

الف) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3+x^2-11x+3}$ ①

$x^3+x^2-11x+3 \rightarrow x^3+x^2-11x+3$ $x^3+x^2-11x+3 \neq 0$

$\rightarrow x^3+x^2-11x+3 = (x+3)(x-1)(x-\frac{1}{3})$ بر $n=1$ به ضریب ۱

$\rightarrow \frac{(x+3)(x-1)(x-\frac{1}{3})}{(x+3)(x-1)(x-\frac{1}{3})}$ تقسیم علامت

$\rightarrow \frac{-3}{+3} + \frac{1}{+3} - \frac{1}{+3} + \dots$ (میانهای تقسیم علامت)

$\Rightarrow \boxed{D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, \frac{1}{3}, 1\}}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+3}{x^3+4x^2+10x+3}$! (نویسنده به خط قرمز اشاره کرده)

$x^3+4x^2+10x+3 \rightarrow x^3+4x^2+10x+3 \neq 0$ بر $n=1$ به ضریب ۱

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^3+4x^2+10x+3}{x+1} = x^2 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{x} = (x+3)(x+\frac{1}{x})$

$\rightarrow \frac{(x+3)(x+\frac{1}{x})}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+\frac{1}{x})}$ تقسیم علامت

$\Rightarrow \boxed{D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, -1, -\frac{1}{3}\}}$

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

$x^3-2x^2+2x-1 \rightarrow x^3-2x^2+2x-1 \neq 0$ بر $n=1$ به ضریب ۱

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}{x-1} = x^2 - x + 1 = (x-1)(x-1)$ تقسیم علامت

$\Rightarrow \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x-1)(x-1)}$ تقسیم علامت

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

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1}}$! (نویسنده به خط قرمز اشاره کرده)

$\Rightarrow \frac{x+3}{x^3-2x^2+2x-1} \geq 0$ تقسیم علامت

$\Rightarrow \frac{-3}{+3} + \frac{1}{+3} - \frac{1}{+3} + \dots$ تقسیم علامت

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

الف) $y = \frac{x}{x^3-\alpha|x-1|-2x+\alpha}$ ③

$x^3-\alpha|x-1|-2x+\alpha \rightarrow x^3-\alpha|x-1|-2x+\alpha \neq 0$ بر $n=1$ به ضریب ۱

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} n > 1 \rightarrow x^3 - \alpha n + \alpha - 2x + \alpha = 0 \\ n < 1 \rightarrow x^3 - \alpha + \alpha n - 2x + \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} n > 1 \rightarrow x^3 - \alpha n + \alpha - 2x + \alpha = 0 \\ n < 1 \rightarrow x^3 - \alpha + \alpha n - 2x + \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$ تقسیم علامت

$\Rightarrow \boxed{D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-3, 0, 2, \alpha\}}$

$$y = \frac{n+3}{|2n+1| - |n+3|} \rightarrow |2n+1| - |n+3| \neq 0 \Rightarrow |2n+1| = |n+3| \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow (2n+1)^2 = (n+3)^2 \Rightarrow \cancel{4n^2} + \cancel{4n} + 1 = \cancel{n^2} + \cancel{6n} + 9 \Rightarrow 3n^2 - 2n - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 96}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 10}{6} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{-8}{3}, 2 \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{n+3}{|2n+1| - |n+3|} \rightarrow |2n+1| - |n+3| > 0 \Rightarrow |2n+1| > |n+3|$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{4n^2} + \cancel{4n} + 1 > \cancel{n^2} + \cancel{6n} + 9 \Rightarrow 3n^2 - 2n - 8 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{3} < n < 2$$

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

$$(1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} n) \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} n > 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{r}} n < 1 \Rightarrow n < \frac{1}{r} \quad (6)$$

$$(1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r} > 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r} < 1 \Rightarrow n < \frac{1}{r}$$

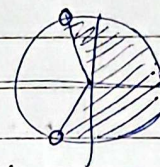
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log \log \frac{(x-1)}{\delta}} \rightarrow \log \log \frac{(x-1)}{\delta} \geq 0$$

$$\text{I) } x_{n-1} > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m > \frac{1}{\gamma}} \quad \text{II) } \log \frac{(x_{n-1})}{\delta} > 0 \Rightarrow x_{n-1} > \delta \Rightarrow \boxed{m > 1}$$

$$\text{III) } \log \frac{(x_{n-1})}{\delta} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log \frac{(x_{n-1})}{\delta} \geq 1 \Rightarrow x_{n-1} \geq \delta \Rightarrow x_n \geq \gamma \Rightarrow \boxed{m \geq \frac{\gamma}{\delta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \{\gamma, +\infty\}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \log(r \cos n+1) \rightarrow r \cos n+1 > 0 \Rightarrow r \cos n > -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\cos n > -\frac{1}{r}} \quad \text{II'}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = IR - \left(\frac{rR}{r}, \frac{rR}{r} \right) \rightarrow$$


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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2}{n+1} \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{ببین علامت}} \frac{-1}{\emptyset} - \Rightarrow \boxed{D_f = (-\infty, -1)}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(a+r)x + b} \Rightarrow (a+r)x + b \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, r]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (a+r) \frac{1}{k^2} + a(r) + b = \frac{a+r}{1} + a(r) + b = 0 \Rightarrow 1(a+r) + 1 + b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -1(a+r) - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{ببین علامت}} r(a+r) + a = 0 \rightarrow r(a+r) + a = 0 \rightarrow \forall a, r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-1r}{\gamma} \xrightarrow{\text{ببین علامت}} b = \frac{-1r}{\gamma} - 1 = \frac{(-1r)(-1r)}{\gamma} - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{1r}{\gamma}}$$

(9)

$$f(m) = \sqrt{m^2 + 2m + 2 - m^2} \quad \text{و } D_f = (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$m^2 + 2m + 2 - m^2 \rightarrow \text{مجموعه مقادیر مثبت} \Rightarrow \Delta \leq 0$$

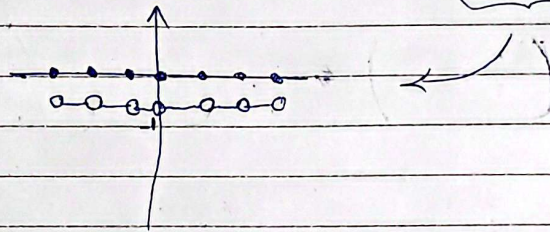
$$\Rightarrow \Delta \leq 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow (2)^2 - 4(1)(2 - m^2) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 8 + 4m^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(m^2 - 1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (m+1)(m-1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} -1 & +1 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \in (-1, +1) \rightarrow m_{\max} - m_{\min} = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$f(m) = \sqrt{2 - m^2} \rightarrow 2 - m^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \geq m^2 \Rightarrow m^2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{-\sqrt{2} \leq m \leq \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\{m\} + \{-m\} + 1 \rightarrow \{m\} + \{-m\} + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \{m\} + \{-m\} \neq -1$$



$$\rightarrow \text{مجموعه مقادیر} = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$