

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + 1}$

$\rightarrow y \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow y \cos x \neq -1 \rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{y} \rightarrow D_f = R \setminus \left\{ y \mid y \leq -1 \text{ or } y \geq 1 \right\}$

ب) $y = \frac{\sin x + 1}{\cos x - 1}$ $\rightarrow \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq 1 \rightarrow D_f = R \setminus \{ y \mid y = 0 \}$

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

ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1}$ $\begin{cases} \cot x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq k\pi \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = R \setminus \left\{ k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$

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

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

الف) $\cos y = |x| - 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - 2 \leq 1 \rightarrow 1 \leq |x| \leq 3 \rightarrow D_f = [-3, -1] \cup [1, 3]$

$D_f = [-3, -1] \cup [1, 3]$

ب) $\arcsin(x^2 + 3x + 1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + 1 \geq -1 \rightarrow x^2 + 3x + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x+2) \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 3x \leq 0 \rightarrow x(x+3) \leq 0 \end{cases}$

الف) $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 4) \rightarrow x^2 - 4 > 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-2) > 0 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

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

الف) $y = \log_{x-2} \frac{\omega-x}{x-2}$ $\begin{cases} \omega-x > 0 \rightarrow x < \omega \\ x-2 > 0 \rightarrow x > 2 \\ x-2 \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = (2, \omega) - \{3\}$

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

ج) $y = \log_{x-2} \frac{x^2-2x+3}{x-2} \rightarrow \frac{x^2-2x+3}{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1, x \neq 2$
 $D_f = (1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

(3)

د) $y = \log_{\frac{x+2}{x-2}} \frac{x+2}{x-2}$ $\begin{cases} \frac{x+2}{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow x+2 > 0, x-2 > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x > 2} \\ \frac{x+2}{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x > -2} \\ x+2 \neq 1 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq -3} \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = (-2, -3) \cup (2, \infty) - \{-3\}$

هـ) $y = \sqrt{x-1} \log_r(x-1)$ $\begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \\ r-1 \log_r(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_r(x-1) \leq r \rightarrow x-1 \leq r^r = 1 \rightarrow x \leq 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = (1, 2]$

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و) $y = \log(\sqrt{x} \log_r(x-1))$ $\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x} \log_r(x-1) > 0 \rightarrow \log_r(x-1) > \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow D_f = (\sqrt{x}, \infty) \end{cases}$

ز) $y = \frac{r}{e^{x+1}}$ $\rightarrow e^{x+1} \neq 0 \rightarrow e^x \neq -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

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ح) $y = \frac{r}{e^{x-1}}$ $\rightarrow e^{x-1} \neq 0 \rightarrow e^x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

ط) $y = \frac{r}{e^{x-2}}$ $\rightarrow e^{x-2} \neq 0 \rightarrow e^x \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq \log_e 2 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_e 2\}$

ي) $y = \frac{r}{e^{x-3}}$ $\rightarrow e^{x-3} \neq 0 \rightarrow e^x \neq 3 \rightarrow x \neq \log_e 3 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_e 3\}$

ك) $y = (\epsilon(x+1))!$ $\rightarrow \epsilon(x+1) \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{N}}{\epsilon} - 1 \rightarrow D_f = \{x | x = \frac{k}{\epsilon} - 1, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

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$D_f = \{x | x = \frac{\Delta k - r}{r k - r}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

ل) $y = \frac{(r^2 x - r)!}{r^2 x - \Delta}$ $\rightarrow \frac{r^2 x - r}{r^2 x - \Delta} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow r^2 x - r \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow r^2 x - r \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow r^2 x - r \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow x = \frac{r - \Delta w}{r^2 - r w}$