

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 11x + 3} \rightarrow$ جمع ضرایب $\rightarrow 2(x-1)(x+3)(x-\frac{1}{2}) \neq 0$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 3} \rightarrow$ جمع ضرایب توانهای زوج در فرد برابر $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1} \rightarrow$ جمع ضرایب $\rightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x^2 - x + 1) \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1}} \rightarrow \frac{x+3}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x+3}{(x-1)(x^2 - x + 1)} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, \frac{3}{2}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - \omega|x-1| - 2x + \omega} \Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} x^2 - 7x + 10 & ; x > 1 \rightarrow (x-2)(x-5) \neq 0 \\ x^2 - 2x + \omega & ; x = 1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \\ x^2 + 3x & ; x < 1 \rightarrow x(x+3) \neq 0 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, 0, 2, 5\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{|2x+1| - |x+3|} \Rightarrow |2x+1| - |x+3| \neq 0 \rightarrow |2x+1| \neq |x+3| \xrightarrow{\text{تقریب}} x^2 + 4x + 1 \neq x^2 + 6x + 9$
 $3x^2 - 2x - 8 \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 4 + 96 = 100} x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{100}}{6} = 2, x_2 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{100}}{6} = -\frac{4}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2, -\frac{4}{3}\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{|2x+1| - |x+3|} \rightarrow |2x+1| - |x+3| \geq 0 \rightarrow |2x+1| \geq |x+3| \rightarrow 3x^2 - 2x - 8 \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow 3(x-2)(x+\frac{4}{3}) \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}] \cup [2, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \log_p^{(1 - \log_p x)}$ $\rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_p x > 0 \rightarrow \log_p x < 1 \rightarrow x < p = 3$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = (0, 3)$

ب) $y = \log_p^{(1 - \log_p \frac{x}{p})}$ $\Rightarrow x > 0$
 $1 - \log_p \frac{x}{p} > 0 \rightarrow \log_p \frac{x}{p} < 1 \rightarrow x < p = 3$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = (\frac{1}{p}, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\omega} \log_{\omega} (x-1)} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x-1 > 0 &\rightarrow x > 1 \\ \log_{\omega} (x-1) > 0 &\rightarrow x-1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 2 \\ \log_{\omega} \log_{\omega} (x-1) > 0 &\rightarrow \log_{\omega} (x-1) > 1 \rightarrow x-1 > \omega \rightarrow x > \omega+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (1, \omega]$$

الف) $y = \log(x \cos x + 1) \rightarrow x \cos x + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \cos x > -\frac{1}{x}$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \left(\frac{1}{\omega}, \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} \right)$$

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

$$\log \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-1-(x+1)}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow x+1 < 0 \rightarrow x < -1$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{(a+x)x^2 + bx + c}$ چون x باره $[-\infty, \infty]$ تعریف شده است پس $a+c=0 \Rightarrow a=-c$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + bx} \Rightarrow -x^2 + bx \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(-x+b) \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x+b=0 \rightarrow \boxed{b=9}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 9}$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + |x+1-m|^2} \rightarrow x^2 + |x+1-m|^2 \geq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \Delta < 0$

$a=1, b=1, c=1-m^2 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow 1 - 4(1-m^2) < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < 1 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2} = -1 \rightarrow 1 - 1 + (1-m^2) \geq 0 \rightarrow 1-m^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{1-(-1)=2}$

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{f-x^2}}{[x]+[-x]+1} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} f-x^2 &\geq 0 \rightarrow -x^2 \geq -f \rightarrow x^2 \leq f \rightarrow |x| \leq \sqrt{f} \\ [x]+[-x]+1 &\neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0 & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \{x | x \in \mathbb{Z}, |x| \leq \sqrt{f}\}$$