

$$y = \sqrt{x} f(x)$$

$$x f(x) \geq 0 \quad (x, -\infty) \cup [0, 1)$$

$$D_f = [-\infty, 0] - \cancel{([0, 1] \cup [2, -\infty])}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{-x}{f(x)}}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1)$$

$$\frac{-x}{f(x)} \geq 0$$

ملاحظة

$$A = \{-1, 1\} \quad n_A = \mathbb{C}$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad \text{ملاحظة!}$$

$$f(x) \in [0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 0)$$

$$f(x) - x f(x) = x^2 - cx + f$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - x f(x) = x^2 - cx + f(x) = -x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x-1) - x = x + x + x = 1f$$

$$f(x-1) + x = 1f \quad f(x-1) = 1$$

$$f(f(a)) + f(f(a)) =$$

$$f(f(a)) = f(x) = V$$

$$f(f(a)) = f(a) = x$$

$$x + V = 9$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow x + a - b$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow f(x+1) = x$$

$$f(x-1) - f(x) = x + x - x - (x^a - b) = x + c$$

$$a - b = -1$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 + \epsilon n + a}{n^2 + \epsilon n + v}$$

$$f(\sqrt{c} - 1) = \frac{(\sqrt{c} - 1)^2 + \epsilon(\sqrt{c} - 1) + a}{(\sqrt{c} - 1)^2 + \epsilon(\sqrt{c} - 1) + v} = \frac{v - \epsilon\sqrt{c} + \epsilon\sqrt{c} - n + a}{v - \epsilon\sqrt{c} + \epsilon\sqrt{c} - n + v} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{r}{c}$$

$$\frac{n - \frac{1}{n}}{n^2 - 1} = -c$$

$$n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-c \pm \sqrt{c^2}}{1}$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 1}{n} \neq c \Rightarrow \text{من غير الصواب} \quad \frac{(-c \pm \sqrt{c^2})^2 + 1}{(-c \pm \sqrt{c^2})^2}$$

$$n^2 + \epsilon n + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$9 - n^2 \geq 0$$

$$n^2 \leq 9$$

$$-c \leq n \leq c$$

$$D_g = [-c, c]$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$g(n) = \{(0, c), (1, \sqrt{c}), (2, \sqrt{c})\}$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = \{(0, \frac{c}{c}), (1, \frac{\sqrt{c}}{c}), (2, \frac{\sqrt{c}}{c})\}$$

$$f(n) = \{(1, 0), (1, -\epsilon), (0, 2), (2, 1)\}$$

$$f_g = \{(0, \frac{r}{c}), (1, \sqrt{r}), (2, 0)\}$$

$$\{(0, \frac{c}{c}), (1, \frac{\sqrt{c}}{c})\}$$

$$f(n) = \{(2, 1), (2, \epsilon), (-1, \epsilon), (1, -\epsilon)\}$$

$$f_{n+1} = \{(2, \frac{r}{c}), (2, \frac{c}{c}), (-1, \frac{c}{c}), (1, -1)\}$$

$$f_{(r)} = \{(1, 1), (1, \epsilon), (-1, 1), (1, -1)\}$$

$$f_{(n)+1} = \{(1, \epsilon), (2, \epsilon), (-1, \epsilon), (1, 1)\}$$

$$f - g = \{(2, 1), (1, \epsilon), (2, 1)\}$$

$$\frac{f}{g} = \{(2, \epsilon), (1, \frac{c}{c}), (2, -1)\} = \{(2, \epsilon), (2, -1)\}$$