

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -\omega & & 0 & & \omega & \\ \hline & | & & | & & | & \\ & - & + & - & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = [-\omega, 0] \cup [r, \omega]$$

Q ✓

Diagram illustrating the addition of two numbers using the 2's complement method:

Top row: -2 , 0 , 1 , 2

Bottom row: $-$, $+$, $+$, $-$

The diagram shows four vertical lines representing bits. The first line has a circle with a minus sign inside, labeled -2 above and $-$ below. The second line has a circle with a plus sign inside, labeled 0 above and $+$ below. The third line has a circle with a plus sign inside, labeled 1 above and $+$ below. The fourth line has a circle with a minus sign inside, labeled 2 above and $-$ below.

$$Df = (-r, 0) \cup (0, r)$$

② ✓

$$f(-r) - \underbrace{rf(r)}_{+\varepsilon} = (-r)^r - r_x(r) + \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(-r) = 10$$

② ✓

$$f(\underbrace{f(1)}_{|x|+1=\Delta}) = \underbrace{f(\omega)}_{\omega - \sqrt{\Delta + \epsilon} = \tau} = \tau$$

Q ✓

$$a-b = -r-u = (-1)$$

④ ✓

$$f(x) = x^r - r_{n+1}$$

$$\frac{rf(r) + f(-1)}{f'(r)} = \frac{r \times 1 + \omega}{(-1)^r} = \textcircled{V}$$

$$rf(r) = (1-1+1) \times r = r \quad f'(r) = r^r - r + 1 = -1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + r + 1 = \omega$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\frac{rf(\epsilon) - rf(-r)}{f'(r)} = \frac{r \times 1 - r \times \epsilon}{\sqrt{}} = \textcircled{\frac{r1}{\sqrt{}}}$$

$$rf(\epsilon) = r(r \times \epsilon + 1) = r^2$$

$$rf(-r) = r \times \epsilon = 1$$

$$f'(r) = r \times r + 1 = \sqrt{}$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\frac{f(f(\epsilon)) - f(f(r))}{f'(1) - r} = \frac{4 - 4}{4 - r} = \textcircled{0}$$

$$f(f(\epsilon)) = f(1) = 4$$

$$f(1) - r = 4 - r = \epsilon$$

$$f(f(r)) = f(r) = 4$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\frac{n^r + \epsilon n + 9}{n^r + \epsilon n + \omega} = \frac{(n+r)^r + \omega}{(n+r)^r + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{r}-r+r)^r + \omega}{(\sqrt{r}-r+r)^r + 1} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} = r$$

$$f(f(\sqrt{r}-r)) = f(r) = \frac{(r+r)^r + \omega}{(r+r)^r + 1} = \textcircled{\frac{r1}{1\sqrt{}}}$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$f(x) = x^r + \frac{1}{n^r}$$

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

$$(f(\sqrt{n}))^r = \left(\left(\sqrt{n} \right)^r + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n})^r} \right)^r = \left(n + \frac{1}{n} \right)^r = n^r + \frac{1}{n^r} + r$$

Ⓟ ✓