Monday, March 20, 2023

9:20 PM

$$\begin{cases}
(1) = |x-1| \\
g(x) = |-x^2|
\end{cases}$$

We have

$$f \circ g(-1) = f(g(-1))$$

Because 
$$g(-1) = 1 - (-1)^2 = 1 - 1 = 0$$
, we get  $\int_0^2 g(-1) = \int_0^2 g(-1) = 1 = 1$ .

$$\begin{cases}
\sqrt{(x)} = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 4} \\
\sqrt{(x)^2 - 4} = \frac{2 + (x)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \frac{2 + (x)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \\
= \frac{\frac{4x}{x^2 - 4}}{\frac{4x^2}{(x^2 - 4)^2} - 4} = \frac{\frac{4x}{x^2 - 4}}{\frac{4x^2 - 4(x^2 - 4)^2}{(x^2 - 4)^2}} \\
= \frac{4x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{\frac{4x}{x^2 - 4(x^2 - 4)^2}}{\frac{4x^2 - 4(x^2 - 4)^2}{(x^2 - 4)^2}} = \frac{4x}{x^2 - 4(x^2 - 4)^2} \\
= \frac{4x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{(x^2 - 4)^2}{-4x^4 + 36x^2 - 64} = \frac{4x}{-4x^4 + 36x^2 - 64}$$

$$= \frac{x(x^2 - 4)}{-x^4 + 4x^2 - 16}$$