

الف) $\frac{x+1}{\varepsilon x^3 - 2x^2 + 11x - 15}$

-1

$\begin{array}{r}
 \varepsilon x^3 - 2x^2 + 11x - 15 \mid (x-1) \\
 \underline{-\varepsilon x^3 + \varepsilon x^2} \\
 0 + 19x^2 + 11x - 15 \\
 \underline{-(19x^2 + 19x - 19)} \\
 0 + 10x - 15 \\
 \underline{-(10x + 15)} \\
 0
 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r}
 \varepsilon x^3 - 19x^2 + 15 \\
 \underline{-(19x^2 - 19x + 19)} \\
 0 + 19x - 15
 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r}
 (19x - 15)(19x - 1) \\
 \underline{-(19x^2 - 19x + 19)} \\
 0 + 19x - 15
 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r}
 (19x - 15)(19x - 1) \\
 \underline{-(19x^2 - 19x + 19)} \\
 0 + 19x - 15
 \end{array}$

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{19\frac{1}{19}, \frac{15}{19}\right\}$

ب) $\frac{x+2}{3x^3 - x^2 - 11x - 8}$

$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^3 - x^2 - 11x - 8 \mid (x+1) \\
 \underline{-3x^3 - 3x^2} \\
 0 - \varepsilon x^2 - 11x - 8 \\
 \underline{+\varepsilon x^2 + \varepsilon x} \\
 0 + \varepsilon x - 8 \\
 \underline{+\varepsilon x + \varepsilon} \\
 0
 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r}
 (x-4)(x-2) \\
 \underline{-(x^2 - 6x + 8)} \\
 0 + 10x - 16
 \end{array}$

$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-1, -2, -\frac{8}{19}\right\}$

الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{x - \sqrt{r-2x}}$

-2

$\begin{array}{l}
 \hookrightarrow r-2x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{r}{2} \\
 \hookrightarrow x - \sqrt{r-2x} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \sqrt{r-2x} \rightarrow x^2 \neq r-2x \\
 \rightarrow x^2 - r + 2x \neq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{r}{2}] - \{1, -3\} = D_f \\
 (x-1)(x+3) \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \\ -3 \end{cases}
 \end{array}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+2}{x - \sqrt{rnx-2}}$

$\begin{array}{l}
 \hookrightarrow rnx-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{2}{rn} \\
 \hookrightarrow x - \sqrt{rnx-2} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \sqrt{rnx-2} \rightarrow x^2 \neq rnx-2 \\
 \rightarrow x^2 - rnx + 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \left[\frac{2}{rn}, +\infty\right) - \{1\}, \{r\} \\
 (x-1)(x-r) \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \\ r \end{cases}
 \end{array}$

الف

$$y = \frac{\sin x}{r \cos x - 1}$$

$$r \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ rK\pi + \frac{\pi}{r}, rK\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \right\}$$



$$b) \frac{\cos x + 1}{r \sin x + 1}$$

$$r \sin x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq -\frac{1}{r}$$

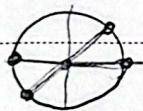
$$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ rK\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{r}, rK\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \right\}$$



$$c) y = \frac{\tan x + r}{\cot x - 1}$$

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

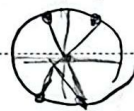
$$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ K\pi, K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$



$$d) \frac{\sin x + r}{\varepsilon \sin x - r}$$

$$\varepsilon \sin x - r \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon \sin x \neq r \rightarrow \sin x \neq \frac{r}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin x \neq \pm \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ K\pi + \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}, K\pi - \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \right\}$$



$$الف) x^2 - 2x + 4 > 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-4) > 0$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (4, +\infty)$$

$$ب) x^2 - 2x + 2 < 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-2) < 0$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (1, 2)$$

$$ج) x^2 + 4x + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x+1) \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [-1, +\infty)$$

$\rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 < 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x-1) < 0$
 $\rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 4 & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array} \rightarrow D_f = [1, 4]$

$\text{الف) } \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x-5} < 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{w.s. } 1 \rightarrow (x-1) \\ \frac{c}{a} = 2 \rightarrow (x-2) \end{array}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-5)} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline - & + & - \end{array} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, 5)$

$\text{ب) } \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 4x + 5} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{w.s. } 1 \rightarrow (x-1) \\ \frac{c}{a} = 5 \rightarrow (x-5) \end{array}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-5)} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 5 & \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup (5, +\infty)$

$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x + 3}{x^2 - 1}} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 5x + 3}{x^2 - 1} \geq 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x^2 - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 3 & \\ \hline - & - & + \end{array} \rightarrow [3, +\infty) = D_f$
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$\text{ب) } \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x + 3}{x^2 - 1}} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \neq 0$
 $\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\}$

✓

ب) $\log_{|x|-1}^{14-x^2} \rightarrow 14-x^2 > 0 \rightarrow 14 > x^2 \rightarrow -\sqrt{14} < x < \sqrt{14}$

$$\hookrightarrow |x| - r \neq 0 \rightarrow |x| \neq r \rightarrow x \neq \pm r$$

$$c) y = \log \frac{\frac{r}{1-r} + \frac{r}{1-r} + 1}{1-r} \rightarrow \frac{(1-\varepsilon)(1-r)}{(1-r)} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{1-r} + \varepsilon \rightarrow (\varepsilon, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (1, 1) - \{9\}$$

$$L, (n-1)(n-1) \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} L, n = 0 \\ L, n = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (0, \infty) \cup [v, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

[illegible]

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n - f(n)}{f(n)}} \rightarrow \frac{n - f(n)}{f(n)} \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq f(n) \rightarrow n = f(n) - 1$$

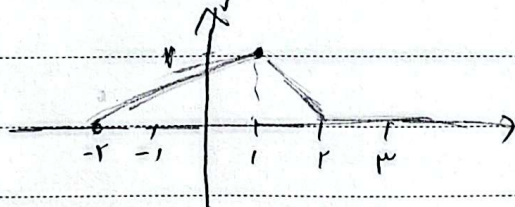
$$f(n) \neq 0 \rightarrow n = -r, r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-r}{+} \frac{-1}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{r}{+} \quad \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -r) \cup (-1, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

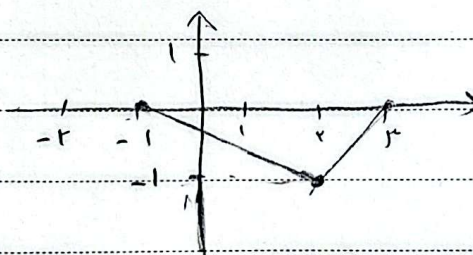
$$الف) f(n) + 1$$



$$ب) f(n-1)$$



$$ج) -f(n)$$



$$د) f(n+1) + r$$

