

1- جمع ضرایب متغیر است پس بر $x-1$ بخش پذیر است (الف)

$$4x^3 - 20x^2 + 31x - 15 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4x^3 - 20x^2 + 31x - 15 & x-1 \\ \hline -4x^3 + 4x^2 & \\ \hline -14x^2 + 31x - 15 & \\ +14x^2 - 14x & \\ \hline 15x - 15 & \\ -15x + 15 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 4x^3 - 20x^2 + 31x - 15 \rightarrow (2x-5)(2x-3)(x-1) \\ x \neq 2, 5, 1, 3 \end{array}$$

$$4x^3 - 20x^2 + 31x - 15 = (2x-3)(2x-5)(x-1)$$

$$x \neq 2, 5, 1, 3$$

$$D_f = R - \{2, 5, 1, 3\}$$

ب) $3 - 8 = -1 - 4$

جمع ضرایب متغیرهای زوج با جمع ضرایب متغیرهای فرد برابر است پس بر

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3x^3 - x^2 - 8x - 4 & x+1 \\ \hline -3x^3 + 3x^2 & \\ \hline -4x^2 - 8x - 4 & \\ +4x^2 + 4x & \\ \hline -4x - 4 & \\ +4x + 4 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3x^3 - x^2 - 8x - 4 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 12 \rightarrow (x-4)(x+3) \\ x+1 \text{ بخش پذیر است} \\ \text{روش روسی برای تجزیه} \end{array} \quad \left[\frac{4}{3} = 2 \right]$$

$$D_f = R - \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}, 2, -1 \right\} \rightarrow \text{نامنه}$$

الف) $3 - 2x \geq 0 \rightarrow 2x \leq 3 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{3}{2}$ ①

$$x - \sqrt{3-2x} \neq 0 \rightarrow (-\sqrt{3-2x})^2 \neq (-x)^2 \rightarrow |3-2x| \neq x^2 \rightarrow 3-2x \neq x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) \neq 0 \quad D_f = (-\infty, \frac{3}{2}] - \{1\}$$

ب) $3x - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow 3x \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{2}{3}$ ①

$$x - \sqrt{3x-2} \neq 0 \rightarrow (-\sqrt{3x-2})^2 \neq (-x)^2 \rightarrow |3x-2| \neq x^2 \rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 \neq 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) \neq 0$$

$$D_f = [\frac{2}{3}, +\infty) - \{1, 2\}$$

الف) $2\cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow 2\cos x \neq 1 \rightarrow \cos x \neq \frac{1}{2}$



$$D_f = R - \{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{3}\}$$

ب) $2\sin x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow 2\sin x \neq -1 \rightarrow \sin x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$



$$D_f = R - \{2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{6}\}$$

ج) $\cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1$ و $\sin x \neq 0$



$$D_f = R - \{k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\}$$

د) $4\sin^2 x - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \neq \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \sin x \neq \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



$$D_f = R - \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{3}\}$$

الف) $(x-2)(x-3) > 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \quad - \quad + \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ 2 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$$

ب) $(x-1)(x-5) < 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \quad - \quad + \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ 1 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (1, 5)$$

ج) $(x+1)(x+5) \geq 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} - \quad + \quad - \quad + \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ -5 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$D_f = [-1, \infty) \cup (-\infty, -5]$$

د) $(x-1)(x-4) \leq 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \quad - \quad + \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ 1 \quad 4 \end{array}$$

$$D_f = [1, 4]$$

الف) $\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-\omega)} < 0$ $D_f = (2, \omega) \cup (-\infty, 1)$

ب) $\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-\omega)} \geq 0$ $D_f = [\omega, \infty) \cup (-\infty, -1]$

الف) $\sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}}$ $D_f = [3, \infty)$

ب) $\frac{0}{x+1-1} = 0$ است معادله برای علامت نداریم اما مخرج $(x+1)(x-1) \neq 0$ $x \neq \{1, -1\}$

الف) $x^2 - 3x > 0$ $x(x-3) > 0$ $D_f = (3, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 0)$

ب) $\begin{cases} 14 - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow (4-x)(4+x) > 0 \\ |x| - 2 > 0 \rightarrow |x| > 2 \rightarrow x > 2 \vee x < -2 \\ |x| - 2 \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq \{3, -3\} \end{cases}$ $D_f = (-4, -2) \cup (2, 4) - \{3, -3\}$

ج) $\begin{cases} \frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{(x-3)} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{-3-x+4} > 0 \\ 10 - x > 0 \rightarrow 10 > x \\ 10 - x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 9 \end{cases}$ $D_f = (4, 10) - \{9\}$

د) ① $x \neq 1, x > 0$ ② $\sqrt{34 - x^2} > 0 \rightarrow 34 - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow 34 > x^2 \rightarrow -4 < x < 4$

③ $34 - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow -4 \leq x \leq 4$ ④ $x^2 - 11x + 28 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x-7) \geq 0$ $D_f = (-\infty, 4) \cup (7, \infty)$

روش آبرنگی:

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

$D_f = (1, \infty) \cup (-\infty, -1)$

روش سیج: $\frac{x^2-x}{x^2+x} = \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x+1)}$

$D_f = (1, \infty) \cup (-\infty, -1)$

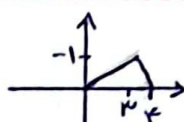
$D_f = (3, \infty) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (-\infty, -2)$

روش سیج مقیاس علامت می کنیم

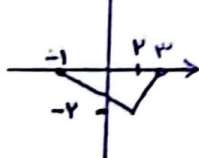
الف)



ب)



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د)

