

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{2x^3+3x^2-11x+3}$

$\downarrow$
 $\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{-11} \rightarrow \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $2x^2+5x-3=0 \xrightarrow{(x+3)}$
 $x^2+5x-4=0 \quad (x+4)(x-1)=0$
 $x = \frac{-4}{2} = -2, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{2x^3+9x^2+10x+3}$

$\textcircled{-1} \rightarrow \textcircled{-10} \rightarrow \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $2x^2+7x+3=0 \quad \Delta = b^2-4ac = 49-24=25$
 $x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = \frac{-7 \pm 5}{2} \rightarrow x = -1, x = -\frac{1}{2}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}$

$x^3-2x^2+2x-1 \mid x-1$
 $-x^3+x^2 \quad \quad \quad x^2-x+1$
 $-x^2+x-1 \quad \quad \quad +x^2-x$
 $x-1 \quad \quad \quad -x+1$
 0

$(x-1)(x^2-x+1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 1$
 $\textcircled{1}$

$\Delta = b^2-4ac = 1-4 = -3$ $\xrightarrow{\Delta < 0}$ عبارت همواره مثبت است

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

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ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}} \xrightarrow{y=0} \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)} \neq 0$

$\frac{-3}{2} \quad 1$
 $+ \mid - \frac{1}{2} +$

$D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$2x^3+3x^2-11x+3 \mid x-1$
 $-2x^3+2x^2 \quad \quad \quad 5x^2-11x+3$
 $5x^2-11x+3 \quad \quad \quad -5x^2+5x$
 $-6x+3$
 $-6x+3 \quad \quad \quad +6x-3$
 0

$2x^3+3x^2-11x+3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -3, \frac{1}{2}\}$

$2x^3+9x^2+10x+3 \mid x+1$
 $-2x^3-2x^2 \quad \quad \quad 7x^2+10x+3$
 $7x^2+10x+3 \quad \quad \quad -7x^2-7x$
 $3x+3$
 $-3x-3$
 0

$2x^3+9x^2+10x+3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, -3, -\frac{1}{2}\}$

$$y = \frac{r}{x^r - \omega|x-1| - rx + \omega} \leadsto x^r - \omega|x-1| - rx + \omega \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x > 1 &\rightarrow x^r - \omega x + \omega - rx + \omega \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^r - rx + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-r)(x-\omega) \neq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x \neq r, x \neq \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x < 1 &\rightarrow x^r + \omega x - \omega - rx + \omega \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^r + rx \neq 0 \Rightarrow x(x+r) \neq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x \neq 0, x \neq -r \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{الف) } y = \frac{x+r}{|rx+1| - |x+r|} \leadsto |rx+1| - |x+r| \neq 0$$

$$|rx+1| \neq |x+r| \rightarrow rx+1 \neq x+r \quad x \neq r$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{-r}{r}, r \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow rx+1 \neq -x-r \Rightarrow rx \neq -r-x \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \sqrt{|rx+1| - |x+r|} \leadsto |rx+1| - |x+r| \geq 0 \Rightarrow |rx+1| \geq |x+r|$$

$$\text{البيان} \rightarrow rx^2 + rx + 1 \geq x^2 + rx + r \Rightarrow rx^2 - x - r \geq 0$$

$$rx^2 - x - r = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{روست}} x^2 - rx - r = 0 \Rightarrow (x-r)(x+r) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{-r}{r} \quad r \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \quad D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{r}{r}] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_r(1 - \log_{\omega}^x) \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\omega}^x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\omega}^x < 1 \Rightarrow x < \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (0, \omega)$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \log_r(1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^x) \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^x < 1 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r}$$

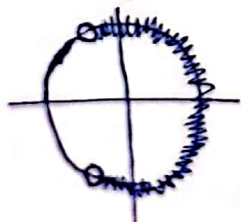
$$\Rightarrow D_f = (\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\omega} \log_{\omega}^{(rx-1)}} \leadsto \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \log_{\omega}^{(rx-1)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\omega}^{rx-1} \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$rx-1 \leq \omega \Rightarrow rx \leq \omega+1 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{\omega+1}{r} \quad \text{①} \quad \log_{\omega}^{(rx-1)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow rx-1 \geq 1 \Rightarrow rx \geq 2$$

$$rx-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow rx \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{②} \quad \text{①} \cap \text{②} \Rightarrow D_f = (\frac{1}{r}, \frac{\omega+1}{r}]$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log(r \cos x + 1) \leadsto r \cos x + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow r \cos x \geq -1 \Rightarrow \cos x \geq \frac{-1}{r}$$



$$D_f = (2k\pi - \frac{r\pi}{r}, 2k\pi + \frac{r\pi}{r})$$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x+1}}$ $\leadsto \log\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) y_0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} y_1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} - 1 y_0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x-1-x-1}{x+1} y_1 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x+1} y_1$ $\frac{-1}{+\infty -} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \textcircled{1}$
 $\frac{x-1}{x+1} y_0$ $\frac{-1}{+\infty -} \frac{1}{-\infty +}$ $\leadsto (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \textcircled{2}$ $\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1)$

۱- عبارت زیر رادیکال درجه اول است $D_f = (-\infty, 3] \Rightarrow$
 لکه ضرب x^2 صفر است $a = -2 \Leftarrow a+2=0 \Leftarrow$
 $\Rightarrow -2x + b y_0 \leadsto$ این عبارت به ازای $x=3$ صفر است $b-4=0 \Rightarrow b=4]$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2} \leadsto x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2 y_0$
 از اجزای $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ است یعنی این رابطه همیشه برقرار است $\Delta = 0$ و $a > 0$ است و عبارت همیشه منفی است $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4 + 4m^2 = 4m^2 \Rightarrow 4m^2 = 4 \Rightarrow m^2 = 1 \Rightarrow m = \pm 1$
 اختلاف بیشترین و کمترین مقدار $m = 2$

۱- $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon - x^2}}{[x] + [-x] + 1} \leadsto \varepsilon - x^2 y_0 \Rightarrow x^2 \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow -\sqrt{\varepsilon} \leq x \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \textcircled{1}$
 $[x] + [-x] + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow [x] + [-x] \neq -1$
 $\Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z} \textcircled{2}$ $\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow D_f = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
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