

$$D_{ij} \in R^f \Rightarrow \sqrt{-n^2 + \epsilon n - 1} \quad \sqrt{-(n-2)^2} \Rightarrow D_{ij} = \{2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow R^f = \{2\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}} = 2 \quad ; \quad 1 \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{2} \geq 4 \Rightarrow n-1 \geq 8 \Rightarrow n \geq 9$$

(2)

$$f \circ g: \frac{1}{\epsilon} (n^2 - 2n + 1) - 1 = 2n^2 - 4n + 1$$

$$g \circ f: (2n-1)^2 - 2(2n-1) + 1 = \epsilon n^2 - 4n + \epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow 2n^2 - 4n + \epsilon = 2n^2 - 4n + 1 \rightarrow 2n^2 - 4n + 3\epsilon = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \xrightarrow{\alpha+\beta=1, \alpha\beta=\frac{1}{2}} (1)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$2n + 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$a\left(\frac{t}{\epsilon}\right)^2 + 11 = g(n) \rightarrow \frac{a}{\epsilon} t^2 + 11 = g(n)$$

$$R_{gmin} = 11$$

$$g(n) = \frac{a}{\epsilon} n^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(n-v) = \frac{a}{\epsilon} (n-v)^2 + 11 \xrightarrow{n=v} 0$$

$$|f_x(g(n)) - \epsilon| = 2n^2 - 4n - 1 \xrightarrow{+ \epsilon} f(g(n)) = 2n^2 - 4n + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = n^2 - 2n + 1$$

$$g \circ f = (2n-1)^2 - 2(2n-1) + 1 = 4n^2 - 4n + 1$$

$$f(n) = 2n + 1 \quad g(n) = 2n - 1$$

$$f \circ g(n) = 4n + 1$$

$$f \circ g(n) = y = \frac{1}{a} x - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{a} x - 1 = 4n + 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$1.9^{9^n} > 1.9^{9^n}$$

$$n^r \leq n^r \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \{1, \dots\}$$

$$\log(n) = 2^r$$

$$gof(n) = rn$$

$$\log(n) - gof(n) \leq 0 \rightarrow 2^r - rn \leq 0 \rightarrow 2^r \leq rn$$

$$f\left(\frac{2^r - r}{2}\right) = f\left(n - \frac{r}{2}\right) = \left(2^r + \frac{r}{2^r} - r\right) + \left(n - \frac{r}{2}\right)$$

$$f\left(n - \frac{r}{2}\right) = \left(n - \frac{r}{2}\right)^r + \left(n - \frac{r}{2}\right) \rightarrow f(n) = 2^r + 2$$

$$A = (0, \wedge)$$

$$B = (-\infty, F]$$

$$A \cap B = (0, F] \rightarrow \text{true is } F$$

$$fOF = 1 - \sqrt{f(n)} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = 1 - \sqrt{f(n)} \Rightarrow f(n) = (n-1) + r(n-1) + 1 = n^r - \sqrt{n} + rn - r + 1$$

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

$$g\left(n - \frac{r}{2}\right) = an^r + rn$$

$$n - \frac{r}{2} = r \rightarrow a = r \leq n = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} a = r \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4ra + \wedge = \wedge \\ -a - r = \wedge \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$