

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x - 2}{2 \cos x + 1} \rightarrow$ مخرج نباید صفر باشد (ب) $y = \frac{\sin x + 3}{\cos x - 1} \rightarrow$ مخرج نباید صفر باشد

$\cos x - 1 \neq 0$

$\cos x \neq 1$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi\}$

$2 \cos x + 1 \neq 0$

$\cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right\}$

الف) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} \rightarrow$ مخرج نباید صفر باشد (ب) $y = \frac{2 \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow$ مخرج نباید صفر باشد

$\sin x \neq 0$

$\cot x - 1 \neq 0$

$\cot x \neq 1$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{k\pi, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}\right\}$

$\cos x \neq 0$

$\tan x + 1 \neq 0$

$\tan x \neq -1$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right\}$

$y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 3)$

$x > 0$ و $-1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 3 \leq 1$

$2 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 4$

$4 \leq x \leq 16$

$D_f = [4, 16]$

$\sin y = x^2 - 2$

$-1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq 1$

$1 \leq x^2 \leq 3$

$1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{3}$

$D_f = [1, \sqrt{3}]$

$y = \arcsin(x^2 + 2x + 1)$

$-1 \leq x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq (x+2)(x+1)$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 1$

$x^2 + 2x \leq 0$

$x(x+2) \leq 0$

$-2 \leq x \leq 0$

$0 \leq x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq (x+2)(x+1)$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 \geq 0$

$x^2 + 2x \geq -1$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 \geq 0$

$(x+1)^2 \geq 0$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

$D_f = [-2, 0] \cup [-1, 0]$

$\cos y = |x| - 3$

$-1 \leq |x| - 3 \leq 1$

$2 \leq |x| \leq 4$

$2 \leq x \leq 4$ و $-4 \leq x \leq -2$

$D_f = [-4, -2] \cup [2, 4]$

$y = \log_{2-|x|} 2$

$2-|x| > 0$

$2 > |x|$

$2 > x > -2$

$D_f = (-2, 2)$

$y = \log_{x^2-4} x$

$x^2 - 4 > 0$

$(x+2)(x-2) > 0$

$x < -2$ و $x > 2$

$D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$y = \log_2 \frac{x-1}{x+2}$ $x-1 > 0$ $x+2 > 0$ $x > 1$ $x > -2$ $x+2 \neq 1$ $x \neq -2$	$y = \log_2 \frac{\omega-x}{x-2}$ $\omega-x > 0$ $\omega > x$ $x-2 > 0$ $x > 2$ $x-2 \neq 1$ $x \neq 2$	(الف)	6
$D_f = (1, +\infty)$	$D_f = (2, \omega) - \{2\}$		

$y = \log_2 \frac{x+2}{x-2}$ $\frac{x+2}{x-2}$ $x+2 > 0$ $\frac{-2}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{1}{+}$ $x > -2$ $x+2 \neq 1$ $x \neq -4$	$y = \log_2 \frac{x^2 - (x+2)}{x-2}$ $x-2 \neq 0$ $x \neq 2$ $(x-1)(x-2)$ $x-2$ $- \phi + \phi +$	(الف)	7
$D_f = (-2, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$	$D_f = (1, +\infty) - \{2\}$		

$y = \log_2 (1 - \log_2 x)$ $x > 0$ $1 - \log_2 x > 0$ $\log_2 x > \frac{1}{2}$ $x > \sqrt{2}$	$y = \sqrt{2 - \log_2 (x-2)}$ $x-2 > 0$ $x > 2$ $2 - \log_2 (x-2) > 0$ $2 > \log_2 (x-2) \rightarrow x-2 < 4$ $x < 6$	(الف)	8
$D_f = (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$	$D_f = (2, 6]$		

$y = \frac{2}{e^x - 2}$ (2) $e^x - 2 \neq 0$ $e^x \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq \log_2 2$	$y = \frac{2}{e^x - 1}$ (2) $e^x - 1 \neq 0$ $e^x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq \log_2 1$	$y = \frac{2}{e^x + 1}$ (الف) $e^x + 1 \neq 0$ $e^x \neq -1$	9
$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_2 2\}$	$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_2 1\}$	$D_f = \mathbb{R}$	

$y = \left(\frac{2x-2}{2x-\omega} \right)!$ $\frac{2x-2}{2x-\omega} \in \mathbb{W}$ $2x-2 = 2\omega x - \omega\omega$ $2x - 2\omega x = 2 - \omega\omega \rightarrow x = \frac{2 - \omega\omega}{2 - 2\omega}$	$y = (2x+1)!$ $2x+1 \in \mathbb{W}$ $x \in \frac{\mathbb{W} - 1}{2}$	(الف)	10
$D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{\omega k - 2}{2k - 2}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$	$D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{k}{2} - \frac{1}{2}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$		