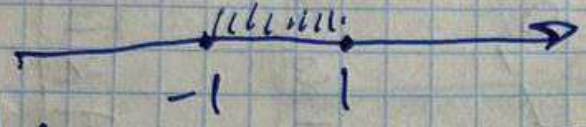
$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

$\mathcal{D}(f(x)) = 1 - x^2 \geq 0$

$1 - x^2 \geq 0$

$(1 - x)(1 + x) \geq 0$



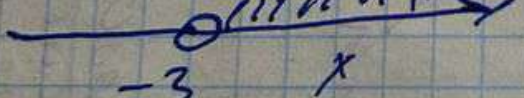
$\mathcal{D}(f(x)) = [-1 ; 1]$

$f(x) = \dfrac{1}{\ln(x+3)}$

$\mathcal{D}(f(x)) = \ln(x+3) > 0$

$x + 3 > 0$

$x > -3$



$\mathcal{D}(f(x)) \quad (-3 ; +\infty)$

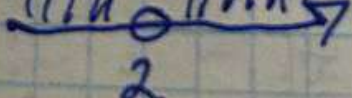
$f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 4x + 4)$

$\mathcal{D}(f(x)) = x^2 - 4x + 4 > 0$

$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$

$\Delta = 16 - 16 = 0$

$x = \dfrac{4}{2} = 2$

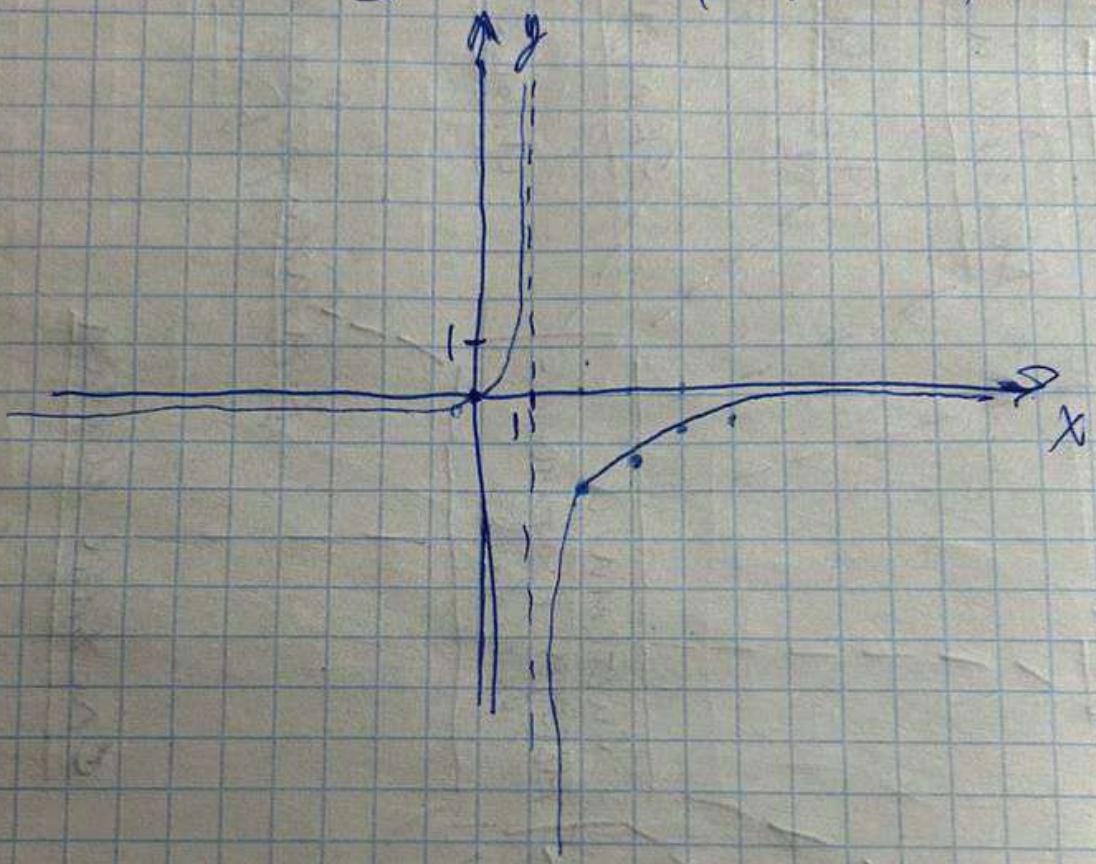


$\mathcal{D}(f(x)) = \mathbb{R}$

$= (-\infty ; 2) \cup (2 ; +\infty)$

$$y = \frac{x}{1 - x}$$

$D(f(x)) = (-\infty; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$



$D(f)$:

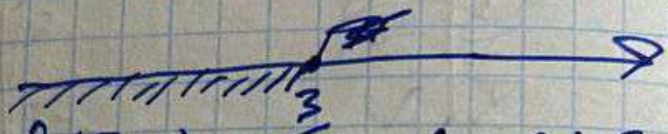
$f(x) = \sqrt{3-2x}$

$D(f(x)) = 3-2x \geq 0$

$3-2x \geq 0$

$3 \geq 2x$

$\frac{3}{2} \geq x$



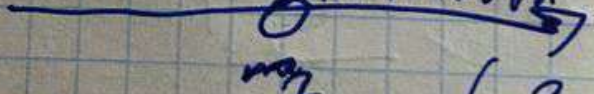
$(-\infty; \frac{3}{2}]$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+2}}$

$D(F(x)) = 3x+2 > 0$

$3x > -2$

$x > -\frac{2}{3}$



$(-\frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+3}}$

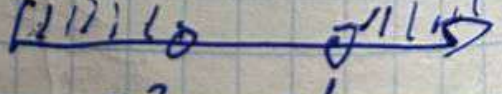
$D(f(x)) = x^2+4x+3 > 0$

$x^2+4x+3 = 0$

$D = 16-12 = 4$

$x_1 = (-4-\sqrt{4}):2 = -3$

$x_2 = (-4+\sqrt{4}):2 = -1$



$(-\infty; -3) \cup (-1; +\infty)$