

1) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1}}$ $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 2) $f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2}} \rightarrow x \neq -1, 0$

$\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0$ $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \geq 0$

$\frac{(x-1)^2 - x^2}{x^2 - x} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2}{x^2 - x} = \frac{-2x + 1}{x(x-1)} \geq 0$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, -\frac{3}{2}, -1, 0, 1\}$

1) $\sqrt{((\frac{1}{x})^n - 9)(x^2 - 4)}$ $\frac{-1}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \geq 0$

$(\frac{1}{x})^n - 9 \geq 0$ $(\frac{1}{x})^n \geq 9$ $x = -2$

$x^2 - 4 \geq 0$ $x^2 \geq 4$ $x \geq 2$ $x \leq -2$

$D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{2}{9}, +\infty)$

2) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3$ $\sqrt{x-1} \geq 0$ $\sqrt{y+1} \geq 0$

$\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0$

$(\sqrt{x-1} \leq 3) \rightarrow x-1 \leq 9$ $x \leq 10$

$D_f = [1, 10]$

$f(x) = \log_{\varepsilon} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1}$ $x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0$ $\frac{-1}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \geq 0$

$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1$ $x^2 - 1 > 0$ $x^2 > 1$ $x > 1$ $x < -1$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + ax - m^2} \rightarrow D_f = [-2, b]$ $(a+b)$

$-m^2 + ax + 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \geq 0$

$(x+2)(x-b) \rightarrow (x+2)(x-\frac{1}{x}) \rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x}x - 3 \leq 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{-3}{a} = -\frac{3}{a} \times b$ $b = \frac{3}{a}$

$-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x} = \frac{2}{x} = 1 \rightarrow x = 2$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2, & x \geq 1 \\ 2x+3, & x < 1 \end{cases}$ $3x-2 \geq 0$ $2x+3 \geq 0$

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

$D_f = [-\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$

$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x}$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$f(x) - x \geq 0$ $f(x) \geq x$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(n+1) & n \geq 1 \\ r_a + r_n & n \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$r f(a) = f(-r) + a \quad \text{as } f$$

$$r(a+1)(a+r) = r_a + r(-r) + a$$

$$r(aa + ra + a + r) = ra - r$$

$$1ra + 1r, ra - r$$

$$10a = -1 \quad \text{as } -\frac{1}{10}r - \frac{9}{8}$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + r$$

$$\frac{r - \sqrt{r}}{r + \sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{r + \sqrt{r}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r + \sqrt{r}} \times (r + \sqrt{r}) = 1$$

$$f(r - \sqrt{r}) + f(r + \sqrt{r}) = \sqrt{a_1} + \sqrt{a_2} + r + \sqrt{a_1} + \sqrt{a_2} + r \Rightarrow 2 + r\sqrt{a_1} + r\sqrt{a_2}$$

$$2 + r(\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}})$$

$$\Rightarrow r\sqrt{4} + r \leftarrow \text{عنه}$$

$$r f(a_1) - r f(-a_1) = r a_1 - a_1$$

$$f(a_1)$$

$$r f(n) - r f(-n) = \epsilon n^2 - n$$

$$r f(-n) - r f(n) = \epsilon n^2 + n$$

$$f(-n) = \frac{r(\epsilon n^2 + n) - (-r(\epsilon n^2 - n))}{9 - \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{-r\epsilon n^2 + 9n}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{-r\epsilon n^2 + 9n}{0}$$

$$(n+r) f(a_1) - r n f(a_1+r) = \epsilon n^2 - n n + r n - 1$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad n=0 \quad r f(0) = r n - 1$$

$$f(0) = \frac{r n - 1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r n - 1}{r} = \frac{\delta n + 10}{4}$$

$$1 n = \frac{r n}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{r n}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$f_{\text{linear}} \rightarrow an + b$$

$$f(n) \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{r n^2 - r a + r}{n} \rightarrow n = -1 \Rightarrow r f(-1) = \frac{r + 1r + r}{-1}$$

$$f(-1) = 1$$

$$r f(-1) = -1$$

$$f(-1) = -9 \leftarrow \text{عنه}$$