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$$f(n) = \sqrt{1-n^2} \rightarrow 1-n^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow -1 \leq n \leq 1 \rightarrow n = 1, 0, -1$$

$$f(-1) = \sqrt{0} = 0 \quad g(-1) = 1 \quad g(0) = \epsilon \quad g(1) = 2$$

$$f(1) = 0 \quad n = -1 \rightarrow 2g - 3f = 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad n = 1 \rightarrow 2g - 3f = \epsilon - 0 = \epsilon$$

$$n = 0 \rightarrow 2g - 3f = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$Rf = \{2, \epsilon, -2\}$$

$$2 + \epsilon + (-2) = \boxed{11}$$

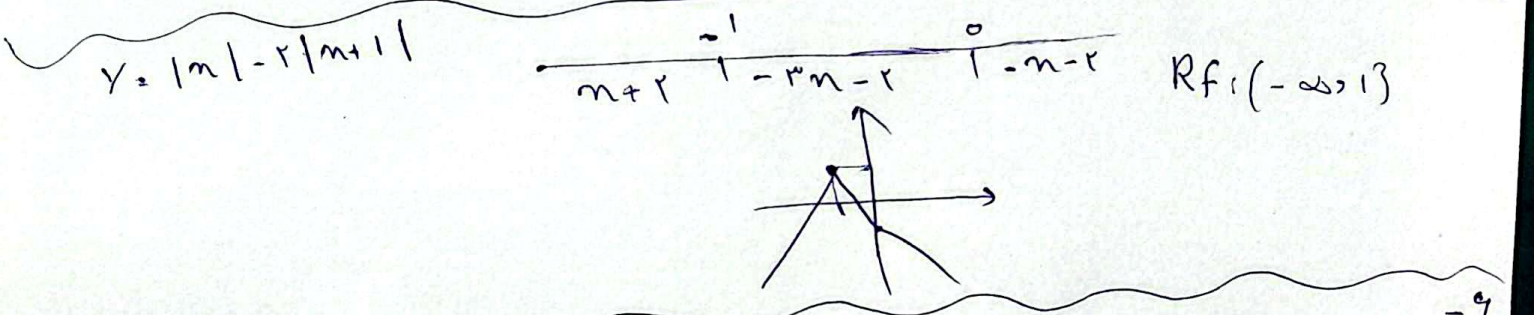
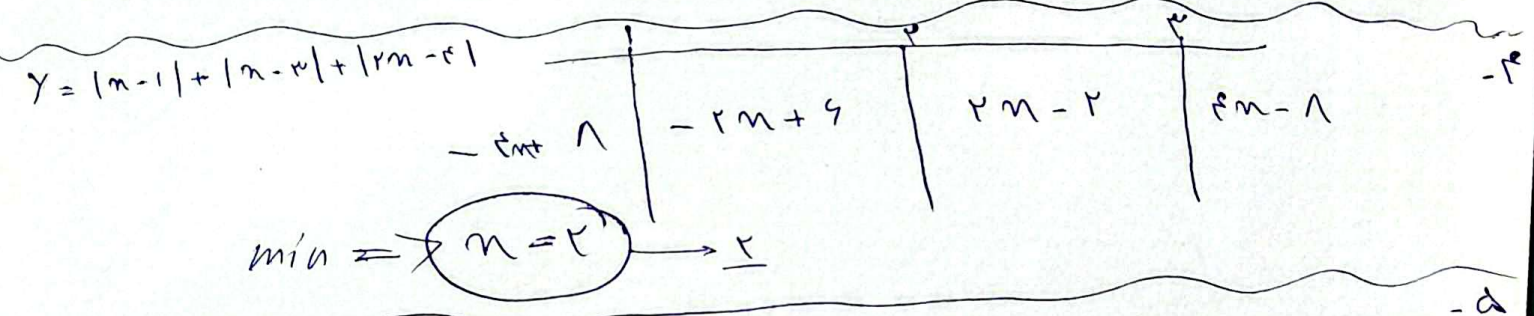
$$f(n) = 2n-1 \rightarrow Df = (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow f(x) = \infty \quad Rf = [\infty, \infty)$$

$$g(n) = \frac{1}{n}n+2 \rightarrow Df = (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow g(x) = \epsilon \quad Rf = (-\infty, \epsilon]$$

$$\xrightarrow{U} (-\infty, \epsilon] \cup [\infty, \infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \frac{-n^2}{1} + n + 2 \rightarrow -\frac{n^2}{1} + n + \frac{2}{1} \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow a = -1, b = 2$$

$$\sqrt{b-a} = \sqrt{\epsilon} = \boxed{2}$$



$$y = \frac{n^2 + an + m}{n+1}$$

$$y(n+1) = n^2 + an + m \rightarrow yn + y = n^2 + an + m$$

$$n^2 + an + yn - y + m = 0$$

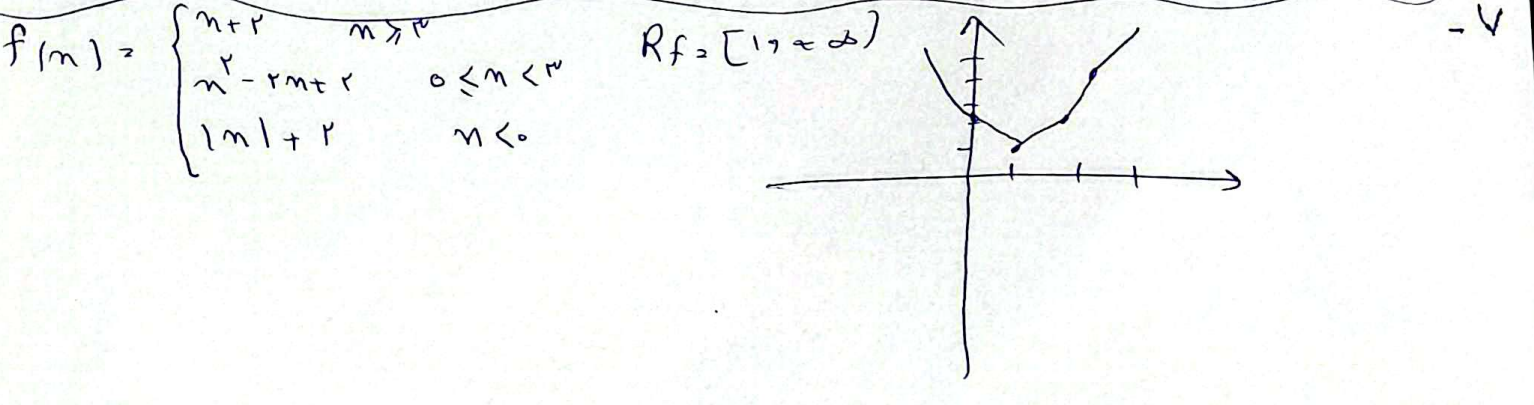
$$n^2 + (a-y)n + (m-y) = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow (a-y)^2 - 4(m-y) \geq 0$$

$$y^2 + 2a - 4ay - 4m + 4y - y^2 - 4y + 4a - 4m \geq 0$$

$$19m - 4a \leq 0 \rightarrow m \leq \frac{4a}{19} \rightarrow m < \frac{4a}{19}, m \neq \frac{4a}{19}$$

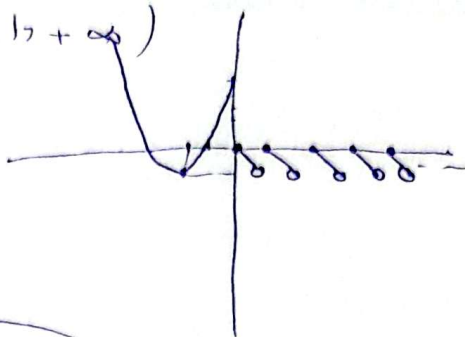
$$\boxed{m = 1, 2, 3}$$



$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 + n + r; & n \leq 0 \\ \lfloor rn \rfloor - rn; & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Rf = [-1, +\infty)$$

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$$y = a + 1 - \sqrt{rn + r} \quad (\rightarrow a) [b + \infty) \quad ab = ?$$

$$\sqrt{rn + r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

$$n = -\frac{r}{r} \geq a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a \geq -1$$

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$$a \geq \frac{1}{r} + 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r}{r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{1}{r}$$