

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x - 2}{2 \cos x + 1} \rightarrow 2 \cos x \neq -1 \rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow D = R - \left\{ 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$  (1)

ب) $y = \frac{\sin x + 2}{\cos x - 1} \rightarrow \cos x \neq +1 \rightarrow D = R - \{2k\pi\}$ 

الف) $y = \frac{2 \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \tan x \neq -1 \\ \cos x \neq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow D = R - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\}$  (2)

ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1 \\ \sin x \neq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow D = R - \left\{ k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$ 

الف) $\sin y = x^2 - 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq +1 \rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 \leq 3 \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{3} \rightarrow D = [1, \sqrt{3}]$ (3)

ب) $y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} - 2 \geq 0 \\ -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq +1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 4 \\ 1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 4 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 9 \end{cases} \rightarrow D = [4, 9]$

الف) $\cos y = |x| - 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - 2 \leq +1 \rightarrow 1 \leq |x| \leq 3 \rightarrow D = [-3, -1] \cup [1, 3]$ (4)

ب) $y = \arcsin(x^2 + 2x + 1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 1 \geq -1 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x+2) \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x \leq 0 \rightarrow x(x+2) \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{array}{cc} \frac{-2}{+} & \frac{-1}{-} \\ \frac{-2}{+} & \frac{-1}{-} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} \frac{-2}{+} & \frac{0}{-} \\ \frac{-2}{+} & \frac{0}{-} \end{array} \rightarrow D = [-2, -1] \cup [-1, 0]$

الف) $y = \log_2(x^2 - 4) \rightarrow x^2 - 4 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 4 \rightarrow x > 2 \rightarrow D = (2, +\infty)$ (5)

ب) $y = \log_2(1 - |x|) \rightarrow 1 - |x| > 0 \rightarrow 1 > |x| \rightarrow -1 < x < 1 \rightarrow D = (-1, 1)$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_{x-2}^{a-x} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a-x > 0 \rightarrow a > x \\ x-2 > 0 \rightarrow x > 2 \\ x-2 \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow D = (2, a) - \{3\}$$

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$$\text{ب) } y = \log_{x+2}^{x^2-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2-1 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \\ x+2 > 0 \rightarrow x > -2 \\ x+2 \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow D = (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log \frac{x^2-1}{x-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-} + \frac{+}{+} + \rightarrow D = (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

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$$\text{ب) } y = \log_{x+2} \frac{x+2}{x-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x+2}{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+2 < 0 \rightarrow x < -2 \\ x-2 < 0 \rightarrow x < 2 \end{cases} \\ x+2 > 0 \rightarrow x > -2 \\ x+2 \neq -1 \rightarrow x \neq -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow D = (-2, -3) \cup (-3, 2) \cup (2, +\infty) - \{-3\}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{x-2} \log_y (x-2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 > 0 \rightarrow x > 2 \\ x-2 \log_y^{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow \log_y^{x-2} \leq 1 \rightarrow x-2 \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow D = (2, 3]$$

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$$\text{ب) } y = \log (2 \log_{\sqrt{x}}^x - 1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 2 \log_{\sqrt{x}}^x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \log_{\sqrt{x}}^x > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x > \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x > \sqrt{x} \end{cases} \rightarrow D = (\sqrt{x}, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \frac{x}{x^2+1} \rightarrow x^2+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \neq -1 \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{x}{x^2-1} \rightarrow x^2-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \neq \pm 1 \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$$

$$\text{ج) } y = \frac{x}{x^2-2} \rightarrow x^2-2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \neq \pm \sqrt{2} \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\text{د) } y = \frac{x}{x^2-x} \rightarrow x^2-x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0, 1 \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1\}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = (x+1)! \rightarrow x+1 \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{W}-1}{1} \rightarrow D = \{x/x = \frac{k-1}{1}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$$

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$$\text{ب) } y = \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-2} \right)! \rightarrow \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-2} \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow x^2-1 = k(x^2-2) \rightarrow x^2 - kx^2 = 2k-1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{2k-1}{1-k}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2k-1}{1-k}} \rightarrow D = \left\{ x/x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2k-1}{1-k}}, k \in \mathbb{W} \right\}$$