

الف) $\frac{n+r}{(n^2+5n-3)(n-1)} \rightarrow \Delta$ $\Delta = 1 \Rightarrow n = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 7}{2}$ $\frac{-5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}$	ب) $\frac{n+r}{(n^2+7n+3)(n+1)} \rightarrow \Delta$ $\Delta = 1 \Rightarrow n = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{-7 \pm 7}{2}$ $\frac{-7}{2}, -1, \frac{1}{2}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{7}{2}, -1, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$
الف) $\frac{n+r}{(n-1)(n^2-n+1)} \rightarrow \Delta < 0$ $\frac{-5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$	ب) $\frac{n+r}{(n-1)(n^2-n+1)} \rightarrow \Delta < 0$ $\frac{-5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ $D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{5}{2}] \cup (1, +\infty)$
الف) $\frac{r}{n^2-5n+5-4n+5} = \frac{r}{n^2-9n+10} ; n > 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{(n-1)(n-10)} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$ $D_f: [1, +\infty) - \{10\}$ ب) $\frac{r}{n^2+5n-4-2n+5} = \frac{r}{n^2+3n+1} ; n < 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{n(n+3)} \rightarrow \frac{-5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $D_f: (-\infty, 1) - \{-5\}$ $D_f: D_f \cup D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{-5, 10\}$	الف) $y = \sqrt{ n+1 - n+r }$ $ n+1 \geq n+r $ $n^2+2n+1 \geq n^2+2n+9$ $n^2-2n-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2-2n-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (n-4)(n+2) \geq 0$ $\frac{-2}{2}, \frac{2}{2} \Rightarrow D_f: (-\infty, -\frac{2}{2}] \cup [\frac{2}{2}, +\infty)$
الف) $y = \frac{1 - \log_r n}{\log_r n}$ $ n+1 \neq n+r $ $n^2+2n+1 \neq n^2+2n+9$ $n^2-2n-1 \neq 0$ $n^2-2n-2 \neq 0$ $(n-4)(n+2) \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq 4, n \neq -2$ $D_f: \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{2}{2}, \frac{2}{2} \right\}$	ب) $y = \sqrt{ n+1 - n+r }$ $ n+1 \geq n+r $ $n^2+2n+1 \geq n^2+2n+9$ $n^2-2n-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2-2n-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (n-4)(n+2) \geq 0$ $\frac{-2}{2}, \frac{2}{2} \Rightarrow D_f: (-\infty, -\frac{2}{2}] \cup [\frac{2}{2}, +\infty)$
الف) $\log_r \frac{1 - \log_r n}{\log_r n}$ $1 - \log_r n > 0$ $\log_r n < 1$ $n < r$ $0 < n < r$ $D_f = (0, r)$	ب) $\log_r \frac{1 - \log_r n}{\log_r n}$ $1 - \log_r n > 0$ $\log_r n < 1$ $n > \frac{1}{r}$ $D_f = \left(\frac{1}{r}, +\infty \right)$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \\ x-1 > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) > 0$$

$$x-1 > 1$$

$$x > 2 \rightarrow \boxed{x > 2}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) > 1$$

$$x-1 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x > \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x > \frac{3}{2}}$$

$$D_f = [2, \infty)$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x \cos x + 1)$$

$$x \cos x + 1 > 0$$

$$x \cos x > -1$$

$$\cos x > -\frac{1}{x}$$

(الف)

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1$$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(x+2)x^2 + ax + b}$$

عبارت یک ریشه دارد که مضاعف نیست پس عبارت
از نوع $x^2 + px + q$ است

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

$$-2(2) + b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 4}$$

پس برای $a=3$ مساوی صفر است

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3 - x^2}$$

چون تابع ابر و زیر اوجیال است

و چون دامنه Δ عبارت Δ کوپتر از صفر دارد

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow f - f(2-x^2)(1) < 0$$

$$f - 1 + f x^2 < 0$$

$$f x^2 < f \rightarrow \boxed{x^2 < 1}$$

$$\boxed{-1 < x < 1}$$

$$\boxed{1 - (-1) = 2}$$

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

$$f-n^2 \geq 0$$

$$f \geq n^2 \rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{1}{2} \leq n \leq \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$[n] \neq [-n] - 1$$

$$\downarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D_f : \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

عدد قرار داد