

الف) $2 \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos x \neq -1 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left[\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right]$ مقادیر x که $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$

ب) $\cos x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

الف) $\tan x + 1 \neq 0$, $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 0$

$\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$
 $\tan x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \tan x = -1 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$

ب) $\cot x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cot x = 1 \Rightarrow \tan x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left[k\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right]$

الف) $y = \sin(x^2)$ محدودیتی ندارد $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $-1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 1$ $0 \geq \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 1$

$\sqrt{x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \leq 1$ $0 \leq x \leq 1$ $D_f = [0, 1]$

الف) $y = \cos(x-3)$ هیچ محدودیتی وجود ندارد $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $-1 \geq 1 + 3x + x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x + 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+2) \geq 0$
 $x \geq -1$ یا $x \geq -2$ و $1 \leq 1 + 3x + x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x(x+3) \leq 0$
 $-3 \leq x \leq 0$ اشتراک $0 \leq x \leq -1$ و $-2 \leq x \leq -3$ $D_f = [-3, -2] \cup [-1, 0]$

الف) $t = \log_3 x^{2-3} = x^{2-3} > 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+2) > 0$ $[-1, 0]$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (3, +\infty)$

ب) $t = \log_2 2^{-|x|} = 2^{-|x|} > 0 \Rightarrow |x| < 2 \Rightarrow -2 < x < 2$

$D_f = (-2, 2)$

الف) $0 > \frac{a-x}{x-p} \Rightarrow a-x > 0 \Rightarrow a-x > 0, x=p \Rightarrow 0 = x-p$
 $(-\infty, p), (p, a), (a, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{x-a}{x-p} > 0 \quad x < p \cup x > a$
 $D_f = (-\infty, p) \cup (a, +\infty)$
 ب) $0 > \frac{x^2-1}{x+p} \Rightarrow x=1, x=-1$
 $\leftarrow x = -p$
 $x > 1 \quad D_f = [1, +\infty)$
 $(-\infty, -p), (-p, -1), (-1, 0), 0, +\infty$

الف) $\frac{x^2-4x+p}{x-p} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-4x+p}{x-p} = \frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{x-p} \Rightarrow x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$
 $x > 1, x \neq p \quad D_f = [1, p) \cup (p, +\infty)$
 ب) $x+p > 0 \Rightarrow x > -p, x+p > 0 \Rightarrow x > -p, x-p > 0 \Rightarrow x > p$
 $D_f = [-\infty, -p) \cup (p, +\infty)$

الف) $x-p > 0 \Rightarrow x > p \quad p - \log_p x > 0 \Rightarrow \log_p x < p \Rightarrow x < p^p \Rightarrow D_f = (p, p^p]$

ب) $\log_p x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow \log_p x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \log_p x > 1$
 $x > p \Rightarrow D_f = (p, +\infty)$

الف) $x^x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^x \neq -1 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

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

ج) $x^x - p \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^x \neq p \Rightarrow x \neq \log_p p \Rightarrow D_f = (\mathbb{R} - \log_p p)$

د) $x^x - p \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^x \neq p \Rightarrow x \neq \log_p p \Rightarrow D_f = (\mathbb{R} - \log_p p)$

الف) $p \cdot x + 1 \in W \Rightarrow p \cdot x \in W - 1 \Rightarrow x \in \frac{W-1}{p} \Rightarrow D_f = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{k-1}{p}, k \in W \right\}$

ب) $p \cdot x - p = p \cdot W \cdot x - a \cdot W \Rightarrow p \cdot x = p \cdot W \cdot x - a \cdot W + p \Rightarrow x = \frac{p \cdot W - a \cdot W + p}{p}$
 $x = \frac{p \cdot k + p}{p} \Rightarrow D_f = \left\{ x \mid x = \frac{p \cdot k + p}{p}, k \in W \right\}$