

الف: نصف

من ١ و ٢

$$\text{الف) } y = \frac{\sin x}{r \cos x + 1} \rightarrow r \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow r \cos x \neq -1 \rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow D_f = R - \left\{ r k \pi + \frac{r\pi}{r}, r k \pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \right\}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{\sin x + r}{\cos x - 1} \rightarrow \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq 1 \rightarrow D_f = R - \{ r k \pi \}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{ب) } y = \arccos(\sqrt{x-2}) \rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x-2} \leq 1 \rightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 3 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 14 \quad D_f = [2, 14]$$

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

$$D_f = [-3, -1] \cup [1, 3] \quad \frac{-3-1}{++-++} \quad \frac{-3-0}{++-++}$$

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

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x^2 - 5 \rightarrow x^2 - 5 > 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-2) > 0 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \sqrt{1-x} \rightarrow 2 - |x| > 0 \rightarrow |x| < 2 \rightarrow D_f = (-2, 2)$$

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

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

$$\text{ج) } y = \log_{x-2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-2} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x-2} > 0 \rightarrow x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1, x \neq 2$$

$$D_f = (1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

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

$$\text{هـ) } y = \sqrt{2 - \log_2(x+1)} \begin{cases} x+1 > 0 \rightarrow x > -1 \\ 2 - \log_2(x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_2(x+1) \leq 2 \rightarrow x+1 \leq 2^2 = 4 \rightarrow x \leq 3 \end{cases} D_f = (-1, 3]$$

$$\text{و) } y = \log_2(2 \log_2^x - 1) \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 2 \log_2^x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \log_2^x > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x > 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = (\sqrt{2}, \infty)$$

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

$$\text{ح) } y = \frac{2}{e^x - 1} \rightarrow e^x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow e^x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\text{ط) } y = \frac{2}{e^x - 2} \rightarrow e^x - 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow e^x \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq \log_2 e \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_2 e\}$$

$$\text{ي) } y = \frac{2}{e^x - 2} \rightarrow e^x - 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow e^x \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq \log_2 e \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_2 e\}$$

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

$$D_f = \{x | x = \frac{\Delta k - 2}{2k - 2}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\text{ل) } y = \frac{(2x-2)!}{2x-\Delta} \rightarrow \frac{2x-2}{2x-\Delta} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 2x-2 \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 2x-2 \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow x = \frac{2+\Delta}{2}$$