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المبرهنات في حساب التفاضل والتكامل

ا) $x^2 - 1 \cdot x^2 + c(x-1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2 - 1 \cdot x + c) \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2 - x + c) \neq 0$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 1/5, 1/5\}$ $(x-1) // (x-1)$

ب) $x^2 - x - 1 \cdot x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x-1)(x-1/2) \neq 0$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1, 1/2\}$

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ا) $x^2 - 1 \cdot x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1/x$

$x - \sqrt{cx-2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \sqrt{cx-2} \Rightarrow x^2 \neq cx-2 \Rightarrow x^2 - cx + 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2) \neq 0$

1, 2

ب) $x^2 - 1 \cdot x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1/x$

$D_f = (1/c, +\infty) - \{1, 2\}$

$x - \sqrt{cx-2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq cx-2 \Rightarrow x^2 - cx + 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2) \neq 0$

ا) $2(\cos x - 1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 1/2$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi + \pi/3, 2k\pi + 5\pi/3\}$

1, 2, 3

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

$k\pi, k\pi + \pi$

ج) $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \neq \cos x$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi + \pi/4, k\pi + 5\pi/4\}$

د) $2\sin^2 x \neq 1 \Rightarrow \sin x \neq \pm 1/\sqrt{2}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi + \pi/4, 2k\pi + 3\pi/4, 2k\pi + 5\pi/4, 2k\pi + 7\pi/4\}$

1, 2, 3

ا) $(x-1)(x-4) > 0$ $\begin{matrix} + & - & + \\ - & 1 & 4 & + \end{matrix}$

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

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ب) $(x-1)(x-0) < 0$ $\begin{matrix} + & - & + \\ - & 1 & 0 & + \end{matrix}$

$D_f = (1, 0)$

ج) $(x+1)(x+0) \geq 0$ $\begin{matrix} - & + & + \\ + & - & 1 & + \end{matrix}$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, +\infty)$

د) $(x-1)(x-4) \leq 0$ $\begin{matrix} + & - & + \\ - & 1 & 4 & + \end{matrix}$

$D_f = [1, 4]$

هـ) $\frac{(x-1)(x-1)}{x-0} < 0$ $\begin{matrix} + & - & + \\ - & 1 & 1 & + \end{matrix}$ $D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [1, 0)$

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و) $\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4} \geq 0$ $x \neq 0$

$\begin{matrix} + & - & + \\ - & 1 & 2 & + \end{matrix}$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty)$

$\rightarrow (x-1)(x-0)$

$$a) \frac{(x-1)(x-c)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x-c}{x^2+x+1} \geq 0 \quad D_f = [c, +\infty)$$

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$$b) x^2-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$$

$$a) x^2-cx \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(x-c) \geq 0 \quad \frac{x}{x-1} \quad D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (c, +\infty)$$

1, 1, 1

$$b) 1-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > x^2 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

$$|x|-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1, x < -1$$

$$|x|-1 \neq 1 \Rightarrow |x| \neq 2 \Rightarrow |x| \neq \pm 2$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty) - \{\pm c\}$$

$$c) \frac{(x-c)(x-c)}{x-c} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x^2-c}{x-1}$$

$$1-x > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > x \quad 1-x \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$D_f = \{c, 1\} - \{0\}$$

$$d) (x-c)(x-v) \geq 0$$

$$x^2-x^2 > 0$$

$$x \neq 1, x > 0$$

$$D_f = (0, 1] \cup (1, v] - \{1\}$$

$$\frac{x-v}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$x^2 > x^2$$

$$x > x > -x$$

	-1	0	1
x^2-x	+	+	+
x^2+x	+	+	+
	+	-	-

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$$y = \frac{x^2-x}{x^2+x} \rightarrow 0, 1$$

$$\frac{-1 \ 0 \ 1}{+ \ - \ - \ +}$$

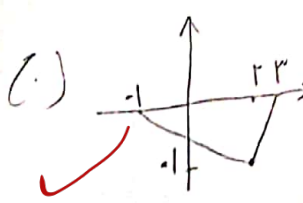
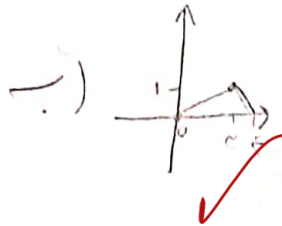
$$\frac{x-f(x)}{f(x)} \geq 0$$

$$x-f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = f(x) \rightarrow x = -1, 1$$

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

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

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



1, 1, 1

