

تابع ✓
(تقریباً ریاضی)

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$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{|x| - [x]}} \rightarrow |x| - [x] \neq 0 \quad D_f \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

الف

این عبارت صحیح باشد
و اگر صحیح است چقدر می توانست

⑥

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9 \rightarrow D_f = \{x \mid 0 \leq x \leq 81\}$$

ب

$\sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x}$
 $9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow 9 \geq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow 81 \geq x$
 جواب را می توان نوشت

⑦

$$\sqrt{\log_x^{x-1}} \rightarrow x(x-1) > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

الف

$\log_x^{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x(x-1) \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{2}{x} \quad \frac{2}{x} > 0$

$1 > \frac{2}{x} > \frac{1}{x} \cap \rightarrow \boxed{x \geq \frac{2}{x} - \{1\}} \quad D_f$

⑧

$$\log \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} > 0 \quad \frac{1}{4 + t - t^2} > 0$$

ب

$\sqrt{|x|} = t$
 $4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x| \neq 0$
 $4 + t - t^2 > 0 \rightarrow -(t^2 - t - 4) = -(t-3)(t+2)$
 $\begin{matrix} - & + & - \\ - & 3 & -2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow D_f = (-9, 9)$
 $\sqrt{|x|} = 3 \rightarrow |x| = 9 \rightarrow x = \pm 9$
 $\sqrt{|x|} = -2 \rightarrow |x| = 4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$

⑨

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y}{x + b}} + a \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + y + ax + ab}{x + b} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(x + a) + y + ab}{x + b} > 0$$

ب

$b = -x$ چون x و y در این عبارت به هم مرتبط نیستند

$$\sqrt{f(n) - x + 1} \rightarrow f(n) - x + 1 \geq 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\quad}} \rightarrow \frac{[n] + r}{r(n+1-x+1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\quad}} \rightarrow f(n+r-x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow r(x+\varepsilon) \geq 0 \rightarrow rx \geq -\varepsilon$$

$$[n] \leq \varepsilon \rightarrow n < a \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\quad}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \cap \rightarrow -\frac{\varepsilon}{r} \leq n < a \quad n > -\frac{\varepsilon}{r} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\quad}}$$

$$y = \frac{r\varepsilon n^r + r^2 n^r + 1/n + r}{(r n^r + \varepsilon n + 1)^r} = \frac{(r n^r + \varepsilon n + 1)^r}{(r n^r + \varepsilon n + 1)^r} \cdot \frac{r\varepsilon n^r + r^2 n^r + 1/n + r}{r\varepsilon n^r - r\varepsilon n^r - r n} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon n^r + \varepsilon n + 1}{r n + r}$$

$$\rightarrow (r n^r + \varepsilon n + 1)^r \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow (r n + 1)^r \neq 0 \quad R - \left\{ -\frac{1}{r} \right\} \leftarrow O_f$$

$$r n + 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow r n \leq -1 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \log(rn - a)} \rightarrow 1 - \log(rn - a) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log(rn - a) \leq 1 \rightarrow rn - a \leq 1 \quad \text{②}$$

$$rn - a > 0 \rightarrow rn > a \rightarrow n > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{r} < n \leq \frac{1+a}{r}$$

$$b = \frac{a}{r} \quad \frac{1+a}{r} = c$$

$$c - b = \frac{1+a}{r} - \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \leq \Delta$$