

$2(n-1)^2 + (2+3)^2 + k - 2 - 9 = 0$ $2(n-1)^2 + (2+3)^2 + k - 11 = 0$ $2(n-1)^2 + (2-3)^2 = 11 - k \Rightarrow 11 - k \geq 0 \Rightarrow 11 \geq k$	۱
if $n \leq a \rightarrow a^2 + 2a \leq 2a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0$ $\Delta \leq b^2 - 4ac \leq 1 + 4 \leq 9$ $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \leq \frac{-1 + \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 + 3}{2} = 1 \\ a > 0 \end{array} \right.$ $t \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2 + 2n} \leq 1$	۲
$ n+1 \geq 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n+1 \geq 2 \rightarrow n \geq 1 \\ -2 \geq n+1 \rightarrow -3 \geq n \rightarrow 1 \wedge -b \leq a-2 \\ 1 \wedge b = a+b = 2 \end{array} \right.$	۳
$\frac{1}{n} \geq 0 \quad b - 2n \geq 0$ $\frac{1}{n} > a \quad b \geq 2n$ $n \geq \frac{a}{2} \quad \frac{b}{2} \geq n$ $\frac{b}{a} \geq \frac{2}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{a}{2} \leq n \leq \frac{b}{2} \rightarrow [\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}] = [2]$ $\frac{a}{2} = 2 \rightarrow a \leq 4 \quad \frac{b}{2} = 2 \rightarrow b \leq 4$	۴
الف) $-1 + 3$ ب) $-1 + 3$ $\Delta \leq b^2 - 4ac \leq 1 - 4 = -3$ $[-1, 3] - [3]$ $D_f = \emptyset$	۵

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 16 - 4(1)5 = -4$ $u = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 \pm 2i}{2} = -2 \pm i$
 $144 + 16 = 160$ $u = \frac{1 \pm 0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $9 < \frac{1}{2} < -r$
 $-\frac{r}{2} < \frac{1}{2} < -\frac{r}{2}$ $(-\infty, -r) \cup (r, \infty)$
 $\int \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-2)(x+1)(x+2)} dx = \int \frac{x-1}{x+2} dx = \int \frac{x+2-3}{x+2} dx = \int \frac{x+2}{x+2} dx - \int \frac{3}{x+2} dx = x - 3 \ln|x+2| + C$

$\omega) [u] - 2 \geq 0 \quad [u] \geq 2 \quad -u \geq 2 \quad u \leq -2 \quad (-\infty, -2]$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 16 - 4(1)5 = -4$
 $u = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 \pm 2i}{2} = -2 \pm i$
 $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm i}{2}$ $[-1, 0) \quad (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$\omega) D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$ $\tan \neq 1$
 $\cot \neq 0$
 $1 - \sin^2 u \geq 0 \quad 1 \geq \sin^2 u \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \sin^2 u \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \geq \sin u$
 $D_f = \left[k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right]$

$\omega) n-1 > 0 \quad 1 - \log_2 \frac{n-1}{n} \geq 0 \quad 1 \geq \log_2 \frac{n-1}{n} \rightarrow n-1 \geq \frac{n-1}{n}$
 $n \geq \frac{n}{n-1}$
 $n^2 - n \geq 0$
 $n(n-1) \geq 0$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [1, \infty)$

$\omega) r^{n-n^2} - 1 \geq 0 \quad r^{n-n^2} \geq 1 \rightarrow r^{n-n^2} \geq r^n \rightarrow n-n^2 \geq n$
 $n-n^2-n \geq 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 16 - 4(1)5 = -4$
 $u = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 \pm 2i}{2} = -2 \pm i$
 $D_f = [1, 2]$
 $r^{n-n^2} = r^{n-n^2}$
 $D_f = \{n \mid n \leq -r^k = 0\}$