

10 الف) $y = \sqrt{x - x^2} \Rightarrow x - x^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow x - x^2 \geq x^2 \Rightarrow x - x^2 \geq x^2$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \leq 0$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = [1, 2]$

ب) $\left(\frac{x_n + \Delta}{x_n + \epsilon}\right)! \Rightarrow \frac{x_n + \Delta}{x_n + \epsilon} \in W \Rightarrow x_n + \Delta \in x_n W + \epsilon W$
 $\Rightarrow x_n - x_n W \in \epsilon W - \Delta \Rightarrow x_n(1 - W) \in \epsilon W - \Delta \Rightarrow x_n \in \frac{\epsilon W - \Delta}{1 - W}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \left\{x \mid x = \frac{\epsilon k - \Delta}{1 - W}, k \in W\right\}$

12, 5

تکلیف 3 اسیرب زان زاده

7 $\frac{x+2}{x^2+x-1x+2} \Rightarrow x^2+x-1x+2 \neq 0, x+2+2-1=0$
 $\Rightarrow (x-1)(x+2)(x-1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1}$

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

(2)

ب) $\frac{x+2}{x^2+9x+10x+2} \Rightarrow (x+10) = (9+2) \Rightarrow x+1$
 $\Rightarrow (x+1)(x+2)(x+1)$

$\Rightarrow \text{بسیار} \left[\begin{matrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -\frac{1}{x-1} \end{matrix} \right] \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-1, -2, -\frac{1}{x-1}\right\}$ ✓

② $\frac{x+r}{x^r - rx^r + r - 1} \Rightarrow x^r - rx^r + r - 1 \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\div x-1} (x-1)(x^r+1)$
 $1-1+r-r=0$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Domain} \rightarrow \text{①} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$ ✓

(2)

ب) $\frac{x+r}{x^r - rx^r + r - 1} \Rightarrow$ ① $x^r - rx^r + r - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Domain} = \text{①}$
 ② $\frac{x+r}{x^r - rx^r + r - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{Domain} = \text{②}$
 $\frac{-r}{+\phi} - \frac{1}{-\phi} + \Rightarrow D_f = \text{②}$
 $(-\infty, -r] \cup (1, +\infty)$ ✓

③ $y = \frac{r}{x^r - \Delta|x-1| - rx + \Delta} \Rightarrow x^r - \Delta|x-1| - rx + \Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow$
 $x^r - rx + \Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4\Delta}}{2}$ r, Δ
 $x^r - \Delta(-x) - rx + \Delta = x^r + rx + \Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 9 - r^2 = -11 \Rightarrow \text{Domain} \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \left\{ \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4\Delta}}{2} \right\} \quad D = \mathbb{R} - \{0, r, \Delta, -r\}$

0

④ $\frac{x+r}{|x+1| - |x+r|} \Rightarrow |x+1| - |x+r| \neq 0 = (x+1)^2 - (x+r)^2$
 $\rightarrow x > -1 \Rightarrow (x+1) - (x+r) = -r \neq 0 \checkmark$
 $-r < x < -1 \Rightarrow -(x+1) - (x+r) = -2x - r = -r(x+r) \Rightarrow x \neq -r$
 $x < -r \Rightarrow -(x+1) - (-(x+r)) = -x-1+x+r = r-1 \neq 0 \checkmark$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-r\}$

0

$|x+1| \neq |x+r| \rightarrow$ به سوال ۲ بعد از اینم و اینجا به اصل سوال

④ ب) $y = \sqrt{|x+1| - |x+3|} \Rightarrow |x+1| - |x+3| \geq 0$

اذا مقل بالاي $|x+1| \geq |x+3|$ (توان ٢)

$\Rightarrow x \geq -1 \Rightarrow (x+1) - (x+3) = -2 \Rightarrow < 0 \times$

$-3 \leq x < -1 \Rightarrow -(x+1) - (x+3) = -2x-4 = -2(x+2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -2$

$x < -3 \Rightarrow -(x+1) - (-x-3) = 2 \Rightarrow > 0 \checkmark$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup [-2, -1]$

⑤ $y = \log_r (1 - \log_{\frac{r}{2}} x)$ ① شرط $\rightarrow x > 0$

(١, ٥)

② شرط $\rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{r}{2}} x > 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{r}{2}} x < 1 \Rightarrow x < r$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (0, r)$

① ② $\checkmark$

$y = \log_r (1 - \log_{\frac{r}{2}} x)$

① شرط $\rightarrow x > 0$

② شرط $\rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{r}{2}} x > 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{r}{2}} x < 1 \Rightarrow x < \frac{1}{r}$

① ② $\Rightarrow D_f = (0, \frac{1}{r})$

(١, ٥)

⑥ $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\log \frac{1}{5}} (x-1)}$

① شرط $\rightarrow \log_{\log \frac{1}{5}} (x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x-1 \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$

② شرط $\rightarrow (x-1) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r}$

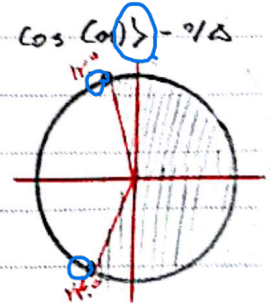
① ② ③ $\Rightarrow D_f = (\frac{1}{r}, \infty)$

③ شرط $\rightarrow \log_{\log \frac{1}{5}} (x-1) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{5}} (x-1) \leq 1 \Rightarrow x-1 \leq 5 \Rightarrow x \leq 6$

⑦ $y = \log (x \cos x + 1)$

$\Rightarrow x \cos x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x \cos x > -1 \Rightarrow \cos(x) > -\frac{1}{x}$

$\Rightarrow D_f = [2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}]$



(١, ٥)

⑦ ب) $\sqrt{\log\left(\frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)}$ → ① $\frac{n-1}{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow (n > 1) \cup (n < -1)$
 ⇒ $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$ ✓ ② $\log\left(\frac{n-1}{n+1}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 1$

⑧ $f(n) = \sqrt{(n+2)n^2 + an + b} \Rightarrow (-\infty, \infty) \Rightarrow (n+2)n^2 + an + b \geq 0$
 ⇒ $n \leq 2$ پاسخ نه! 0

⑨ $f(n) = \sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2 - m^2} \Rightarrow n^2 + 2n + 2 - m^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (n+1)^2 - m^2 \geq 0$

$1 - m^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow m^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow |m| \geq 1 \Rightarrow$ (2) $m \geq 1$ بیشترین مقدار
 $m \leq -1$ کمترین مقدار
 ⇒ $1 - (-1)^2 \geq 0$ ✓

⑩ $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{[x] + [-x] + 1}$ (1) $4-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow x \leq 2$
(2) $[x] + [-x] + 1 \neq 0$
 $x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow [x] + [-x] = -x + x = 0 \checkmark$ (2)

$x \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow [x] + [-x] = -1 \Rightarrow x \in \{ \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow [-2, 2] \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}$
 ⇒ $-2, -1, 0, 1, 2$ ✓