

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{(x+3)(2x-1)(x-1)}$

$\hookrightarrow -3 \quad \hookrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \hookrightarrow 1$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -3, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}$$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{(x+3)(x+1)(2x+1)}$

$\hookrightarrow -3 \quad \hookrightarrow -1 \quad \hookrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -3, -1, -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}$

$\hookrightarrow 1$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

چون $\Delta < 0$ است پس این معادله حقیقی ندارد

ب) $\frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)} \geq 0$

$\frac{x}{P} \mid \frac{-3}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+}$

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

از صورت سوال متوجه می‌شویم برای برقرار بودن رابطه ضریب x^2 باید منفی شود و این ۳ ریشه است پس رابطه به ازای ۳ منفی شود

$\Rightarrow |a = -2| \rightarrow \sqrt{-2x+b} \xrightarrow{x=3} -4+b=0$

$\Rightarrow |b = 4|$

الف) $\frac{x+3}{(2x+1)^2 - (x+3)^2} \rightarrow 4x^2+1+4x-x^2-9-4x \neq 0 \quad (x-2)(3x+4) \neq 0$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{4}{3}, 2 \right\}$$

ب) $(2x+1)^2 - (x+3)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow 3x^2-2x-8 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(3x+4) \geq 0$

$\frac{x}{P} \mid \frac{-4}{+} \frac{2}{-}$

$$D_f = \left(-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}\right] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

الف) $\log_x x \rightarrow x > 0 \quad \textcircled{I}$

$1 - \log_x x > 0 \rightarrow \log_x x < 1 \rightarrow x < 2 \quad \textcircled{II}$

$$\textcircled{I} \cap \textcircled{II} \rightarrow D_f = (0, 2)$$

ب) $\log_{\frac{x}{2}} x \rightarrow x > 0 \quad \textcircled{I}$

$1 - \log_{\frac{x}{2}} x > 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{x}{2}} x < 1 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2} \quad \textcircled{II}$

$$\textcircled{I} \cap \textcircled{II} \rightarrow D_f = \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

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① $\sqrt{x-1} > 0 \rightarrow x-1 > 1 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{p}$

② $\log_{\omega}(\sqrt{x-1}) > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} > 1 \rightarrow x-1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 1$

③ $\log_{\frac{1}{p}} \log_{\omega}(\sqrt{x-1}) > 0 \rightarrow \log_{\omega}(\sqrt{x-1}) < 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} < \omega \rightarrow x-1 < \omega^2 \rightarrow x < \omega^2 + 1$

$D_f = (1, \omega^2 + 1]$

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الف) $\sqrt{\cos x + 1} > 0 \rightarrow \cos x > -1 \rightarrow \cos x > -\frac{1}{p} \rightarrow D_f = \left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{p}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{p}\right)$

ب) $\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1 \rightarrow x-1 > x+1 \rightarrow x < -1$

$\log \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1 \rightarrow x-1 > x+1 \rightarrow x < -1$

$\frac{-p}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

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

1

$\frac{p}{x^p + \sqrt{x}}$ | $\frac{p}{x^p - \sqrt{x+6}}$

$x^p + \sqrt{x} \neq 0 \rightarrow x(x + \sqrt{x}) \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \{0, -\sqrt{x}\}$

$x^p - \sqrt{x+6} \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-6) \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \{1, 6\}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-\sqrt{x}, 0, 1, 6\}$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow 1 - 4(1)(1-m^2) < 0 \rightarrow 1 - 4 + 4m^2 < 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 < 3 \rightarrow m^2 < \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < m < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$1 - (-1) = 2$

(9)

$\sqrt{1-x^2} \rightarrow 1-x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 < 1 \rightarrow -1 < x < 1$

$[x] + [-x] + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow [x] + [-x] \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\{ -1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \}$

(10)

محل