

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{2x^3+2x^2-11x+3}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مجموع ضرایب}}$ $\frac{2x^3+2x^2-11x+3}{2x^3+2x^2-11x+3} \Big| \frac{x-1}{2x^2+0x-2}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{جمله‌های برابر صفر}}$ $\frac{x^2+0x-1}{2x^2+0x-2}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{روشن ac}}$ $\frac{x^2+0x-1}{2x^2+0x-2} \Rightarrow (x+1)(x-1) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -1, x = 1$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x+2)(x-\frac{1}{2})}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\frac{-3}{+0} + \frac{1}{0} + \frac{1}{-0} + \frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{2x^3+9x^2+10x+3}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مجموع ضرایب}}$ $\frac{2x^3+9x^2+10x+3}{2x^3+9x^2+10x+3} \Big| \frac{x+1}{2x^2+7x+7}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{جمله‌های برابر صفر}}$ $\frac{2x^2+7x+7}{2x^2+7x+7} \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+1) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = -1, x = -1$

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

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مجموع ضرایب}}$ $\frac{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1} \Big| \frac{x-1}{x^2-x+1}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{جمله‌های برابر صفر}}$ $\frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2-x+1} \Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2-x+1) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 1, x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

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

$y = \frac{2}{2^x-5|x-1|-2x+5} \Rightarrow 2^x-5|x-1|-2x+5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 1: 2^x-5x+5-2x+5 = 2^x-7x+10 \\ x < 1: 2^x+5x-5-2x+5 = 2^x+3x \end{cases}$

$x \geq 1 \Rightarrow 2^x-7x+10 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-5)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5, x = 2$ $\Rightarrow$ کمره‌های کمتر از 1

$x < 1 \Rightarrow 2^x+3x = 0 \Rightarrow x(2^x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = -3$ $\Rightarrow$ کمره‌های بیشتر از 1

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2, 5, 0, -3\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{|2x+1|-|x+3|}$ $\Rightarrow |2x+1|-|x+3| = 0 \Rightarrow |2x+1| = |x+3| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+1 = x+3 \\ 2x+1 = -(x+3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$

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

الف) $y = \log_2(1-\log_2 x)$ $\Rightarrow 1-\log_2 x > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > \log_2 x \Rightarrow 2 > x \Rightarrow x < 2$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (0, 2)$

ب) $y = \log_2(1-\log_2 \frac{1}{x})$ $\Rightarrow 1-\log_2 \frac{1}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > \log_2 \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} < 2 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{y_0/\omega} \log_{\omega} (yx-1)}$$

$$|n-1\rangle_0 \Rightarrow |n\rangle_1 \Rightarrow |n\rangle_{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \quad (I)$$

$$| \log^{(\nu_{n-1})} \rangle_0 \Rightarrow \nu_{n-1} | \Rightarrow \nu_n | \Rightarrow n | \text{ (II)}$$

$$\frac{I \cap II \cap III}{\longrightarrow} D_f = (1, 3]$$

$$\log_{\omega} \log_{\omega}^{(r_{n-1})} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\omega}^{(r_{n-1})} \leq 1 \Rightarrow r_{n-1} \leq \omega \Rightarrow r_n \leq \gamma \Rightarrow n \leq \gamma \text{ (III)}$$

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

$\Rightarrow D_f = \left(\sqrt{k} \pi + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{r}, \sqrt{k} \pi + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{r} \right)$

$$c) y = \sqrt{\log \frac{z-1}{z+1}} \Rightarrow \frac{z-1}{z+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{-1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \quad (II) \quad \underline{I \cap II} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1)$$

$$\log \frac{z-1}{z+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{z-1}{z+1} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{z-1}{z+1} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{z-1-z-1}{z+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{z+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{1+\frac{1}{z}} \quad (II)$$

$y = \sqrt{(a+2)x^2 + ax + b}$
 $\xrightarrow{Df = (-\infty, 3]}$
 یک ریشه ۳ دارد و در دو طرف
 تغییر علامت داده پس
 $a+2=0$ است $\Rightarrow a+2=0 \Rightarrow a=-2$

$$y = \sqrt{-2x + b} \implies -2x + b \geq 0 \implies -2x + b = 0 \xrightarrow[\text{است}]{\text{بازای } x=3} -2(3) + b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -9 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 9$$

$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2}$ $\Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon - \varepsilon(1)(2 - m^2) \leq 0$
 چون دامنه به ازای x جواب دارد و سهی $\Delta \geq 0$ باشد
 دارد پس $\Delta = 0$ یا $\Delta < 0$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - (1 - m^r) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 1 + m^r \leq 0 \Rightarrow m^r - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow$$

	-1	1
$P \leq 0$	+	-
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow m = [-1, 1] \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Min}(m) = -1 \\ \text{Max}(m) = 1 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{اختلاف}} 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$y = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon - x^2}}{[x] + [-x] + 1} \Rightarrow [x] + [-x] + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{[x] + [-x]}_{\substack{\text{از اعداد صحیح} \\ \text{درست است}}} \neq -1 \Rightarrow \text{درست است} \quad \textcircled{\mathbb{Z}} \quad (I)$

$\sqrt{\epsilon - x^2} \Rightarrow \epsilon - x^2 \gg 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon \gg x^2 \Rightarrow x \gg x_c \Rightarrow x_c = \sqrt{\epsilon}$

$$\Rightarrow I \cap II = D_f = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

250 MC (A)