

$$2x^2 - \varepsilon x + y^2 + 4y + k = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y+2)^2 + 4 + k_1 = k_2$$

$$2x^2 + 2 - \varepsilon x + y^2 + 4 + 4k_1 + k_2$$

$$k_1 + k_2 = ?$$

$$(\sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y+2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow 2 + 4 = 11 \rightarrow \boxed{k = 11}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + \varepsilon x \rightarrow x \geq a \\ x + a + 2 \rightarrow x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + \varepsilon a = 2a + a + 2$$

$$a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4(-2)(1) = 9$$

$$a = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow -2 \leq a \leq 1$$

$$f(1) = 5 \rightarrow 1 + \varepsilon = 5$$

$$\varepsilon = 4$$

$$|n+1| \geq 2 \rightarrow n+1 \geq 2 \vee n+1 \leq -2$$

$$n \geq 1 \vee n \leq -3$$

$$n = -3 \rightarrow 18 - b = a - 4$$

$$a + b = 18 + 4 = 22$$

$$D_y = \{2, 3\} \rightarrow$$

$$y = \sqrt{2x-a} + \sqrt{b-3x}$$

$$18 - a = 0$$

$$a = 18$$

$$b - 4 = 0$$

$$b = 4$$

$$\frac{4}{18} \in \left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{|n-2|}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-n}{n^2+n+1}}$$

$$D_f = [-1, 4] - \{3\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{[n]-1} + \sqrt{2-[n]}$$

$$[n] \geq 1 \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$$

$$[n] - 1 \geq 0$$

$$2 - [n] \geq 0$$

$$2 \geq [n] \rightarrow (-\infty, 2)$$

$$D_f = \emptyset$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n - 2}{n^2 - 1 + n^2 + 2}} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-n - 1}{+1 - 1 + 1 + 1} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{(x^2 - 9)(x^2 - 4)}{x^2 + 2}} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-3)(x+3)(x-2)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-2)} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2) \cup [-2, -1) \cup (1, 2) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{[-n] - 2} \geq 0 \rightarrow [-n] - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow -n \geq 2 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -2]$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta n^2 + 2n}{[n]^2 - 2[n] - 2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta n^2 + 2n}{([n]-2)([n]+1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 2) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{\cos n + 1}{\tan n + 1} \rightarrow \tan n \neq -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon \sin^2 n} \rightarrow 1 - \varepsilon \sin^2 n \geq 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 n \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow D_f = [k\pi - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}]$$

$$y = 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}^{n-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}}^{n-1} \leq 1 \rightarrow b^c \leq a \rightarrow n-1 \leq \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n}{1 - \log_{\varepsilon}^{n^2 - n}}} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - n}{1 - \log_{\varepsilon}^{n^2 - n}} \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$y^{\varepsilon n - n^2} - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y^{\varepsilon n - n^2} \geq 1 \rightarrow \varepsilon n - n^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = [1, 2]$$

$$y = \left(\frac{r_n + a}{r_n + \varepsilon}\right)! \rightarrow \frac{r_n + a}{r_n + \varepsilon} \in \mathbb{W} \rightarrow r_n + a \in r_n \mathbb{W} + \varepsilon \mathbb{W} \rightarrow D_f = \left\{x \mid x = \frac{\varepsilon k - a}{r - rk}, k \in \mathbb{W}\right\}$$