

(1)

$$\frac{4x^3 - 20x^2 + 21x - 15}{-4x^3 + 4x^2} \mid x-1$$

انف) جمع ضربت منفرج = (سرس یس) بر $x-1$ بخش پذیر است.

$$\frac{-15x^2 + 21x - 15}{+15x^2 - 15x} \rightarrow \frac{x+4}{(2x-3)(2x-5)(x-1)} \rightarrow P = R - \left\{1, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}\right\}$$

$$\frac{15x - 15}{-15x + 15} = 0$$

(ب) جمع ضربت یکن حای زوج و فرد برابر است یس بر $x+1$ بخش پذیر است.

$$\frac{3x^3 - x^2 - 12x - 4}{-3x^3 - 3x^2} \mid x+1$$

$$3x^3 - x^2 - 12x - 4 = (x-6)(x+2) \rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ (1)}, \frac{6}{3} = 2 \text{ (2)}$$

$$\frac{-4x^2 - 12x - 4}{+3x^2 + 3x} \rightarrow P = R - \left\{-1, -\frac{2}{3}, 2\right\}$$

$$\frac{-4x - 4}{+3x + 3} = 0$$

(2)

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

انف) $x - \sqrt{3-2x} \neq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3-2x} \neq x \rightarrow x^2 = 3-2x$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{-3}$$

$$P = \left[\frac{3}{2}, -\infty\right) - \{1\}$$

(ب)

$$2x - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{2}{2}$$

$$x - \sqrt{2x-2} \neq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2x-2} \neq x \rightarrow 2x-2 = x^2$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (1)}, 2 \text{ (2)}$$

$$P = \left[\frac{2}{2}, +\infty\right) - \{1, 2\}$$

$$y \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{Unit Circle} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ yk\pi + \frac{\pi}{y}, yk\pi - \frac{\pi}{y} \right\} \quad (\text{الف}) \quad (3)$$

$$y \sin x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq -\frac{1}{y} \quad \text{Unit Circle} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ yk\pi + \frac{y\pi}{2}, yk\pi + \frac{11\pi}{2} \right\} \quad (\text{ب})$$

$$\cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1 \quad \text{Unit Circle} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} \quad (\text{ج})$$

$$y \sin^2 x - y \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \neq \frac{y}{y} \quad \text{Unit Circle} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ yk\pi + \frac{\pi}{y}, yk\pi + \frac{y\pi}{y} \right\} \quad (\text{د})$$

$$(x-2)(x-3) > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ 2 \quad 3 \end{array} \quad (3, +\infty) \cup (2, -\infty) \quad (\text{الف}) \quad (4)$$

$$(x-1)(x-5) < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ 1 \quad 5 \end{array} \quad (1, 5) \quad (\text{ب})$$

$$(x+1)(x+5) \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ -5 \quad -1 \end{array} \quad [-5, -\infty) \cup [-1, +\infty) \quad (\text{ج})$$

$$(x-1)(x-5) \leq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ 1 \quad 5 \end{array} \quad [1, 5] \quad (\text{د})$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x-5} < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} - \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 5 \end{array} \quad (1, -\infty) \cup (2, 5) \quad (\text{الف}) \quad (5)$$

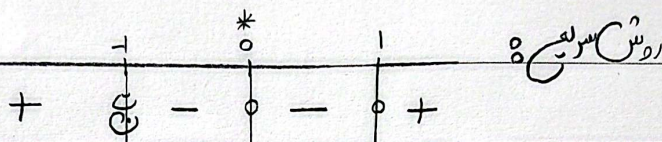
$$\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-5)} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ -1 \quad 1 \quad 5 \end{array} \quad [-1, -\infty) \cup (5, +\infty) \quad (\text{ب})$$

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

روش کپانهانی :

(۸)

	-1	0	1	
x	-	-	0	+
$x-1$	-	-	-	0
$x+1$	-	0	+	+
$P(x)$	+	0	-	0



در $x - f(x) = 0$ $x = 3, -1$

مخرج $f(x) = 0$ $x = -2, 2$

$$D_f = (-2, -\frac{1}{3}] \cup (2, 3]$$

