

$$x^2 - 19x + 10 = (x-2)(x-9)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2, 9\}$$

$$1, \omega, \omega^2$$

$$0, \omega, \omega^2$$

$$x^2 - 19x + 10 = 0$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-\sqrt{x-2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 \geq 0 & x \leq 1/2 \\ x \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1/2] - \{1\}$$

$$1, \omega, \omega^2$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x-\sqrt{x-2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 \geq 0 \\ x \geq \frac{2}{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x \cos x - 1} \quad x \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \quad x \cos x \neq 1 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{x \mid x \cos x = 1\}$$

$$\frac{\cos x + 1}{x \sin x + 1} \quad x \sin x + 1 \neq 0 \quad \sin x \neq -\frac{1}{x} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{x \mid x \sin x = -1\}$$

$$\frac{\tan x + 2}{\cot x - 1} \quad \cot x \neq 1 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{x \mid \cot x = 1\}$$

$$\frac{\sin x + 1}{x \sin x - 2} \quad x \sin x - 2 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 9 > 0 \quad (x-2)(x-7) < 0 \quad D_f = (-\infty, 2) \cup (7, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 > 0 \quad (x-2)^2 > 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 0 \quad (x+2)^2 \geq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 6 \leq 0 \quad (x-1)(x-6) \leq 0 \quad D_f = [1, 6]$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 < 0 \quad (x-1)(x-2) < 0 \quad D_f = (1, 2)$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 \geq 0 \quad (x-2)^2 \geq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad (x-1)(x+1) \geq 0 \quad D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 \geq 0 \quad (x-2)^2 \geq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad (x-1)(x+1) \geq 0 \quad D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 \geq 0 \quad (x-2)^2 \geq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad (x-1)(x+1) \geq 0 \quad D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^2 - 1}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{x^2 - 1}} \quad -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{1}{x-1} \quad D_f = [1, 4) \cup (4, +\infty) \quad (\text{الف})$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^2 - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{x^2 - 1}} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \quad (-)$$

$x^2 - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \pm 1$

$$\log(x^2 - 5x) \quad x^2 - 5x > 0 \quad x^2 > 5x \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -5) \cup (5, +\infty) \quad (\text{الف})$$

$$\log \frac{14 - x^2}{|x| - 2} \quad \begin{cases} |x| - 2 > 0 \\ |x| - 2 \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 14 - x^2 > 0 \\ x^2 < 14 \end{cases} \quad x < \sqrt{14} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \sqrt{14}) \quad (-)$$

$$\log \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{10 - x} \quad \begin{cases} 10 - x \neq 0 \\ 10 - x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{x-2} \quad -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{1}{x-2} \quad D_f = (2, 10) \setminus \{4\} \quad (\text{ج})$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 11x + 28} + \log \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{x} \quad \sqrt{(x-7)(x-4)} \quad \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-7} \quad \begin{cases} x < 2 \\ x > 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad D_f = (0, 7] \setminus \{1\} \quad (د)$$

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{x - f(x)}{f(x)}}$$

$$f(x) \neq 0$$

	-2	-1	1	2
$x - f(x)$	-	-	+	+
$f(x)$	+	-	-	+
	-	+	-	+

$$D_f = (-2, -1] \cup (1, 2]$$

