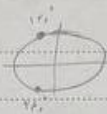


$$y = \frac{\sin x - r}{r \cos x + 1} \quad \begin{matrix} r \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \\ r \cos x \neq -1 \\ \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{r} \end{matrix}$$



$$P = R - \left\{ x \mid x = kR + \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - 1}}{r}, y = kR + \frac{rR}{r} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{\sin x + r}{\cos x - 1} \quad \begin{matrix} \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \\ \cos x \neq 1 \end{matrix}$$



$$P = R - \{ x \mid x = kR \}$$

$$y = \frac{r \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \\ \tan x \neq -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan x \neq -1 \rightarrow x \neq kR - \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - 1}}{r} \\ \cos x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq kR + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$P = R - \left\{ kR - \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - 1}}{r}, kR + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cot x - 1 \neq 0 \\ \cot x \neq 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \\ \sin x \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cot x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq kR + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq kR \end{cases}$$

$$P = R - \left\{ kR + \frac{\pi}{4}, kR \right\}$$

$$\sin y = x^r - r \rightarrow -1 \leq x^r - r \leq 1 \rightarrow 1 \leq x^r \leq r+1 \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq r+1 \rightarrow P = [1, r+1]$$

$$y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - r) \rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - r \leq 1 \rightarrow r \leq \sqrt{x} \leq r+1 \rightarrow r^2 \leq x \leq (r+1)^2 \rightarrow P = [r^2, (r+1)^2]$$

$$\cos y = |x| - r \rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - r \leq 1 \rightarrow r-1 \leq |x| \leq r+1 \rightarrow P = [r-1, r+1]$$

$$y = \arcsin(x^r + r) \rightarrow -1 \leq x^r + r \leq 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^r + r + 1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x^r + r \leq 0 \rightarrow x(x+r) \leq 0 \\ x^r + r + 1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x^r + r \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x+r) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \log_r x^r - r \rightarrow x^r - r > 0 \rightarrow x^r > r \rightarrow x > r^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$y = \log_r |x| \rightarrow r - |x| > 0 \rightarrow |x| < r \rightarrow -r < x < r \rightarrow P = (-r, r)$$

$$y = \log_r \frac{a-x}{x-r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a-x > 0 \rightarrow x < a \\ x-r > 0 \rightarrow x > r \end{cases} \rightarrow P = (r, a)$$

$$y = \log_r \frac{x^r - 1}{x + r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^r - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^r > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \\ x + r > 0 \rightarrow x > -r \end{cases} \rightarrow P = (-r, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

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$$\frac{x^r - rx + r}{-x^r + x} \quad \frac{x-1}{(x-r)}$$

$$\frac{x^r}{x} = x(x-1) = x^r - x$$

$$\frac{-rx}{x} = -r(x-1) = -rx + r$$

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$$y = \log \frac{x^r - rx + r}{x - r} \quad \frac{x-r}{x-r} = 1 \quad \mathcal{D} = [1]$$

$$y = \log \frac{x+r}{x-r} \quad \frac{x+r}{x-r} > 0 \quad x+r > 0 \quad x > -r$$

$$\mathcal{D} = (-r, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{r - \log_v(x-r)} \quad \begin{cases} x-r > 0 \rightarrow x > r \\ r - \log_v(x-r) > 0 \rightarrow \log_v(x-r) \leq r \rightarrow x-r \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq 1+r \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{D} = (r, 1+r]$$

$$y = \log(r \log_v x - 1) \rightarrow r \log_v x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \log_v x > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x > v^{1/r} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} = (v^{1/r}, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{r}{r^x + 1} \quad \begin{cases} r^x + 1 \neq 0 \\ r^x \neq -1 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \frac{r}{e^x - 1} \quad \begin{cases} e^x - 1 \neq 0 \\ e^x \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$y = \frac{r}{r^x - r} \quad \begin{cases} r^x - r \neq 0 \\ r^x \neq r \end{cases} \quad x \neq \log_r r \rightarrow \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$$

$$y = \frac{r}{r^x - r} \quad \begin{cases} r^x - r \neq 0 \\ r^x \neq r \end{cases} \quad x \neq \log_r r \rightarrow \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{\log_r r\}$$

$$y = (rx + 1)! \quad rx + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow rx \in \mathbb{N} - 1 \rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{N} - 1}{r} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} = \{x \mid x = \frac{k-1}{r}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{rx - r}{rx - a} \right)! \quad \frac{rx - r}{rx - a} \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow rx - r = rxw - aw \Rightarrow rx - rxw = r - aw$$

$$x = \frac{r - aw}{r - rw} \quad \mathcal{D} = \{x \mid x = \frac{r - rk}{r - ak}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$