

$$\frac{x+2}{2x^2+3x^2-1x+2} = \frac{-2}{2x^2+3x^2-1x+2}$$

$$(2x^2+3x^2-1x+2)(x-1)$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{49}}{4}$$

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

$$\frac{x+2}{2x^2+3x^2+1x+2} = \frac{-2}{2x^2+3x^2+1x+2}$$

$$(1x^2+3x+2)(x+1)$$

$$x = -2, x = -0.5$$

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

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

$$(x^2-x+1)(x-1) \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x^2-2x^2+2x-1}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^2-2x^2+2x-1} \geq 0$$

$$(x^2-x+1)(x-1) \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2-5x+5-2x+5} = \frac{2}{x^2-7x+10}$$

$$x \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{(x-1)(x-5)}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2+5x-5-2x+5} = \frac{2}{x^2+3x}$$

$$x < 1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{x(x+3)}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2-5x+10} = \frac{2}{(x-1)(x-5)}$$

$$D_{f_a} = [1, +\infty) - \{2, 5\}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2+5x-5} = \frac{2}{x(x+3)}$$

$$D_{f_b} = (-\infty, 1) - \{-2, 0\}$$

$$D_f = D_{f_a} \cup D_{f_b} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{0, 2, 5, -2\}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{|2x+1| - |x+2|} \Rightarrow |2x+1| \neq |x+2|$$

$$2x^2+4x+1 \neq x^2+4x+9$$

$$x^2-2x-8 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x+2) \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 4, x \neq -2$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{4, -\frac{4}{3}\right\}$$

$$\sqrt{|2x+1| - |x+2|} \Rightarrow |2x+1| \geq |x+2|$$

$$4x^2+4x+1 \geq x^2+4x+9 \Rightarrow 3x^2-2x-8 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x+\frac{4}{3}) \geq 0$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

$$y = \log_r^x \cdot \sigma_r^x) \quad x > 0$$

$$1 - \log_r^x > 0$$

$$\log_r^x < 1 \Rightarrow x < r$$

$$D_f = (0, r) \checkmark$$

$$y = \log_r^x (1 - \log_r^x) \quad x > 0$$

$$1 - \log_r^x > 0$$

$$\log_r^x < 1 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\sqrt{\log_{0.15}^{\log_{0.15}^{(2x-1)}}} \Rightarrow \log_{0.15}^{\log_{0.15}^{(2x-1)}} > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2x-1 > 0 \\ 2x > 1 \\ x > \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \log_{0.15}^{(2x-1)} > 0$$

$$\log_{0.15}^{(2x-1)} < 1$$

$$2x-1 < 0.15$$

$$2x < 1.15$$

$$x < 0.575$$

$$D_f = [1, 2] \checkmark$$

$$2(\cos x + 1) > 0$$

$$2(\cos x) > -1$$

$$\cos x > -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

الف) باید تبدیل به گاریتمش کنیم.



$$D_f = (2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$D = (2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$\sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x+1}} \Rightarrow \log \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & 1 & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-2}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -1 & \\ \hline + & - \end{array}$$

$$D_{f_a} = (-\infty, -1) \cup [1, +\infty) \quad D_{f_b} = (-\infty, -1)$$

$$D_{\text{کل}} = D_{f_a} \cap D_{f_b} \Rightarrow D_{f_{\text{کل}}} = (-\infty, -1) \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(a+1)x^2 + ax + b}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{-2x + b} \Rightarrow -2x + b \geq 0$$

$$-2(r) + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -4 \\ \downarrow \\ 4 \end{array}$$

دقت:

به ازای ۲ برابر ضوابط.

$$a+2=0$$

$$a = -2 \checkmark$$

مخارجات یک ریشه در دو پس درجه یک هست

$$(1, 75)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2} \quad \text{دامنه ۱۲ است پس } \Delta \text{ کوچکتر صفر است} \rightarrow$$

(۲)

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow 4 - 4(2 - x^2)(1) \leq 0$$

$$4 - 4 + 4m^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4m^2 \leq 4 \rightarrow m^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{[x] + [-x] + 1} =$$

$$4 - x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 \leq 4$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq 2$$

(۲)

$$D_f \text{ کل} = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} \quad \checkmark$$

۵ عدد کلاً

$$[x] \neq -([x] - 1)$$

دامنه کلی برابر صح است.