

الف) $\frac{\sin x - r}{r \cos x + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow r \cos x \neq -1 \rightarrow \cos x \neq \frac{-1}{r}$

$x \neq 180^\circ, r \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ r k \pi + \frac{r \pi}{r}, r k \pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \right\}$

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

الف) $y = \frac{r \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \tan x \neq -1 \rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$

$\cos x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} \rightarrow \cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$

$\sin x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq k\pi$

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

ب) $\arccos(\sqrt{x} - 3) \rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 3 \leq 1 \rightarrow 2 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 4 \rightarrow \{x \mid 4 \leq x \leq 16\} \rightarrow D_f = [4, 16]$

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

ب) $y = \arcsin(x^2 + 3x + 1) \rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1$

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

$D_f = [-3, -1] \cup [0, 1]$

الف) $y = \log_3 x^2 - 4 \rightarrow x^2 - 4 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 4 \rightarrow x > 2, x < -2 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \log_2 |x| \rightarrow 2 - |x| > 0 \rightarrow 2 > |x| \rightarrow -2 < x < 2 \rightarrow D_f = (-2, 2)$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_{x-r} \omega - x \rightarrow \omega - x > 0 \rightarrow x < \omega$$

$$x-r \rightarrow x-r > 0 \rightarrow x > r, x-r \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq r+1 \rightarrow D_F = (r, \omega) - \{r+1\}$$

1, 5 $a < -1$ $(-r, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \cup \{r+1\}$

$$-.) y = \log_{x+r} x^r - 1 \rightarrow x^r - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^r > 1 \rightarrow x > 1$$

$$x+r \rightarrow x+r > 0 \rightarrow x > -r, x+r \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq -r-1 \rightarrow D_F = (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_{x-r} \frac{x^r - \varepsilon x + r}{x-r} \rightarrow \frac{(x-r)(x-1)}{x-r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1+\frac{r}{x}} \rightarrow x \neq r+1 \rightarrow$$

$$D_F = (1, +\infty) - \{r+1\}$$

2 ✓

$$-.) y = \log_{x-r} \frac{x+r}{x-r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x+r}{x-r} > 0 \rightarrow x \neq -r+1 \\ x+r > 0 \rightarrow x > -r \\ x+r \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq -r-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_F = (-\infty, -\varepsilon) \cup (-\varepsilon, -r) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{r - \log_r(x-r)} \rightarrow x-r > 0 \rightarrow x > r$$

$$r - \log_r(x-r) > 0 \rightarrow \log_r(x-r) < r \rightarrow x-r < r^r \rightarrow x < r^r + r \rightarrow D_F = (r, r^r + r]$$

$$-.) y = \log(r / \log_r^k - 1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \quad ① \\ r / \log_r^k - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^k > \frac{r}{r-1} \rightarrow x > \sqrt[k]{\frac{r}{r-1}} \quad ② \end{cases} \rightarrow D_F = (\sqrt[k]{\frac{r}{r-1}}, +\infty)$$

3 ✓

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

$$-.) y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^x - 1} \rightarrow \varepsilon^x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^x \neq 1 \rightarrow D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

4 ✓

$$2) y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^x - r} \rightarrow \varepsilon^x - r \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^x \neq r \rightarrow D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r^r\}$$

$$3) y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^x - r} \rightarrow \varepsilon^x - r \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^x \neq r \rightarrow D_F = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r^r\}$$

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

5 ✓

$$-.) y = \left(\frac{rx-r}{rx-a} \right)! \rightarrow \frac{rx-r}{rx-a} \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow rx-r = rwx - a \rightarrow rx-rwx = r-a \rightarrow x(r-rw) = r-a \rightarrow x = \frac{r-a}{r-rw}$$

$$D_F = \left\{ x / x = \frac{r-a}{r-rw}, k \in \mathbb{W} \right\}$$