

الف) $4x^3 - 20x^2 + 25x - 12 \rightarrow 4 - 20 + 25 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x=1$ بر $x=1$ غنی می‌شود

$4x^3 - 20x^2 + 25x - 12 = (x-1)(4x-3)(x-2) \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, \frac{3}{4}, 2\}$

ب) $x^2 - 1 = -1 - \varepsilon \rightarrow 2x^2 - x^2 - 10x - \varepsilon = (x+1)(x-2)(5x+2)$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 2, -\frac{2}{5}\}$

الف) $x^2 - 2x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{2}{x}$ و $x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1$ $D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \frac{2}{x})$

ب) $x^2 - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{2}{x}$ و $x - \sqrt{x^2 - 2} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \sqrt{x^2 - 2}$

$D_f = [\frac{2}{x}, \infty) - \{1, 2\}$

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

الف) $2\cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow 2\cos x \neq 1 \rightarrow \cos x \neq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\}$

ب) $2\sin x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}\}$

ج) $\cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1, \tan x, \cot x \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\}$

د) $2\sin^2 x - 5 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x \neq \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \sin x \neq \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$

$D_f = \{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{2}\}$

الف) $x^2 - 2x + 9 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-3)$

$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3}$

$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$

ب) $x^2 - 4x + 8 \rightarrow (x-1)(x-5)$

$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-5}$

$D_f = (1, 5)$

ج) $x^2 + 4x + 8 \rightarrow (x+1)(x+5)$

$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+5}$

$(-\infty, -5) \cup (-1, \infty)$

د) $(x-1)(x-4) \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-4}$

$D_f = [1, 4]$

الف) $\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x-5} < 0$

$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-5}$

$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, 5)$

ب) $\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-5)} \geq 0$

$\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-5}$

$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [5, \infty)$

الف

$$n^2 - \sum n + 3 = (n-1)(n-2), \quad n^2 - 1 = (n-1)(n^2 + n + 1)$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{(n-1)(n^2 + n + 1)} \xrightarrow[n \geq 0]{\substack{\text{ممنوع} \\ \text{مكافئ}}} \rightarrow D_f = [1, +\infty)$$

5

ب) $n^2 - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$

ج) $(n^2 - 4n) > 0 \rightarrow n(n-4) > 0 \quad D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (4, +\infty)$

4, 5, 6

د) $14 - n^2 > 0 \rightarrow (2-n)(2+n) > 0 \quad |n| < 2, |n| > 2 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, +\infty)$

هـ) $\frac{(n-3)(2-n)}{(n-3)} > 0 \rightarrow n-2 > 0 \rightarrow n > 2, 1-n > 0 \rightarrow n < 1 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

و) $(n-2)(n-3) > 0 \rightarrow + \frac{1}{-} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{+} \quad \sqrt{4-n^2} > 0 \rightarrow 4-n^2 > 0 \rightarrow -2 < n < 2 \rightarrow D_f = (-2, 2)$

$$\frac{n^2 - n}{n^2 + n} = \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n+1)}$$

	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+$
n	$-$	$-$	$+$	
$n-1$	$-$	$-$	$+$	
$n+1$	$-$	$+$	$+$	

	-1	1	
n	$+$	$-$	$+$

9

ا

$D_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$

$a - b + c = -1, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{cases} a + 2b + c = 0 \\ 2a - 2b + c = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2a + c = 0 \\ 2a + c = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow b = 0$

$2a + c = 0 \rightarrow c = -2a$

$a - b + c = -1$

$a + c = -1$

$a - 2a = -1$

$-a = -1$

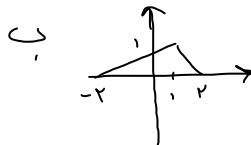
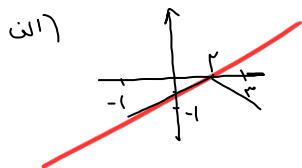
$a = 1$

$c = -2$

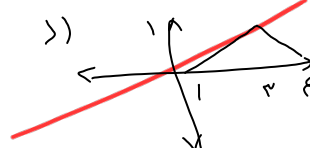
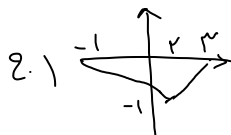
لذا $z > y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} n^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$

0

9



1



10