

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x - 2}{2 \cos x + 1}$ $2 \cos x + 1 \neq 0$ $2 \cos x \neq -1$ $\cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3}\}$

ب) $y = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x - 1}$ $\cos x - 1 \neq 0$ $\cos x \neq 1$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi\}$

الف) $y = \frac{2 \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1}$ $\tan x + 1 \neq 0$ $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \neq -1$ $\cos x \neq 0$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\}$

ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1}$ $\cot x - 1 \neq 0$ $\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \neq 1$ $\sin x \neq 0$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi + \pi\}$

الف) $\sin y = x^2 - 2$ $-1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq 1$ $1 \leq x^2 \leq 3$ $1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{3}$ $D_f = [1, \sqrt{3}] \cup [-\sqrt{3}, -1]$

ب) $y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 2)$ $-1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq 1$ $1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 3$ $1 \leq x \leq 9$ $D_f = [1, 9]$

الف) $\cos y = |x| - 2$ $-2 \leq |x| - 2 \leq 2$ $0 \leq |x| \leq 4$ $D_f = [-4, 4]$

ب) $y = \arcsin(x^2 + 3x + 1)$ $-1 \leq x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1$ $0 \leq (x+2)(x+1) \leq 2$ $D_f = [-5, -2] \cup [1, 0]$

الف) $y = \log_{x^2} x^2 - 2$ $x^2 - 2 > 0$ $x^2 > 2$ $D_f = (2, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -2)$

ب) $y = \log_{x^2} x^2 - 1$ $x^2 - 1 > 0$ $x^2 > 1$ $D_f = (-2, 2)$

الف) $y = \log_{x-2} x^2 - 2$ $x^2 - 2 > 0$ $x^2 > 2$ $D_f = (2, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -2)$

ب) $y = \log_{x+2} x^2 - 1$ $x^2 - 1 > 0$ $x^2 > 1$ $D_f = (-2, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) - \{2\}$

الف) $y = \log_{x-2} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 2}$ $\frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{x-2} > 0$ $D_f = (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \log_{x+2} \frac{x^2 + 2}{x - 2}$ $\frac{x^2 + 2}{x - 2} > 0$ $D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) - \{2\}$

$x + 2 > 0$ $x + 2 \neq 1 \rightarrow x > -2$ $x \neq -1$

الف) $y = \sqrt{r \cdot \log_r(x-r)}$ $(x-r) > 0 \rightarrow x > r$ $D_f = (r, 10]$ - 8

$r \cdot \log_r(x-r) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_r(x-r) \leq r \rightarrow x-r \leq r \rightarrow x \leq 10$

ب) $y = \log_r(r \log_r x - 1)$ $x > 0$ $D_f = (\sqrt{r}, +\infty)$

$r \log_r x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{r \log_r x}{r} > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \log_r x > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x > \sqrt{r}$

الف) $y = \frac{r}{f^x + 1}$ $f^x + 1 \neq 0$ $f^x \neq -1$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ - 9

ب) $y = \frac{r}{f^x - 1}$ $f^x - 1 \neq 0$ $f^x \neq 1$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ - 10

ج) $y = \frac{r}{f^x - r}$ $f^x - r \neq 0$ $f^x \neq r$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$ $\hookrightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{1}{r}\}$

د) $y = \frac{r}{f^x - r}$ $f^x - r \neq 0$ $f^x \neq r$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$ - 15

الف) $y = (f^x + 1)!$ $f^x + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow f^x \in \mathbb{N} - 1 \rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{N} - 1}{f}$ - 10
 $D_f = \{x | x = \frac{k-1}{f}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

ب) $y = \left(\frac{f^x - r}{f^x - \omega}\right)!$ $\frac{f^x - r}{f^x - \omega} \in \mathbb{N}$ $f^x - \omega = f^x - r$ $D_f = \{x | x = \frac{\omega k - r}{f^k - r}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ - 20
 $f^x - r = f^x - \omega$
 $x = \frac{\omega k - r}{f^k - r}$