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No

$$1. f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \quad y = \sqrt{n^x f(n+1)}$$

$$n^x f(n+1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{n^x}_{x \neq 0, f(n+1) \geq 0} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{0}{-1+1} \right\} \Rightarrow D_f = [0, 1] \quad (5)$$

$$f(n+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n-1} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n-1} = 1 \Rightarrow n = 1$$

$$2. f(n) = \sqrt{n+|n+r|} \quad f(-n)$$

$$n+|n+r| \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r-n \geq n \Rightarrow n \leq 1 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1] \\ r-n \leq -n \Rightarrow r \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$3. y = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{f(n)}} \quad f(n) \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \in \{-\varepsilon, r, r\}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{f(n)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon-1}{-\varepsilon+\varepsilon-\varepsilon+\varepsilon} \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = [-\varepsilon, 1] \cup (r, r) \quad (5)$$

$$4. y_1 = \frac{1}{9n^2 - vn^2 - \varepsilon n - r} \quad y_2 = \frac{1}{r n^2 + a n + b} \Rightarrow r n^2 + a n + b \neq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$9n^2 - vn^2 - \varepsilon n - r \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{(r n^2 - n - r)}_{\Delta = r^2} \underbrace{(r n^2 + n + 1)}_{\Delta < 0}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{r^2}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{r^2}}{4} = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4rb}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1 \Rightarrow 1 - 1 \pm b \geq r^2 \Rightarrow b \geq r^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{-(a, b)} = \sqrt{-(-\varepsilon)} = r \quad (5)$$

$$5. f(n) = n^r + n \quad y = \sqrt{f(n) - f\left(\frac{n}{\varepsilon}\right)} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{n^r + n - \frac{n^r}{\varepsilon^2} - \frac{n}{\varepsilon}} = \sqrt{\frac{n^r + n \varepsilon^2 - n^r - \varepsilon n}{\varepsilon^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{n^r + n \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon n^r - \varepsilon n}{\varepsilon^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^r + n \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon n^r - \varepsilon n}{\varepsilon^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{(n^r - \varepsilon n^r)}_{(n^r)^2 - (\varepsilon)^2} + \underbrace{(n^r - \varepsilon n)}_{(n^r)^2 - (\varepsilon)^2} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n^r - \varepsilon) \underbrace{(n^r + \varepsilon n^r + 1)}_{\Delta < 0, a > 0 \Rightarrow r = 0} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n^r - \varepsilon \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n^r}{\varepsilon} \geq 1 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty) \quad (1,8)$$

$$6. f(n^r + n) = r n^r - 1$$

$$f(r) + f(1) \rightarrow n=1, f(r) = 1, n=r, f(1) = r \Rightarrow f(r) + f(1) = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$7. f(n) = n^r - 9n^r + 1/rn \quad g(n) = n^r + 9n^r + r/n \quad \frac{g(\sqrt{r}-r)}{f(\sqrt{r}+r)}$$

$$\sqrt{r} = a \rightarrow g(a-r) = (a-r)^r + 9(a-r)^r + r/(a-r) = a^r - r \rightarrow r - r = -r \rightarrow \frac{g(\sqrt{r}-r)}{f(\sqrt{r}+r)} = -r$$

$$\sqrt{r} = b \rightarrow f(b+r) = (b+r)^r - 9(b+r)^r + 1/r(b+r) = b^r + 1 \rightarrow r + 1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$8. f(n) = \sqrt{n+\varepsilon} \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} \quad g(n) = \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} \quad n \geq \varepsilon$$

$$\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} = t \Rightarrow n = t^2 + \varepsilon \rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt{t^2 + \varepsilon + \varepsilon} \sqrt{t^2 + \varepsilon - \varepsilon} = \sqrt{t^2 + 2\varepsilon} \sqrt{t^2} = \sqrt{(t+\varepsilon)^2} = |t+\varepsilon| \xrightarrow{t \geq 0} t+\varepsilon$$

$$\xrightarrow{t \geq 0} f(n) = t+\varepsilon$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{t^2 + \varepsilon - \varepsilon} \sqrt{t^2 + \varepsilon - \varepsilon} = \sqrt{t^2 - 2\varepsilon + \varepsilon} = \sqrt{(t-\varepsilon)^2} = |t-\varepsilon|$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = t + \varepsilon + |t - \varepsilon| \xrightarrow{t \geq \varepsilon} t + \varepsilon + t - \varepsilon = 2t \rightarrow n \geq \varepsilon \rightarrow 2t = 2\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} = a + b\sqrt{n+c}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$a=0, b=2, c=-\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{0+2}{-\varepsilon} = -\frac{2}{\varepsilon}$$

$$9. f(n) = \frac{n+2}{n^2 - \varepsilon n + 2} \quad g(n) = \{(1,1)(1,0)(1,0)(0,\varepsilon)\}$$

$$n^2 - \varepsilon n + 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow (n-1)(n-2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq \{1, 2\} \Rightarrow f(n) = \left\{ \dots, \left(1, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right), \left(0, \frac{2}{\varepsilon}\right), \dots \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g}{f} = \left\{ \left(1, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right), \left(0, \frac{2}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\}$$

$$10. f(n) = \{(1,2)(3,-1)(\varepsilon,2)(-1,4)\}$$

$$g(n) = \{(1,-1)(3,2)(-2,3)(-1,0)\}$$

$$a) f(2n) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right), \left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right), \left(\varepsilon, 2\right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 4\right) \right\}$$

$$b) f(n^2) = \{(1,2)(-1,2)(\sqrt{3},-1)(-\sqrt{3},-1)(1,2)(-1,2)\}$$

$$c) \circ 2g(n) + 1 = \{(1,3)(1,9)(-2,19)(-1,1)\}$$

$$d) \frac{f}{g} = \left\{ \left(1, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right), \left(3, -1\right), \left(\frac{-1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{2}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} = \{(1, -\varepsilon)(3, -1)\}$$

(5)

$$\frac{(a^r - r)(a^r + a^r + 14)}{a^r} \approx$$

$$Df = [-r, \cdot) \cup [r, \infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -\infty \quad 0 \quad \infty \\ - \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$