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$$x \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

(1)

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 0 & \frac{1}{x} & 1 & \\ \hline + & - & + & - \end{array}$$

 $\mathbb{R}$

و نیز

$$\frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$-1) \quad x \neq -1 \quad x \neq 1$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad x \neq -2$$

$$x(x+2) + x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-1, 0, 1, -2, \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}\right\}$$

$$x \neq \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x \neq \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} = q$$

$$x = -r$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -r \quad r, \omega \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\mu = \frac{r}{n} \quad (r)$$

$$rx = \omega$$

$$x = r/\delta$$

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

—)

$$\begin{aligned} x-1 &\geq 0 \\ x &\geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_f = [1, \lambda r]$$

$$\mu - \sqrt{n-1} \geq 0$$

$$\mu \geq \sqrt{n-1}$$

$$\lambda r \geq n-1$$

$$\lambda r \geq x$$

$|\mu$

$$x^r - x - r > 0$$

$$1 - r(-r)/11$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$(x-r)(x+1) > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \\ x &\geq -1 \end{aligned}$$

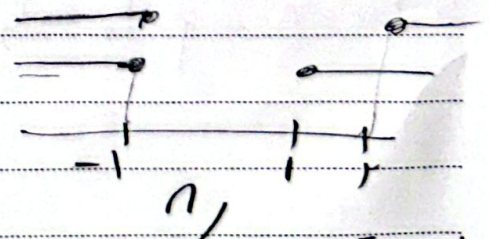
$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad r \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$x^r - 1 \geq 0$$

$$x^r \geq 1$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$x \geq -1$$



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

ANAD

$$(\infty + \infty) \cap [-\infty, -\infty) = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{+}{+} = +$$

$$x = -x$$

$$x = x + x$$

$$x > x$$

$$x = 1 - x$$

$$x = 1 - x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$x > x$$

$$x > x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a &= \frac{1}{1-a} \\ b &= \frac{1}{1-b} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} = a + b$$

$$\textcircled{1} = a + b$$

$$= (1-a)(1-b)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{1-b}$$

$$a + b = \frac{1}{1-a} + \frac{1}{1-b}$$

$$a + b = \frac{1}{1-a} + \frac{1}{1-b}$$

$$x > x$$

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} + \frac{1}{p}\right) = \frac{1}{p}$$

(4)

$$f(x) = (x-1) \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$f_n - f_{n-1} = (n-1) - p$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} - p = \frac{1}{p}$$

(V)

$$f\left(\frac{a+1}{a-1}\right) = a$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{a+1}{a-1} + 1}{\frac{a+1}{a-1} - 1} =$$

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

$$\frac{a-1}{a-a+1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$R = \{1\}$$

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$$f(t) = -r$$

$$-r = x^r - \varepsilon u$$

$$x^r - \varepsilon u + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$(x - r) = 0$$

$$x = r$$

$$\sqrt{x^r - 1} = r$$

$$x^r - 1 = \varepsilon$$

$$x^r = 0$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\omega}$$

$$b = r$$

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$$x = 1$$

$$f(x) = 1 - \varepsilon + q = r$$

$$p x = -q$$

$$f(-p) = p q + p + q = r$$

$$vr \times r = \frac{1}{1/r}$$

$$r \cos x + d \cos x = r, d$$

$$r \cos x + d \cos x - r, d = 0$$

$$r \cos x + d \cos x - 1 \varepsilon = 0$$

$$(r \cos - r) (r \cos + r) = 0$$

$$C_2 \cos x + C_1 \sin x = 1$$

$$C_2 \cos x + C_1 \sin x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 90^\circ$$

$$\tan 90^\circ = 1$$