Given Equation :

$g(x) = (\sqrt{x} + 1) + (\sqrt{x} - 2) = g(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + 3$
Here Domain is $\mathrm{D_f} = [-\infty, \infty)$
Range is $\mathrm{R_f} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

Calculus Notations:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} = x^2 + 2 \tag{1}$$

$$x^2 = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty^+} \frac{|\sqrt{x} - 3|}{x - 9} \tag{3}$$

$$\tag{4}$$

$\int \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^4+1}}\, dx = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^4 + 1}}\, dx = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C \tag{5}$$

$$\int_{21}^{20} \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^4 + 1}}\, dx = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^3}{3} \tag{6}$$

$$\vec{v} = 4\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + 6\vec{k} = \langle 4, 5, 6 \rangle \tag{7}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} = X^2 + \Delta(f_n) + \gamma \tag{8}$$