

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

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

الف) $y = \frac{2 \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tan x \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \neq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ \tan x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x \neq k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}, k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\}$

ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cot x \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ \cot x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x \neq k\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}\}$

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

ب) $y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 2) \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 3 \Rightarrow x \leq 9 \Rightarrow D_f = [\sqrt{2}, 9]$
 $\Rightarrow x \geq 0$ (محدودیت دام)

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

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

الف) $y = \log_3 x^2 - 4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 > 4 \Rightarrow x > 2 \Rightarrow D_f = (2, \infty)$

ب) $y = \log_2 \frac{2-|x|}{x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2-|x| > 0 \Rightarrow x < 2 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (0, 2)$
 $\frac{2-|x|}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow 2-|x| > 0 \Rightarrow x < 2$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_{x-2}^{5-x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5-x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 5 \\ x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2, x-2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (2, 5) - \{3\}$$

$$\text{ب) } \log_{x+2}^{x-1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \\ x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2 \\ x+2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq -1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow D_f = (-2, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

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

$$\text{ب) } y = \log_{x+2} \frac{x^2}{x-2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2}{x+2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x+2} > 0 \\ x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2 \\ x+2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq -1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow D_f = (-2, -1) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{2 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \\ 2 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \geq \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) \Rightarrow x-1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = (1, 2]$$

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

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

$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{2}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow x^2-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\text{ج) } y = \frac{2}{x^2-2} \Rightarrow x^2-2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 2 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2\} \quad \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2 = -1$$

$$\text{د) } y = \frac{2}{x^2-2} \Rightarrow x^2-2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq 2 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2\}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = (2x+1)! \Rightarrow 2x+1 \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{N}-1}{2} \Rightarrow D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{k-1}{2}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}\right)! \Rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{2x+1} \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{2x+1} = k \Rightarrow 2x-1 = k(2x+1) \Rightarrow 2x-1 = 2kx+k \Rightarrow x = \frac{k+1}{2k-2} \Rightarrow D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{k+1}{2k-2}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$