

الف) $y = \frac{\sin x - 2}{2 \cos x + 1} \rightarrow 2 \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ $\rightarrow x \neq 120^\circ, 240^\circ \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}, 2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3} \right\}$ ب) $y = \frac{\sin x + 3}{\cos x - 1} \rightarrow \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cos x \neq 1$ $\rightarrow x \neq 0^\circ, 360^\circ \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{ 2k\pi \}$	 	1
الف) $\frac{y \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \rightarrow \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \tan x \neq -1$ $\rightarrow x \neq 135^\circ, 315^\circ \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$ ب) $\frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} \rightarrow \cot x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \cot x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 45^\circ, 225^\circ$ $\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} \right\}$	 	2
الف) $\sin y = x^2 - 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq 1 \xrightarrow{+2} 1 \leq x^2 \leq 3 \xrightarrow{\sqrt{}} 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{3}$ $\rightarrow D_f = [1, \sqrt{3}]$ ب) $\arccos(\sqrt{x} - 2) \rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq 1 \xrightarrow{+2} 1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 3 \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 9$ $x \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = [1, 9]$		3
الف) $\cos y = x - 3 \rightarrow -1 \leq x - 3 \leq 1 \xrightarrow{+3} 2 \leq x \leq 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -4 \leq x \leq -2 \\ 2 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases}$ $\rightarrow D_f = [-4, -2] \cup [2, 4]$ ب) $\arcsin(x^2 + 3x + 1) \rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 + 3x + 2 \leq 2$ $\rightarrow 0 \leq (x+1)(x+2) \leq 2 \rightarrow D_f = [-1, 0] \cup [-3, -2]$		4
الف) $y = \log_3 \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 2} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2} > \frac{2}{x^2 + 2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 > 2 \\ x^2 < -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, \infty)$ ب) $y = \log_7 \frac{2 - x }{1} \rightarrow 2 - x > 0 \rightarrow x < 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 2 \\ x > -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = (-2, 2)$		5

$$\text{ا) } y = \log_{u-r} \frac{\omega-u}{u-r} \rightarrow u-r > 0 \rightarrow u > r, u-r \neq 1 \rightarrow u \neq \omega$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (r, \omega) - \{\omega\}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \log_{u+r} \frac{u^r-1}{u+r} \rightarrow u+r > 0 \rightarrow u > -r, u+r \neq 1 \rightarrow u \neq -r$$

$$u^r-1 > 0 \rightarrow u^r > 1 \begin{cases} u > 1 \\ u < -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = (-r, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ا) } y = \log_{\frac{u^r-2u+r}{u-r}} \rightarrow \frac{u^r-2u+r}{u-r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{(u-1)(u-r)}{(u-r)} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \frac{+}{+} \rightarrow D_f = (1, +\infty) - \{r\}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \log_{\frac{u+r}{u-r}} \frac{u+r}{u-r} \rightarrow \frac{u+r}{u-r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{+} \frac{+}{-} \rightarrow u < -r, u > r$$

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

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

$$r - \log_r(u-r) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_r(u-r) \leq r \rightarrow u-r \leq r \rightarrow u \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (r, 1]$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \log(r \log_r^x - 1) \rightarrow r \log_r^x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \log_r^x > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x > r^{\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow D_f = (\sqrt[r]{r}, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ا) } y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^{u+1}} \rightarrow \varepsilon^{u+1} \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^u \neq -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^{u-1}} \rightarrow \varepsilon^{u-1} \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^u \neq 1 \rightarrow u \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\text{ج) } y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^{u-r}} \rightarrow \varepsilon^{u-r} \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^u \neq r \rightarrow u \neq \log_r r \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$$

$$\text{د) } y = \frac{r}{\varepsilon^{u-r}} \rightarrow \varepsilon^{u-r} \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon^u \neq r \rightarrow u \neq \log_r r \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$$

$$\text{ا) } y = (\varepsilon u + 1)! \rightarrow \varepsilon u + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow u \in \frac{\omega-1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow D_f = \{u/u = \frac{\omega-1}{\varepsilon}, \omega \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \left(\frac{ru-r}{ru-\omega} \right)! \rightarrow \frac{ru-r}{ru-\omega} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow ru-r \in ru-\omega \rightarrow ru-ru \in -\omega-r$$

$$\rightarrow u(r-r\omega) \in -\omega-r \rightarrow u \in \frac{-(\omega+r)}{r(1-\omega)} = u \in \frac{\omega+r}{1-\omega}$$

$$\hookrightarrow D_f = \{u/u = \frac{\omega+r}{1-\omega}, \omega \in \mathbb{N}\}$$