

$$2n^2 - 4n + 9 + y^2 + 4y + m = 0$$

$$2(n^2 - 2n + 1) + y^2 + 4y + 7 = 0$$

$$2(n-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 0$$

$$(1, -2) \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow g=2 \quad m=9 \quad \sim g+m=k=11$$

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

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

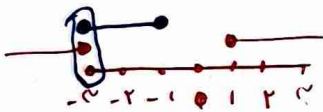
$$a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{1-2} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$a=1$$

$$f(1) = (1)^2 + f(1) = 8$$

$$|n+1| \geq 2 \quad n+1 \geq 2 \quad n \geq 1 \quad \vee \quad n+1 \leq -2 \quad n \leq -3$$



$$\Rightarrow 2n^2 - b = a + 2n$$

$$1n - b = a - 2$$

$$\boxed{a+b=2\varepsilon}$$

$$D_f = \{2\} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} n=2 \\ b-2n=0 & b-4=0 & b=4 \\ 2n-a=0 & 4-a=0 & a=4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{1}}$$

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

$n \geq -1$
 $n < 2$
 $n \neq 0$
 $\Delta < 0 \checkmark$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 2] - \{0\}$$

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

$$[n]-\varepsilon \geq 0 \quad [n] \geq \varepsilon \quad [\varepsilon, +\infty)$$

$$2-[n] \geq 0 \quad [n] \leq 2 \quad (-\infty, 2]$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = [\varepsilon, 2] \quad D_f = \emptyset$$

اشد
م
م
م

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x + 9}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x - 9}}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x+3)}{(x+1)(x+2)(x-2)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2-2-1+1+2+2}{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x - 9}{x^2 - 10x + 25}} = \frac{x-3}{x-5}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 5) \cup (5, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{[-x] - 2}$$

$$[-x] - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow [-x] \geq 2$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -2]$$

$$y = \frac{8x^2 + 9}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3}$$

$$[x] \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow [x] \neq 3, [x] \neq -1$$

$$\mathbb{R} - [3, 3) \cup \mathbb{R} - [-1, -1) \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{3, -1\}$$

$$y = \frac{\cot x + 1}{\tan x + 1}$$



define $\cot$ & $\tan$

$$\tan x \neq -1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \epsilon \sin^2 x}$$

$$1 - \epsilon \sin^2 x \geq 0$$

$$\sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \sin x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, \sin x \geq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \cap \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \right]$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{p}}(x-1)} \quad x > 1$$

$$1 - \log_{\frac{1}{p}}(x-1) > 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{p}}(x-1) < 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{p} < 1 \Rightarrow x-1 > \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x > \frac{p+1}{p}$$

$$D_f = \left(\frac{p+1}{p}, +\infty \right)$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{1 - \log_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}(x^2 - 9)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - (0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}(x^2 - 9) \neq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 9 \neq \epsilon$$

$$x^2 - 9 - \epsilon \neq 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{ \pm \sqrt{9+\epsilon} \}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -\sqrt{9+\epsilon}) \cup (-\sqrt{9+\epsilon}, \sqrt{9+\epsilon}) \cup (\sqrt{9+\epsilon}, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{r^{\epsilon n - n^2} - 1} \Rightarrow r^{\epsilon n - n^2} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$r^{\epsilon n - n^2} \geq 1 \Rightarrow -n^2 + \epsilon n \geq 0$$

$$-(n^2 - \epsilon n) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-1} \leq \frac{\epsilon}{-2}$$

$$D_f = [1, \frac{\epsilon}{2}]$$

$$y = \left(\frac{r^{n+\delta}}{r^{n+\epsilon}} \right)!$$

$$D_f = \{ n \mid n \in \left[\frac{-\epsilon k + \delta}{r^{k-\epsilon}}, k \in \mathbb{W} \right] \}$$

↳ Interval, Glick
• Glick