

الف) $\frac{x+3}{2x^3+3x^2-11x+3} = \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(2x^2+8x-3)} = \frac{x+3}{(x-1)^2(x+3)(x-\frac{1}{2})}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$

ب) $\frac{x+3}{2x^3+9x^2+10x+3} = \frac{x+3}{(x+1)(2x^2+7x+3)} = \frac{x+3}{2(x+1)(x+\frac{1}{2})(x+3)}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\}$

الف) $\frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1} = \frac{x+3}{(x^2-x+1)(x-1)}$ $\frac{x^2-x+1 > 0}{\text{دایره بنابر}} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

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

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{|2x+1|-|x+3|} \xrightarrow{\text{مخرج} \neq 0} |2x+1| \neq |x+3| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+1 \neq x+3 \\ 2x+1 \neq -x-3 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 2 \\ 3x \neq -4 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2, -\frac{4}{3}\}$

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

$x^2-8|x-1|-2x+8 \neq 0$
 $\frac{x^2+3x}{x^2-7x+10} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x-5)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{2, 5\} \\ x(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{0, -3\} \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, 0, 2, 5\}$

الف) $1 - \log_3^n > 0 \Rightarrow \log_3^n < 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{n < 3}$
 $\boxed{x > 0}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{پایه} > 1} D_f = (0, 3)$

ب) $1 - \log_{\frac{1}{3}}^n > 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{3}}^n < 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{n < \frac{1}{3}}$
 $\boxed{x > 0}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{پایه} < 1} D_f = (0, \frac{1}{3})$

سوال ۳ و ۴ خارج از شماره ۳

۲

۳

۵

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{8}} \log_{\frac{1}{8}} (2x-1)} \quad 2x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow 2x > 1 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{8}} \log_{\frac{1}{8}} (2x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{8}} (2x-1) \geq 1 \Rightarrow 2x-1 \geq \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow 2x \geq \frac{9}{8} \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{8}} (2x-1) > 0 \Rightarrow 2x-1 > 1 \Rightarrow x > 1 \xrightarrow{\text{استرا}} x \geq 2 \Rightarrow D_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_{10} (2 \cos x + 1) \Rightarrow 2 \cos x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \cos x > -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$D_f = \left(2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$



$$\text{ب) } y = \sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x+1}} \Rightarrow \log \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-1-x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x+1} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x+1} - 9 \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1-9x+9}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-9x+8}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2)$$

$$(a+2)x^2 + ax + b \geq 0$$

چون از صدم تا ۳ را فقط به عنوان جواب داریم و اعداد آن (m) +∞ را نداریم.
پس معادله دارای یک ریشه است و معادله باید درصورتیکه باره:

$$\boxed{a = -2} \Rightarrow -2x + b \geq 0 \xrightarrow{(x=3)} -2(3) + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 6$$

$$\rightarrow \text{معادله: } -2x + 4$$

حالت بنویس:

$$\cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+} \quad \cancel{+}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ \Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - 4(2 - m^2) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4 \leq 4(2 - m^2) \Rightarrow 1 \leq 2 - m^2 \Rightarrow m^2 \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1 \Rightarrow m \in [-1, 1] \Rightarrow \Delta_{\min}^{\max} = (+1) - (-1) = 2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{[a]+[-a]+1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2-x)(2+x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{b} \leq \frac{x}{b} \leq \frac{2}{b} \quad \text{I} \\ [x]+[-x] \neq -1 \Rightarrow [a]+[-a] \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{II} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{I} \cap \text{II} = [-2, 2] \cap \{x \mid x = k, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \Rightarrow D_f = \{\pm 2, \pm 1, 0\}$$

در عدد صحیح در بازه است