

$\gamma k \pi \frac{\gamma \pi}{r}$
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→ $\frac{1}{2}\pi$

Diagram illustrating the unit circle for trigonometric functions. The circle is centered at the origin of a Cartesian coordinate system. The x-axis is labeled $\cos$ and the y-axis is labeled $\sin$. The circle is divided into four quadrants by the axes. The labels $\cos$ and $\sin$ are placed near the positive x and y axes respectively. The circle is labeled $\cos$ and $\sin$ at the top and bottom. The circle is labeled $\cos$ and $\sin$ at the left and right. The circle is labeled $\cos$ and $\sin$ at the top-left and bottom-right. The circle is labeled $\cos$ and $\sin$ at the top-right and bottom-left. The circle is labeled $\cos$ and $\sin$ at the top and bottom. The circle is labeled $\cos$ and $\sin$ at the left and right. The circle is labeled $\cos$ and $\sin$ at the top-left and bottom-right. The circle is labeled $\cos$ and $\sin$ at the top-right and bottom-left.

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq a \leq \sqrt{3} \\ -1 \geq a \geq -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{a_1} \rightarrow a_1 \geq 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 \leq p_2 \leq p_3 \\ -p_1 \geq p_2 \geq -p_3 \end{array} \right.$$

(II) g_c

$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ + \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ + \end{array}$

$\leftarrow$ $\rightarrow$

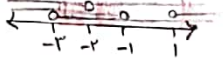
(C) (مختار)

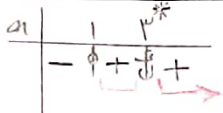
Hand-drawn pole-zero plot for the transfer function $(I)u$. The plot shows poles at -1 and 0 , and a zero at -1 . A red bracket highlights the pole at -1 and the zero at -1 , indicating they cancel each other out. The resulting simplified system is shown below with poles at -1 and 0 , and a zero at -1 .

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

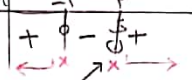
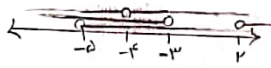
7)

$$\text{الف) } \begin{cases} a-0.1 > 0 \rightarrow a > 0.1 \\ a-2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2 \\ a-2 \neq 1 \rightarrow a \neq 3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cap} D_f = (0.1, 2) - \{3\}$$

$$\text{ب) } \begin{cases} a^2-1 > 0 \rightarrow a^2 > 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 1 \\ a < -1 \end{cases} \\ a+2 > 0 \rightarrow a > -2 \\ a+2 \neq 1 \rightarrow a \neq -1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cap} D_f = ((-2, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)) - \{-1\}$$


$$\text{الف) } \log \frac{(a-2)(a-1)}{a-3} \xrightarrow{\substack{a-2=0 \\ a-1=0 \\ a-3=0}} \frac{(a-2)(a-1)}{a-3} > 0$$


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

$$\text{ب) } \begin{cases} \frac{a+3}{a-2} > 0 \xrightarrow{a-2=0} \begin{cases} a < 2 \\ a > 2 \end{cases} \\ a+5 > 0 \rightarrow a > -5 \\ a+5 \neq 1 \rightarrow a \neq -4 \\ (a-2 \neq 0 \rightarrow a \neq 2) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cap} D_f = ((-5, -4) \cup (2, +\infty)) - \{2\}$$



$$\text{الف) } \begin{cases} a-2 > 0 \rightarrow a > 2 \\ 3 - \log_r(a-2) \geq 0 \rightarrow 3 \geq \log_r(a-2) \xrightarrow{r=1} \log_r 1 \geq \log_r(a-2) \rightarrow a-2 \leq 1 \rightarrow a \leq 3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cap} D_f = (2, 3]$$

$$\text{ب) } \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ 2 \log_r a - 1 > 0 \rightarrow 2 \log_r a > 1 \rightarrow \log_r a > \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{r=\sqrt{2}} \log_{\sqrt{2}} a > \log_{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2} \rightarrow a > \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cap} D_f = (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } a^a + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow a^a \neq -1 \xrightarrow{\text{شماره برقرار است}} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

(عدد و به توانی بهر عدد است)

$$\text{ب) } a^a - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow a^a \neq 1 \rightarrow a^a \neq a^0 \rightarrow a \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\text{ج) } a^a - 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow a^a \neq 2 \rightarrow a^a \neq a^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow a \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ (\log_r a = \frac{1}{r} \neq a) \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$\text{د) } a^a - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow a^a \neq 3 \rightarrow a \neq \log_r 3 \\ \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r 3\}$$

$$\text{الف) } (a+1) \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{W} - 1 \rightarrow a \in \frac{\mathbb{W}-1}{r} \Rightarrow D_f = \{a \mid a = \frac{k-1}{r}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$$

$$\text{ب) } \frac{ra-2}{ra-5} \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \frac{ra-2}{ra-5} = \mathbb{W} \xrightarrow{a = \frac{dw-b}{cw-a}} a = -\frac{-5w+2}{r w - 3} = \frac{5w-2}{rw-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \{a \mid a = \frac{5k-2}{rk-3}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$$