

Date

No

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

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

$$2. f(x) = \sqrt{x+|n+r|} \quad f(-n) \quad x+|n+r| \geq 0 \Rightarrow -n+|-n+r| \geq 0 \Rightarrow r-n \geq n \Rightarrow \boxed{n \leq 1} \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$r-n \leq -n \Rightarrow r \leq 0 \quad \text{X}$$

$$3. y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} \quad f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{-\varepsilon, r, r\} \quad \frac{x-1}{f(x)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon-1}{-\varepsilon+\varepsilon-\varepsilon+\varepsilon} \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = [-\varepsilon, 1] \cup (r, r)$$

$$4. y_1 = \frac{1}{9x^2 - vx^2 - \varepsilon n - r} \quad y_2 = \frac{1}{rx^2 + an + b} \Rightarrow rx^2 + an + b \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4rb}}{4}$$

$$9x^2 - vx^2 - \varepsilon n - r \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{(rx^2 - x - r)}_{\Delta = rv} \underbrace{(rx^2 + n + 1)}_{\Delta < 0} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{rv}}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{rv}}{4} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4rb}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1 \Rightarrow 1 - 1 \times b = rv \Rightarrow b = -r \Rightarrow \sqrt{-(a, b)} = \sqrt{-(-\varepsilon)} = r$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x^r + n^2 - \varepsilon x^r - \varepsilon \varepsilon \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x^r - \varepsilon n^2) + (n^2 - \varepsilon \varepsilon) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^r(n^r - \varepsilon) + (n^r - \varepsilon)(n^2 + \varepsilon n^2 + 14) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n^r - \varepsilon) \underbrace{(x^r + n^2 + 14)}_{\Delta < 0, a > 0 \Rightarrow r = 0} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n^r - \varepsilon \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{+1+1+1} \Rightarrow D_y = (-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

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

$$f(r) + f(1) \rightarrow x=1, f(1) = 1, x=r, f(1) = r \Rightarrow f(r) + f(1) = 1$$

$$7. f(x) = x^r - 9x^r + 14x \quad g(x) = x^r + 9x^r + r v x \quad \frac{g(\sqrt{v} - r)}{f(\sqrt{v} + r)}$$

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

$$\sqrt{v} = b \rightarrow f(b+r) = (b+r)^r - 9(b+r)^r + 14(b+r) = b^r + 14 \rightarrow r + 14 = 10 \Rightarrow \frac{g(\sqrt{v} - r)}{f(\sqrt{v} + r)} = -r$$

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow t \geq 0$$

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

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{0+2}{-\varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

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

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

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

$$10 - f(n) = \{(1, r)(r, -1)(\varepsilon, r)(-1, \varepsilon)\}$$

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

$$a) f(rn) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{r}, r\right) \left(\frac{r}{\varepsilon}, -1\right) (r, r) \left(-\frac{1}{r}, \varepsilon\right) \right\}$$

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

$$c) 0 \leq g(n) + 1 = \{(1, r)(r, r)(-r, r)(-1, 1)\}$$

$$d) \frac{rf}{g} = \left\{ (1, -\varepsilon)(r, -1) \left(\frac{-1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{r}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} = \{(1, -\varepsilon)(r, -1)\}$$