

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2m^2 + 4m + 1 = 0 \\
 & (2m^2 + 4m + 1) = (2m^2 + 4m + 1) \Rightarrow 4m = 2 \times 2 \times m \Rightarrow m = 1 \Rightarrow m' = 9 \Rightarrow (2 + 3)^2 \\
 & (2m^2 + 4m + 1) = (2m^2 + 4m + 1) \Rightarrow 4m = 2 \times 2 \times m \Rightarrow m = 1 \Rightarrow m' = 9 \Rightarrow (2 + 3)^2 \\
 & k = 9 + 2 = 11
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + \epsilon x & ; x \geq a \\ x + a + \epsilon & ; x < a \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & a' + \epsilon a = 1 + a + \epsilon \\ & a' + a - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow (a-1)(a+\epsilon) = 0 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \\ & \quad \quad \quad a = 1 \quad a = -\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = x^2 + \epsilon x \xrightarrow{x=1} 1 + \epsilon = 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - b & ; |x+1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2x & ; -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} & x+1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -3 \quad x+1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - b = a + 2x \Rightarrow x = -3 \Rightarrow 1 - b = a + 4 \Rightarrow a + b = 1$$

$$L = \sqrt{4x-a} + \sqrt{b-3x}$$

$$4x - a \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4x \geq a \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{a}{4} \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b - 3x \geq 0 \Rightarrow b \geq 3x \Rightarrow b \geq 4 \Rightarrow b = 4$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-3}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-m}{m^2+m+4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{x+1}{x-3} \geq 0 \\
 & \frac{-1}{-4} \leq \frac{x}{x-3} \leq \frac{3}{-4} \\
 & \frac{-1}{-4} \leq \frac{x}{x-3} \leq \frac{3}{-4} \Rightarrow D = [-1, +\infty) - \{3\} \quad \text{I}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{4-m}{m^2+m+4} \geq 0 \\
 & \frac{4-m}{m^2+m+4} \geq 0 \Rightarrow D = (-\infty, 4] \quad \text{II}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{4-m}{m^2+m+4} \geq 0 \Rightarrow D = (-\infty, 4] \quad \text{II} \\
 & \text{I} \cup \text{II} \Rightarrow D = [-1, 4] - \{3\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{[x]-\epsilon} + \sqrt{1-[x]}$$

$$[x] - \epsilon \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \epsilon \quad \text{I}$$

$$1 - [x] \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 \geq [x] \Rightarrow x < 2 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} = \emptyset$$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x - 4}{(n-3)(n+2)}} \rightarrow n = +3$
 $n = -2$

ب) $y = \frac{n^3 - 2n^2 - 2n + 4}{(n+1)(n-3)}$
 $\frac{n^3 - 2n^2 - 2n + 4}{(n+1)(n-3)} \Rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n+2)(n-3)}{(n+1)(n+3)(n-1)} \geq 0$

د = $(-1, -3) \cup (2, +\infty) - \{3\}$

د = $(-\infty, 3) \cup [-2, -1) \cup [1, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

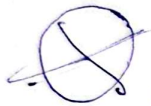
الف) $y = \sqrt{[x] - 2} \rightarrow [x] - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow [x] \geq 2 \rightarrow x \leq -2 \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -2]$

ب) $y = \frac{\omega x^2 + 4}{[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3}$

$[x]^2 - 2[x] - 3 \neq 0 \rightarrow ([x] - 3)([x] + 1) = 0$
 $D = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 3) \cup [4, +\infty)$

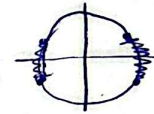
$2 \leq n < 4 \rightarrow [x] = 3 \quad [x] = -1 \rightarrow n < 0$

الف) $y = \frac{\cot n + 1}{\tan n + 1} \quad \tan x \neq -1$
 $\cot x \neq \tan x \rightarrow \cos x \neq \sin x$



$D = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2}, \frac{3k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} \quad 1 - \sin^2 x \geq 0$
 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$



$D = \left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$

الف) $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_2 \frac{x-1}{1}}$
 $1 - \log_2 \frac{x-1}{1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \log_2 \frac{x-1}{1} \leq 1 \rightarrow n-1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow n \leq \frac{3}{2}$

ب) $y = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - n}}{1 - \log_2 \frac{n^2 - n}{1}}$
 $D = (1, \frac{3}{2}]$

$D = (-\infty, 0) \cup (3, +\infty) - \{1, 4\}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x^2}{x^2 - 1}}$
 $\frac{x^2 - x^2}{x^2 - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - x^2}{x^2 - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \geq 0$

ب) $\left(\frac{r_m + \omega}{r_m + \epsilon} \right)!$

$D = \{n \mid n = \frac{\epsilon k - \omega}{r - r/c}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$

$\frac{r_m + \omega}{r_m + \epsilon} \in \mathbb{W} \quad r_m + \omega = r_m \mathbb{W} + \epsilon \mathbb{W}$
 $r_m - r_m \mathbb{W} = \epsilon \mathbb{W} - \omega \rightarrow n(r - r/c) = \epsilon \mathbb{W} - \omega \rightarrow n = \frac{\epsilon \mathbb{W} - \omega}{r - r/c}$