ها

حاصل ضرب

$$n \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$1) \quad y = \frac{n \in \mathbb{C}}{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1} = \frac{n \in \mathbb{C}}{n - 1} \quad \text{مجموعه ها}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} \mid n-1 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n-1)(n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \\ & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \\ & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$2) \quad y = \frac{n \in \mathbb{C}}{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1} \quad \text{مجموعه ها} = \text{مجموعه ها}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} \mid n-1 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n-1)(n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \\ & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \\ & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1)(n-1)$$

$$D_3 = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}\right\}$$

$$2) \quad y = \frac{n \in \mathbb{C}}{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1} \quad \text{مجموعه ها} = \text{مجموعه ها}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} \mid n-1 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n-1)(n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \\ & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \\ & \frac{n^2 - n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 - n^2} = (n \in \mathbb{C})(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

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

نقطة

نقطة

$$-1/2 \sqrt{\frac{n+c}{n^2 - 2n^2 + (n-1) \rightarrow (n-1)(n^2 - n + 1)}} \quad \Delta < 1$$

$$D_2 = \mathbb{R} - (-c, 1]$$

$$y = \frac{c}{n^2 - a(n-1) - cn + a}$$

$$1 \leq n \rightarrow \frac{c}{n^2 - a(n-1) - cn + a} \leq \frac{c}{(n-1)(n-a)} \rightarrow \frac{c}{(n-1)(n-a)} \rightarrow \frac{c}{(n-1)(n-a)}$$

$$n^2 - a(n-1) - cn + a = n^2 - cn + a$$

$$D_1 = [1, +\infty) - \{a\}$$

$$n < 1 \rightarrow \frac{c}{n^2 - a(1-n) - cn + a} = \frac{c}{n(n-c)} \rightarrow D_2 = (-\infty, 1) - \{0, -c\}$$

$$n^2 + 2n - cn - a + a = n^2 + cn$$

$$D_+ = \mathbb{R} - \{ -c, 0, a \}$$

$$y = \frac{x+c}{|x+c|}$$

$$|x+c| = |x+c| \rightarrow |x+c| - |x+c| = 0 \rightarrow |x+c| = |x+c|$$

$$|x+c| = |x+c| \rightarrow (x+c)^2 = (x+c)^2$$

$$x^2 + 2cx + c^2 = x^2 + 2cx + c^2$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 2 = (x-4)(x+2)$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = (x-4)(x+2) = (x-4)(x+2) = 0$$

$$D_3 = \mathbb{R} - \{ 0, -\frac{1}{c} \}$$

$$y = \sqrt{|x+c| - |x+c|} \rightarrow |x+c| - |x+c| \geq 0$$

$$|x+c| \geq |x+c|$$

$$(x+c)^2 \geq (x+c)^2$$

$$x^2 + 2cx + c^2 \geq x^2 + 2cx + c^2 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+2) \geq 0$$

المسألة ١٠

١) $-\frac{2}{\pi} < \frac{r}{\pi} < \frac{2}{\pi}$ $D = \mathbb{R} - (-\frac{2}{\pi}, \frac{2}{\pi})$ - ٤

٢) $y = \log_r (1 - \log_r^n)$ $1 - \log_r^n > 0$ $n < \infty$ - ٥

٣) $\log_c (1 - \log_{\frac{1}{c}} x)$ $1 - \log_{\frac{1}{c}}^n > 0 \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{c} + 1 = \frac{c}{c-1}$

$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{c}} \log_a (rx-1)}$ $rx-1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} < x$ - ٦

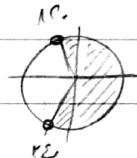
$\log_a (rx-1) > 0 \rightarrow rx-1 > 1$ $1 < x$

$\log_{\frac{1}{c}} \log_a (rx-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_a (rx-1) \geq 1 \rightarrow (rx-1) \leq a$ $x \leq \frac{a+1}{r}$

$D_f = \frac{a+1}{r} < x \leq \frac{a+1}{r} \Rightarrow (1, \frac{a+1}{r}]$ $x \leq \frac{a+1}{r}$

٤) $y = \log (r \cos x + 1)$ $r \cos x + 1 > 0$ - ٧

$D = \mathbb{R} - [\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r}]$ $\cos x > -\frac{1}{r}$



٥) $y = \sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x+1}}$ $\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$ $\frac{-1}{-1} < \frac{x-1}{x+1} < 1$

$\log \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1-x-1}{x+1} = \frac{-x-2}{x+1} \geq 0$

$x < -1$ $D_f = \emptyset$

$f(x) = \sqrt{(a-x)^2 + ax + b}$ - ٨

$(-\infty, \infty)$ $x = \infty \rightarrow 4(a-x)^2 + ax + b \geq 0$ $4a - 1 + 4a + b = 0$ $8a + b = 1$

حل المسألة

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

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

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ΔC:

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

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

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

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

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

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

∩

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

فقط

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

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