

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{2x^3 + 13x^2 - 11x + 3}$ $\Rightarrow$ مجموع ضرایب صفر است
 پس عبارت $x-1$ بخش پذیر است

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^3 + 13x^2 - 11x + 3 \quad | \quad x-1 \\ \underline{2x^3 \quad \pm 2x^2} \\ 11x^2 - 11x + 3 \\ \underline{11x^2 \quad \pm 11x} \\ 11x - 11x + 3 \\ \underline{11x \quad \pm 11} \\ 3 - 11 \\ \hline -8 \end{array}$$

$$2x^3 + 13x^2 - 11x + 3 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 15x - 3 \xrightarrow{x^2} \frac{1}{2} (2x^2 + 15x - 3) = \frac{(2x+6)(x-1)}{2} = (x+3)(x-1)$$

مضامین

$$y = \frac{(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+3)(x-1)} \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -3 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \hline p(x) & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (1, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{2x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 3}$ $\Rightarrow$ مجموع ضرایب توان های زوج با مجموع ضرایب توان های فرد برابر عبارت $x+1$ بخش پذیر است

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 3 \quad | \quad x+1 \\ \underline{2x^3 \quad \pm 2x^2} \\ 7x^2 + 10x + 3 \\ \underline{7x^2 \quad \pm 7x} \\ 3x + 3 \\ \underline{3x \quad \pm 3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$2x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 3 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 7x + 3 \xrightarrow{x^2} \frac{1}{2} (2x^2 + 7x + 3) = \frac{(2x+6)(x+1)}{2} = (x+3)(x+1)$$

مضامین

$$y = \frac{(x+3)}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+1)} \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -3 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline p(x) & + & + & - \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -1) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

(سوال ۲)

$$y = \frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1} \Rightarrow x^3-2x^2+2x-1=0$$

سمت راست را می بینیم
عبارت در آن مرتبه

$$\frac{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}{x^2-x+1} \begin{array}{l} x-1 \\ \hline x^3-2x^2+2x-1 \\ \hline x^2-x+1 \\ \hline -x^2+2x \\ \hline x^2-x+1 \\ \hline -x^2+2x \\ \hline x-1 \\ \hline x-1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2-x+1)=0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

اینکه ضربه و نعل هفت نیز است از صفر

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4(1)(1) < 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta < 0 \\ a > 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{همواره مثبت}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}} \quad \begin{array}{c|cc} x & -3 & 1 \\ \hline D(x) & + & - & + \end{array}$$

کمی ضربه که هوای مثبت

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4(1)(1) < 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta < 0 \\ a > 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{همواره مثبت}$$

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

(سوال ۲)

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2-\omega|x-1|-2x+\omega} \quad x^2-\omega|x-1|-2x+\omega$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 1 & x^2-\omega(x-1)-2x+\omega = x^2-\omega x+\omega-2x+\omega = x^2-7x+2\omega = (x-2)(x-\omega) \\ x \leq 1 & x^2-\omega(1-x)-2x+\omega = x^2-\omega+\omega x-2x+\omega = x^2+3x = (x)(x+3) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 & ; & x=2, \omega \quad \checkmark \\ x \leq 1 & ; & x=0, -3 \quad \checkmark \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -3, 2, \omega\}$$

$$الف) y = \frac{x+1^0}{|x+1| - |x+1^0|}$$

$$|x+1| - |x+1^0| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{p}; (x+1) - (x+1^0) = x-1^0 \Rightarrow x=1^0 \\ -1^0 < x < -\frac{1}{p}; (-x-1) - (x+1^0) = -1^0-1-x \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1^0}{p} \\ x < -\frac{1}{p}; (-x-1) - (-x-1^0) = -x+1^0 \Rightarrow x=1^0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{p}; x=1^0 \checkmark \\ -1^0 < x < -\frac{1}{p}; x = -\frac{1^0}{p} \checkmark \\ x < -\frac{1}{p}; x=1^0 \times \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1^0, -\frac{1^0}{p}\}$$

$$ب) y = \sqrt{|x+1| - |x+1^0|}$$

$$|x+1| - |x+1^0| \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{p}; (x+1) - (x+1^0) = x-1^0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1^0 \\ -1^0 < x < -\frac{1}{p}; (-x-1) - (x+1^0) = -1^0-1-x \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1^0}{p} \\ x < -\frac{1}{p}; (-x-1) - (-x-1^0) = -x+1^0 \Rightarrow x \leq 1^0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{p}; x \geq 1^0 \xrightarrow{\cap} x \geq 1^0 \checkmark \text{ I} \\ -1^0 < x < -\frac{1}{p}; x \geq -\frac{1^0}{p} \xrightarrow{\cap} -\frac{1^0}{p} \leq x < -\frac{1}{p} \checkmark \text{ II} \\ x < -\frac{1}{p}; x \leq 1^0 \xrightarrow{\cap} x < -\frac{1}{p} \checkmark \text{ III} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{III, II, I}$$

$$\text{III, II, I} \quad (-\infty, -\frac{1}{p}] \cup [1^0, +\infty)$$

$$الف) y = \log_p (1 - \log_p^x) \quad x > 0 \text{ I}$$

$$1 - \log_p^x > 0 \quad \log_p^x < 1 \quad x < 1^0 \text{ II}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I} \cap \text{II}} 0 < x < 1^0 \Rightarrow D_f = (0, 1^0)$$

$$ب) y = \log_p (1 - \log_p^{\frac{1}{p}}) \quad x > 0 \text{ I}$$

$$1 - \log_p^{\frac{1}{p}} > 0 \quad \log_p^{\frac{1}{p}} < 1 \xrightarrow{(\frac{1}{p})^1} x > \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{II, I}} x > \frac{1}{p}, D_f = (\frac{1}{p}, +\infty)$$

- سوال ۶

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\omega} \log_{\omega}^{(n-1)}}$$

$$r_{n-1} > 0 \quad n > \frac{1}{\omega} \quad I$$

$$\log_{\omega}^{r_{n-1}} > 0 \quad r_{n-1} > \frac{1}{\omega} \quad r_{n-1} > \frac{1}{\omega} \quad n > 1 \quad II$$

$$\log_{\omega} \log_{\omega}^{r_{n-1}} > 0 \xrightarrow{\omega < 1} \log_{\omega}^{r_{n-1}} \leq \frac{1}{\omega} \quad r_{n-1} \leq \omega \Rightarrow r_n \leq \omega$$

$$n \leq \frac{1}{\omega} \quad III$$

III, II, I

$Df = (1, \frac{1}{\omega}]$

و) $y = \log(r \cos_{n+1}) \quad r \cos_{n+1} > 0 \quad r \cos_n - 1 \cos_n > -\frac{1}{r} \quad - \text{سوال ۷}$

$$\Rightarrow Df = (rk\pi - \frac{r\pi}{r}, rk\pi + \frac{r\pi}{r})$$

ص) $y = \sqrt{\log \frac{n-1}{n+1}} \quad \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 0 \quad \frac{n-1}{n+1} \mid \frac{-1}{1+\phi-\frac{1}{\phi}} \quad (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, +\infty) \quad I$

$$\log \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 0 \quad \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n+1} > 1 \quad \frac{n-1}{n+1} - \frac{n+1}{n+1} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n-1-n-1}{n+1} > 0 \quad \frac{-2}{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{n+1} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} \mid \frac{-1}{1+\phi-\frac{1}{\phi}} \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad II$$

II, I

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

$f(x) = \sqrt{(a+r)x^2+ax+b} \rightarrow Df = (-\infty, \infty)$

$$\Rightarrow (a+r) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -r$$

$$-rx+b \Rightarrow -r(r)+b=0 \quad b=r^2$$

سوال ۸

$$\frac{x}{f(x)} \mid \frac{r}{1+\phi-\frac{1}{\phi}} \Rightarrow$$

این شغل جدول
تعیین علامت تهاستعلو، یک تابع در یک (معادله خط)
با $x=3$ ، $r=3$ است

سوال 9

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2 - m^2} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

اگر صفر هم به مشکلی ندارد
و آن صفر است! $\Delta \geq 0$

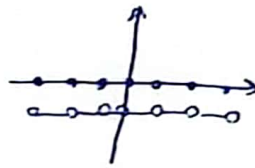
$$\Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot (2)^2 - 4(1)(2 - m^2) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \{-8 + 4m^2 \leq 0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4m^2 \leq 8 \quad m^2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1 \Rightarrow m_{\max} - m_{\min} = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

سوال 10

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{[x] + [-x] + 1}$$

$$[x] + [-x] = \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0 \\ x \notin \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow -1 \end{cases}$$



$$[x] + [-x] + 1 = 0 \quad [x] + [-x] = -1 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad I$$

$$4 - x^2 \geq 0 \quad x^2 \leq 4 \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow (-2, 2) \quad II$$

$$\underline{II \cap I} \quad D_f = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$