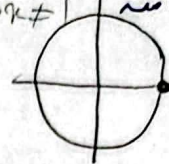
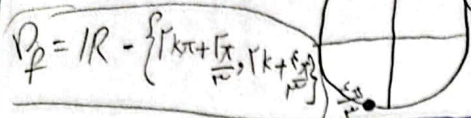


(۱) دامنه $\sin x + 3$ $\cos x \neq 1$
 $\cos x - 1$
 $P_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi\}$



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

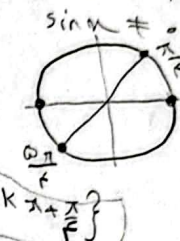


(۲) دامنه $\cos x + 1$ $\cot x \neq 1$
 $\cos x - \sin x \neq 0$

$\cot x - 1 \neq 0$

$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \sin x$

$P_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\}$

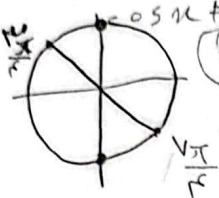


(الف) $2 \sin x + 1$ $\tan x \neq 1$
 $\sin x + \cos x \neq 0$

$\tan x + 1 \neq 0$

$\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x}$

$P_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}\}$



(الف) $\sin y = x^2 - 2$ $-1 < x^2 - 2 < 1$
 $\Rightarrow -1 < x^2 < 3 \Rightarrow 1 < x < \sqrt{3}$

$P_f = [-\sqrt{3}, -1] \cup [1, \sqrt{3}]$

(ب) $y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 3)$ $-1 < \sqrt{x} - 3 < 1$
 $\Rightarrow 2 < \sqrt{x} < 4 \Rightarrow 4 < x < 16$

$P_f = [4, 16]$

(الف) $\cos y = |x| - 3$ $-1 < |x| - 3 < 1$
 $\Rightarrow 2 < |x| < 4 \Rightarrow 2 < x < 4$

$P_f = [-4, -2] \cup [2, 4]$

(۳) دامنه $2 \arcsin(x^2 + 3x + 1)$ $-1 < x^2 + 3x + 1 < 1$
 $\Rightarrow 0 < x^2 + 3x + 2 < 2 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+2) < 2$

$\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 + 3x + 2} < 2 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+2) < 2$

$P_f = [-3, -2] \cup [-1, 0]$

(الف) $\log_{x-3} x^2 - 4$ $x^2 > 4 \Rightarrow x > 2$ یا $x < -2$
 $P_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

(ب) $\log_{x-3} x^2 - 4$ $x^2 > 4$ $-2 < x < 2$
 $P_f = (-2, 2)$

(الف) $\log_{x-3} x^2 - 4$ $x^2 > 4$ $x < -2$ یا $x > 2$
 $P_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

(ب) $\log_{x-3} x^2 - 4$ $x^2 > 4$ $-2 < x < 2$
 $P_f = (-2, 2)$

(الف) $\log \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 3}$ $x - 3 \neq 0$
 $x^2 - 4x + 3 > 0$
 $(x-1)(x-3) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 3$

$P_f = (3, +\infty) - \{3\}$

(ب) $\log \frac{x+3}{x-3}$ $x - 3 \neq 0$
 $\frac{x+3}{x-3} > 0$
 $(x+3)(x-3) > 0 \Rightarrow x < -3$ یا $x > 3$

$P_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, +\infty) - \{3\}$

الف) $\sqrt{r - \log_r(n-r)}$ $r > \log_r(n-r)$
 $n-r > 0 \Rightarrow n > r$
 $r - \log_r(n-r) > 0$
 $n-r < 1$
 $n < 1 + r$
 $D_f = (r, 1+r]$

ب) $\log_r(2 \log_r^n - 1)$ $n > 0$
 $2 \log_r^n - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \log_r^n > \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \log_r^n > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n > \sqrt{r}$
 $D_f = (\sqrt{r}, +\infty)$

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

ب) $\frac{r}{\epsilon^n - 1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon^n \neq 1 \Rightarrow n \neq 0$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

2) $\frac{r}{\epsilon^n - r} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon^n \neq r \Rightarrow n \neq \frac{1}{r}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{1}{r}\}$

3) $\frac{r}{\epsilon^n - r} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon^n \neq r \Rightarrow n \neq \log_r r$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$

الف) $(\epsilon n + 1)!$
 $\epsilon n + 1 \in \omega$
 $\epsilon n \in \omega - 1$
 $n \in \frac{\omega - 1}{\epsilon}$

$D_f = \{n \mid n = \frac{k-1}{\epsilon}, k \in \omega\}$

ب) $(\frac{r(n-r)}{r(n-\omega)})!$
 $\frac{r(n-r)}{r(n-\omega)} \in \omega$
 $r(n-r) = r(n\omega - \omega^2)$
 $(r - r\omega)n = r - \omega^2$
 $n = \frac{r - \omega^2}{r - r\omega}$

$D_f = \{n \mid n = \frac{r - \omega^2}{r - r\omega}, k \in \omega\}$