

الف) $2\cos x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos x \neq -1 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ نکته - 1
 $\Rightarrow P_f = R - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3} \right\}$ (۲) ✓

ب) $\cos x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 1 \Rightarrow P_f = R - \{2k\pi\}$

الف) $\tan x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \tan x \neq -1 \Rightarrow P_f = R - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\}$ - ۲

$\cos x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

ب) $\cot x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cot x \neq 1 \Rightarrow P_f = R - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$ (۲) ✓
 $\sin x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq k\pi$

الف) $-1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 \leq 3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{3} \\ -1 \geq x \geq -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$ - ۲
 $\Rightarrow P_f = [-\sqrt{3}, -1] \cup [1, \sqrt{3}]$ (۲) ✓

ب) $-1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 3 \Rightarrow 4 \leq x \leq 9$
 $\Rightarrow P_f = [4, 9]$

الف) $-1 \leq |x| - 2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2 \leq |x| \leq 3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3 \geq x \geq -2 \\ 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$ - ۲
 $\Rightarrow P_f = [-3, -2] \cup [2, 3]$ (۲) ✓

ب) $-1 \leq x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x \leq 0 \Rightarrow -3, 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{+} \frac{0}{-} \frac{0}{+} \\ 0 \leq x^2 + 3x + 2 \Rightarrow -1, -\frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{-\frac{2}{1}}{-} \frac{1}{+} \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow [-3, 0] \cap \{(-\infty, -1] \cup [-1, \infty)\} \Rightarrow P_f = [-3, -1] \cup [-1, 0]$

الف) $x^2 - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 > 4 \Rightarrow x > 2 \text{ و } x < -2$ - ۲

$\Rightarrow P_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$ (۲) ✓

ب) $2 - |x| > 0 \Rightarrow 2 > |x| \Rightarrow 2 > x \geq 0 \text{ و } 0 \leq x < -2 \Rightarrow P_f = (-2, 2)$

$$\text{a)} \left. \begin{aligned} d-x > 0 &\Rightarrow d > x \\ x-r > 0 &\Rightarrow x > r \\ x-r \neq 1 &\Rightarrow x \neq r \end{aligned} \right\} d > x > r, x \neq r \Rightarrow D_f = (r, d) - \{r\}$$

$$\text{b)} \left. \begin{aligned} x^2-1 > 0 &\Rightarrow x^2 > 1 \Rightarrow x > 1 \vee x < -1 \\ x+r > 0 &\Rightarrow x > -r \\ x+r \neq 1 &\Rightarrow x \neq -r \end{aligned} \right\} x > 1 \vee -1 > x > -r, x \neq -r \Rightarrow D_f = (+\infty, 1) \cup (-r, -1) - \{-r\}$$

$$\text{c)} \frac{x^2 - rx + r}{x-r} > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{عشر}} r, 1, \frac{r}{1} \Rightarrow 1, r \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad *r \\ 0 \quad + \quad 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty) - \{r\}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\text{d)} \frac{x+r}{x-r} > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{عشر}} -r, r \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -r \quad r \\ + \quad 0 \quad - \quad 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -r) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$x-r \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq r$$

$$x+d > 0 \Rightarrow x > -d$$

$$x+d \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq -r$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (-d, -r) \cup (r, +\infty) - \{-r\}$$

$$\text{e)} x-r > 0 \Rightarrow x > r$$

$$r - \log_r(x-r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow r \geq \log_r(x-r) \Rightarrow x-r \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (r, 1]$$

$$\text{f)} x > 0$$

$$r \log_r x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow r \log_r x > 1 \Rightarrow \log_r x > \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (\sqrt[r]{r}, +\infty)$$

$$1) f^x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f^x \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \neq \log_f^{-1} \cdot \%$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) f^x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f^x \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \log_f 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_f 1\}$$

② ✓

$$3) f^x - \frac{1}{f} \neq 0 \Rightarrow f^x \neq \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow x \neq \log_f \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{1}{f}\}$$

$$4) f^x - f^r \neq 0 \Rightarrow f^x \neq f^r \Rightarrow x \neq \log_f f^r$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_f f^r\}$$

$$5) f^x + 1 \in \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow f^x \in \mathbb{W} - 1 \Rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{W} - 1}{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{k-1}{f}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$$

③ ✓

$$6) \frac{f^x - f}{f^x - a} \in \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow f^x - f \in f^x \mathbb{W} - a \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow f^x - f^x \mathbb{W} = f - a \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow x = \frac{f - a \mathbb{W}}{f - f^x}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{f - a k}{f - f^k}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$$