

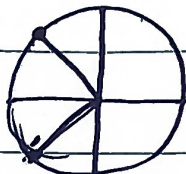
سوال اول

مشتق

الف) $\frac{\sin x - 1}{2 \cos x + 1} =$

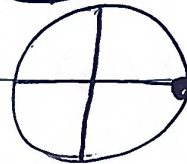
$2 \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos x \neq -1 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$



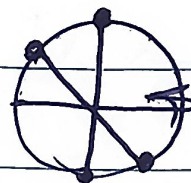
ب)

$\frac{\sin x + 1}{\cos x - 1} = \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 1$



$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi\}$

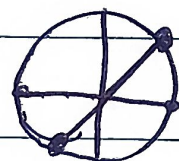
$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \right\}$



سوال دوم

الف) $\frac{2 \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \tan x \neq -1$

ب) $\frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} =$



$\cot x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cot x \neq 1$

الف) $\sin x = x^2$

$-1 \leq x^2 - 1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 \leq 1 + 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 \leq 2$

$A [1, \sqrt{2}] \cup [-1, -\sqrt{2}] = D_f$

ب) $L = \arccos(\sqrt{x-1})$

$-1 \leq \sqrt{x-1} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x-1 \leq 1+1 \Rightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 2$

SEVIL

$D_f = [2, 2]$

الف) $\cos y = |x| - r \rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - r \leq 1 \rightarrow r \leq |x| \leq r$

$\xrightarrow{n} [r, r] \cup [-r, -r]$

ب) $y = \arcsin(x^r + r x + 1)$

$x^r + r x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^r + r x \leq 0 \rightarrow x(x + r) \leq 0$

$\begin{array}{c} -r \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \quad [r, \infty)$

$x^r + r x + 1 \geq -1 \rightarrow x^r + r x \geq -2 \rightarrow (x + 1)(x + r) \geq 0$

$\begin{array}{c} -r \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$

$(-\infty, -r] \cup [-1, +\infty)$

$[-r, -r] \cup [-1, 0] = D_f$

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(الف) $L = \int_r^{\pi r - r} \rightarrow \pi r - r \rightarrow \pi r / r \rightarrow \pi r / r$

ب) $\mathcal{L} = \log_r r \cdot |x| \rightarrow r \cdot |x| > 0 \rightarrow |x| < r \rightarrow -r < x < r \rightarrow P_f = (-r, r)$

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الف) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow a-x \rightarrow a-x \rangle \circ \rightarrow x \rangle a \\ \hookrightarrow a-x \rightarrow x-x \rangle \circ \rightarrow x \rangle x \\ \hookrightarrow a-x \neq a \Rightarrow x \neq x \end{array} \right\} (x, a) - \{x\} = \emptyset = D_f$

ب) $L = \log \frac{n^{r-1} \rightarrow n^{r-1} \rangle_0 \rightarrow n^r \rangle \mid \rightarrow n \rangle \mid \in n \langle -1 \rangle}{n+r \rightarrow n+r \rangle_0 \rightarrow n \rangle - r}$ $\int (1, +\infty) \mu(r, -\infty) = P_f$
 $\hookrightarrow n+r \neq 1 \rightarrow n \neq -r$



$$\text{الف) } L = \log \frac{x^{r-1} x^4}{x-r} \rightarrow \frac{x^{r-1} x^4}{x-r} \} \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)}$$

-1 $+$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\rightarrow (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ب) $Z = \log \frac{n_T r}{n-r} \rightarrow \frac{n_T r}{n-r}$  $(-\infty, -r) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{M}_+ \omega \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_+ \omega \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_- \omega \\ \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_+ \omega \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_- \omega \end{array} \right\} \mathcal{M}_- \omega$$

$$\rightarrow (-\infty, -5) \cup (45, \infty)$$

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الف) $y = \sqrt{r - \log_r^{(n-r)}} \rightarrow r - \log_r^{n-r} > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^{n-r} < r \rightarrow n-r < 1 \rightarrow n < 1$
 $(2) \rightarrow n-r > 0 \rightarrow n > r$

$\rightarrow (1) \cap (2) = (r, 1.0] = D_f$

ب) $\log(r \log_r^n - 1) \rightarrow r \log_r^n - 1 > 0 \rightarrow r \log_r^n > 1 \rightarrow \log_r^n > \frac{1}{r}$

$\rightarrow n > \sqrt{r}$
 $\rightarrow n > 0 \rightarrow n = D_f = (\sqrt{r}, +\infty)$

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الف) $y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^n + 1} \rightarrow \varepsilon^n + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^n \neq -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^n - 1} \rightarrow \varepsilon^n - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^n \neq 1 \rightarrow n \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

ج) $y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^n - r} \rightarrow \varepsilon^n - r \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^n \neq r \rightarrow n \neq \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{1}{r}\}$

د) $y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^n - r} \rightarrow \varepsilon^n - r \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^n \neq r \rightarrow n \neq \log_r r \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$

الف) $y = (\varepsilon n + 1)! \rightarrow \varepsilon n + 1 \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow D_f = \{n \mid n = \frac{k-1}{\varepsilon}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$

ب) $y = \left(\frac{rn-r}{rn-a}\right)! \rightarrow \frac{rn-r}{rn-a} \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow D_f = \left\{n \mid n = -\frac{-aK+r}{rK-r}, K \in \mathbb{W}\right\}$

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