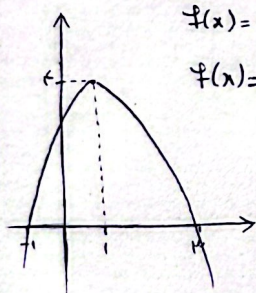


$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{8} x + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{ext}/\sqrt{x}} y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(x-8) + 3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(x-8) + 3 = 0$$

$$(x-8)^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 9 \end{cases}$$

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$$f(x) = -(x+1)(x-3)$$

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$1 - 2f(3x+2) = -2(-(3x+2)^2 + 2(3x+2) + 3) + 1 = 18x^2 + 12x - 5$$

$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{matrix} -b \\ 2a \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{-1}{18} \Rightarrow \text{ext} \left| \begin{matrix} -1 \\ -18 \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{1}{18} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-1}{18} x - \frac{5}{18} = \left(\frac{1}{18} x - \frac{5}{18} \right)$$

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$$x \rightarrow x+1 \quad y = 3 - \sqrt{2x} \rightarrow y = -(3 - \sqrt{2(x+1)}) + 5 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x+2} + 2$$

$$y \rightarrow -y+5$$

$$\sqrt{2x+2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{2x+2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x+2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 2x = -\frac{7}{4} \rightarrow x = -\frac{7}{8}$$

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$$\begin{cases} Df(x) = (a, b] \rightarrow Df(x-1) = (a+1, b] \\ Dg(x) = [-1, b) \rightarrow Dg(x+1) = [-1, b-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a+1, b-1) = (-2, 5)$$

$$a+1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -3$$

$$b-1 = 5 \Rightarrow b = 6$$

$$a-b = -3-6 = -9$$

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$$y_1 = f\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) \rightarrow x_{\min} = \frac{-c}{a} + 1 = -\frac{c}{a} + 1, \quad x_{\max} = \frac{c}{a} + 1 = \frac{c}{a} + 1$$

$$x \in [-\frac{c}{a}, \frac{c}{a}] \rightarrow R \in [-1, 2] \rightarrow y_2 = \sqrt{12f(x) - c} \rightarrow 12f(x) - c \in [-8, 1]$$

$$|12f(x) - c| \in [0, 8] \rightarrow y_2 = \sqrt{12f(x) - c}$$

$$Ry_2 \in [0, \sqrt{8}]$$

$$Dy_2 \in [-\frac{c}{a}, \frac{c}{a}]$$

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$$0,6 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow x \leq a < x+1 \quad [ax] = n \Rightarrow y = \frac{n}{a}x$$

1

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{a} \\ y &= \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{a} \\ y = \frac{1}{a} \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{x} \quad a = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{x} \quad b = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$$

$$a = -2 \quad b = 1 \quad b - a = 3 \quad b - a = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1/2$$

6

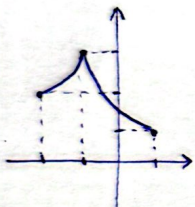
$$\begin{aligned} x &\rightarrow -x+2 \\ y &\rightarrow -y+2 \end{aligned} \left\{ \rightarrow g(x) = -\log_r(-x+2) + 2 \right.$$

$$g(-1/2) + g(-2) =$$

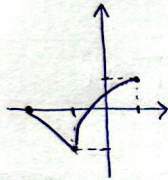
$$-\log_r \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \log_r \frac{1}{4} + 2 = -1 + 2 - (-2) + 2 = 5$$

5

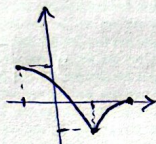
7



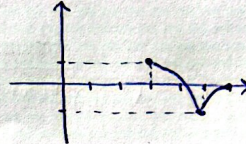
$$y = f(-x+2)$$



$$f(-x+2)$$

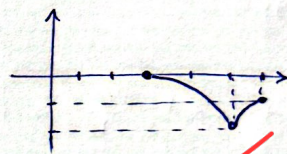


$$f(x+2)$$



$$f(x-1)$$

5



$$f(x-1)-1$$

8

$$g(x) = \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| + 1 \rightarrow x+g(x) < \dots \quad x+1 + \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| < \dots \rightarrow x < -1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x-2} < -n-1 \rightarrow x-2 < 0$$

$$x-1 > (x-2)(-n-1) \rightarrow x-1 > -2n^2 + x + 2$$

$$-2 > -2n^2 \rightarrow n^2 > 1$$

$$(-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, \infty)$$

5

9

$$f(x) = (x-2)^2 + 2 \quad g(x) = \sqrt{21f(x) - f^2(x)}$$

$$21f(x) - f^2(x) \geq 0 \quad f(x)(21 - f(x)) \geq 0 \Rightarrow ((x-2)^2 + 2)(21 - ((x-2)^2 + 2)) \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{21}{1} (x-2)^2 + 2$$

$$D_f = [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$D_g = [-1, 3]$$

$$\frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{3}{+}$$

1

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