

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

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 1/0, 1/0\}$ $(x-1)/(x-1)$

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

ا) $x^2 - 1x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} \geq x$

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

ب) $x^2 - 2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{2}{x}$

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

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

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

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

ج) $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \neq \cos x$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\}$

د) $2\sin^2 x \neq 1 \Rightarrow \sin x \neq \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}\}$

ا) $(x-2)(x-4) > 0$ $\frac{x}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $D_f = (-\infty, 2) \cup (4, +\infty)$

ب) $(x-1)(x-5) < 0$ $\frac{x}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $D_f = (1, 5)$

ج) $(x+1)(x+5) \geq 0$ $\frac{x}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $D_f = (-\infty, -5] \cup [-1, +\infty)$

د) $(x-1)(x-4) \leq 0$ $\frac{x}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $D_f = [1, 4]$

ا) $\frac{(x-1)(x-1)}{x-0} < 0$ $\frac{x}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [1, 0)$

ب) $\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4x + 0} \geq 0$ $\frac{x}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty)$
 $\rightarrow (x-1)(x-0)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (1, 2) - \{\pm 2\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x^2 > x^2$$

$$x > x > -x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

