

$$\sqrt{x^3 f(x+1)} > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ f(x+1)=0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1 = 0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} = 1 \quad x=1 \end{cases}$$

$x > 0$

$x < 1 \quad f(x+1) > 0 \quad \checkmark \rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$

$x > 1 \quad f(x+1) < 0 \quad \times$

$x < 0 \quad x < 1 \quad f(x+1) > 0 \quad \times$

$x < 0 \quad \times \quad \infty$

$$\sqrt{x+|x+2|} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 & x+2 \geq 0 \\ x < -2 & -x-2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x \geq -1 \rightarrow f(-x) \rightarrow (-x) \leq 1$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$\frac{x-1}{f(x)} \geq 0$$

$x \geq 1$

$1 < x < 2 \quad \ominus$

$2 \leq x \leq 3 \quad \oplus \quad \checkmark$

$x > 3 \quad \ominus$

$x < 1$

$-1 < x < 1 \quad -x-1 = \oplus$

~~$x < -1$~~

$x \leq -1 \quad -x-1 = \ominus$

$$(-1, 1] \cup (2, 3)$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - x - 3)(x^2 + x + 1)}{x}$$

$x > 0$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(c)} = 2$$

$x^2 + ax + b \quad a = -1 \quad b = -3$

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

$$x^2 + x - \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x^4 + x^3 - (x^2 + x)}{x^2} \geq 0$$

$+ \frac{1}{x^2} \Delta x$

$$\frac{(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 - x^2 - x)}{x^2} \rightarrow 0, -2, 2$$

$\rightarrow [-2, 0) \cup [2, +\infty)$

$$L(n^r + m) = n^r - 1$$

$$L(r) \rightarrow n^r + m = r \quad n^r + m - r = 0 \quad (n-1)(n^r + m + r) \quad \underline{m=1}$$

$$\rightarrow L(r) = 1$$

$$L(1) \rightarrow n^1 + m - 1 = 0 \quad m = r \quad \underline{L(r) + L(1) = A}$$

$$\rightarrow L(1) = V$$

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$$(a+r)^r - 4(a+r)^r + 1r(a+r) = \underbrace{(a^r)}_r + A = \underline{10}$$

$$\frac{g}{L} = \frac{-r}{1} = \underline{-r}$$

$$(b-r)^r + 4(b-r)^r + 1r(b-r) = \underline{b^r + r b + 4}$$

$$g(\sqrt{v}-r) \rightarrow g(\sqrt{v}-r) = (\sqrt{v}-r+r)^r - r v = v - r v = \underline{-r v}$$

V

$$\sqrt{n+r} \sqrt{n-r} + \sqrt{n-r} \sqrt{n-r}$$

$$L(n) + L(r) = \sqrt{n-r+r}^r + \sqrt{n-r-r}^r = r \sqrt{n-r} = a + b \sqrt{n+c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= -r \\ a &= 0 \\ b &= r \end{aligned} \quad \frac{a+b}{-r} = \underline{\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)}$$

A

$$y = (n-3)(n-1)$$

$$D_L = \mathbb{R} - [1, r]$$

$$\frac{g}{L} \rightarrow \left\{ \left(r, \frac{1}{r}\right), (0, r) \right\}$$

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$$L(m) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{r}, m\right), (r, r), \left(\frac{r}{r}, -1\right), \left(-\frac{1}{r}, r\right) \right\}$$

$$L(n^r) = \left\{ (1, r), (\sqrt{r}, -1), (-1, r), (-\sqrt{r}, -1), (-r, r), (r, r) \right\}$$

$$r g(n) + 1 = \left\{ (-r, 1), (1, r), (r, r), (-1, 1) \right\}$$

$$\frac{r L}{g} = \left\{ (1, -r), \left(-\frac{1}{r}, r\right), (r, -1) \right\}$$

1.