P: XEA - Soy EB)

Dominio Godominio P: XER -> 3X+1ER

TUN210N1 ALGEBRICHE JIRRAZIONALI RAZIONALI Z TRATIE TRATT implia pari $9 = x^2 - 3x + 1$ $8 = \frac{x - 1}{x - 3}$ g= / x-3 D: readicando >0 D: Denone 70 X-3>0 ×-3≠0 D: 4xe [3; +00[X ≠ 3 Frame India olispare D; XXER

I chiuse intervallo apente estrem & intervallo Sull'Oblo paroutosi E sempre opents $\forall x \in [3;+\infty[$

IRR. FRATTE

molsa pari

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

 $x = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x-3}}$
 $x = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x-3}}$

$$\forall x \in]-\infty; 2]U]3;+\infty[$$

2)
$$y = \sqrt{x-2}$$

 $x = \sqrt{x-2}$
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 $x = \sqrt{x-3}$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \infty$$

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + \infty$$

$$\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} + 00 = 3$$

3)
$$y = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x-3}}$$

D: $x-3 \ge 0$ $x - 3 > 0$
 $x = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x-3}}$
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7/x/3;+00/

1)
$$y = 2x^{3} - 5x$$

2) $y = \frac{x - 5}{x^{2} - 3x + 2}$

3) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x + 2}{x - 5}}$

4) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^{2} - 3}{x - 5}}$

$$5)y = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-3}}$$