

الف) $\frac{x+3}{2x^2+3x^2-11x+3} = \frac{(x+3)}{(x-1)(2x^2+5x-3)}$ $\Rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$

ب) $\frac{x+3}{2x^2+9x^2+11x+3} = \frac{(x+3)}{(x+1)(2x^2+7x+3)}$ $\Rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, -1, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$

جمع فاکتور مشترک $\rightarrow x^2+5x-6 = (x+6)(x-1)$
 $\Rightarrow x = -\frac{6}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2}$
 جمع فاکتور مشترک $\rightarrow x^2+7x+6 = (x+6)(x+1)$
 $\Rightarrow x = -\frac{6}{2}, x = -1$

الف) $\frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1} = \frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}$ $\Rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

ب) $\sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}} = \frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}$ $\Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$x^2 - 5|x-1| - 2x + 6 \neq 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2+5x-6-2x+6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2+3x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(x+3) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -3 \text{ یا } x \geq 0 \\ x^2-5x+6-2x+6 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x^2-7x+12 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x-4) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 3 \leq x \leq 4 \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \{0, 2, 3, 4\}$

الف) $|2x+1| - |x+3| \neq 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2x-1+x+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 2 \\ -2x-1-x-3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -3x-4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -\frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right.$ $\Rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{4}{3}, 2 \right\}$

ب) $\sqrt{|2x+1| - |x+3|} \geq 0$ $\Rightarrow |2x+1| - |x+3| \geq 0 \Rightarrow |2x+1| \geq |x+3|$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+1 \geq x+3 \Rightarrow x \geq 2 \\ 2x+1 \leq -x-3 \Rightarrow 3x \leq -4 \Rightarrow x \leq -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}] \cup [2, +\infty)$

الف) $g = \log_2(1 - \log_3 x)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ 1 - \log_3 x > 0 \Rightarrow \log_3 x < 1 \Rightarrow x < 3 \end{array} \right.$

$Df = (0, 3)$

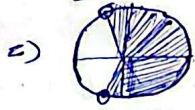
ب) $g = \log_2(1 - \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x > 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x < 1 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow Df = (\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \log_2 (2x-1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2} \\ \log_2 (2x-1) > 0 \Rightarrow 2x-1 > 1 \Rightarrow 2x > 2 \Rightarrow x > 1 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \log_2 (2x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_2 (2x-1) \leq 1 \Rightarrow (2x-1) \leq 2 \\ \Rightarrow 2x \leq 3 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (1, \frac{3}{2}]$$

الف) $\log(2\cos x + 1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos x > -1 \Rightarrow \cos x > -\frac{1}{2}$



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

ب) $\sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x+1}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{+}{+} = \frac{-}{+} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$\log \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-1-x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{+}{+} = \frac{-}{+} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1)$

چون درجه 2 هست آنرا فریب ندهیم
باشه باید در دوباره تعریف شود
و اگر صفر باشد باید به ریشه آخر فریب
سازد و چون کمکی لازم نیست پس فریب صفر نیست.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(a+x)^2 + ax + b} \Rightarrow (a+x)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -x$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b = 6}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + (x-m)^2} \xrightarrow{D_f = R} \Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 4(1-m^2) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (m^2 - 1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{+}{+} = \frac{-}{+} \Rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \max x - \min x = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\frac{[x] + [-x] + 1}{[x] + [-x] + 1} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{-} \frac{+}{+} = \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

چون به علاوه اشاره می کند برای اعداد
غیر صحیح جواب صفر می شود و در ادامه
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \{x | -2 \leq x \leq 2, x \in \mathbb{Z}\} \Rightarrow D_f = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$