

← ersteres no low

$$\begin{aligned} n=n &\rightarrow f(-n) - n f(n) = r|n| + 1 \xrightarrow{x=n} -n f(-n) + n^r f(n) = r|n| - n \\ n=-n &\rightarrow f(n) + n f(-n) = r|n| + 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} + \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{n^r f(n) + f(n)}{f(n)(n^r + 1)} = \frac{-r|n| - n - r|n| + 1}{n^r + 1} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{-r|n| - n + r|n| + 1}{n^r + 1}$$

↯ ersteres no low $\rightarrow n \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r n^r - n + r n + 1}{n^r + 1} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{-r n^r + n + 1}{n^r + 1}$

$\rightarrow n < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r n^r - n - r n + 1}{n^r + 1} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{r n^r - n + 1}{n^r + 1}$

$f(n) + f(0) = n^r - r n + 1 \quad n=0 \rightarrow r f(0) = 0 - 0 + 1 \rightarrow r f(0) = 1 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{1}{r}$

$f(n) + r = n^r - r n + 1 \rightarrow f(n) = n^r - r n + r \quad n=n^r \rightarrow f(n^r) = (n^r)^r - r(n^r) + r$

$f(n^r) = n^{r^2} - r n^r + r$

$y = \frac{n^r + n + r}{n - 1} \rightarrow y n - y = n^r + n + r \rightarrow y n - n = n^r + r + y \rightarrow n(y - 1) = n^r + r + y \rightarrow n^r - (y - 1)n + (y + r) = 0$

$\Delta = (y - 1)^r - 4(y + r) \rightarrow n = \frac{(y - 1) \pm \sqrt{(y - 1)^r - 4(y + r)}}{2} \rightarrow (y - 1)^r - 4(y + r) \geq 0 \rightarrow y^r - 4y - r \geq 0 \rightarrow (y - \frac{r}{4})(y + 1) \geq 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{r}{+} \rightarrow R_y = (-\infty, -1] \cup [\frac{r}{4}, +\infty)$

$y = r n^r - \omega n + 1 \rightarrow n_{ext} = \frac{\omega}{r} \rightarrow y_{ext} = \frac{r \cdot \frac{\omega}{r} - \omega \cdot \frac{\omega}{r} + 1}{\frac{\omega}{r}} = \frac{r \omega - \omega^2 + 1}{\omega} = \frac{-\omega^2 + r \omega + 1}{\omega}$

$\rightarrow R_y = [-\frac{11}{r}, +\infty)$



$\rightarrow R_y = [-\frac{11}{r}, +\infty)$

$y = \sqrt{-n^2 + 4n - \omega} \quad -n^2 + 4n - \omega = 0$

$\rightarrow y_{ext} = \frac{4 - r_0}{r} = \frac{4 - r_0}{r} \rightarrow (-\infty, r] \rightarrow R_y = \sqrt{(-\infty, r]} \rightarrow R_y = [0, r]$

$y = \sqrt{n^2 - 3n^2 + 4n + 1}$ $\Rightarrow R_y = \sqrt{1R}$ $\Rightarrow R_y = [0, +\infty)$

$y = \log_j (n^2 - 4n^2 + 7n + 4) \Rightarrow \log_j 1R \Rightarrow y = \log_j (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow R_y = 1R$

$y = \frac{3n+1}{2n-4}$ $R = 1R - \{ \frac{4}{2} \}$ $\Rightarrow R_y = 1R - \{ \frac{3}{2} \}$

$y = \sqrt{\frac{4n+1}{n-2}}$ $\Rightarrow R_y = \sqrt{1R - \{ \frac{2}{1} \}}$ $\Rightarrow R_y = [0, +\infty) - \{ \frac{2}{1} \}$

$R = 1R - \{ \frac{2}{1} \}$

$y = \frac{n^2 + 3}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3}}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{(n^2 + 3) + 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3}}$ $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{n^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3}}$ $\Rightarrow R_y = [\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty)$

$y = n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2 + 3}$ $\Rightarrow n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2 + 3} + \epsilon \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 + 3}{n^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 3} + \epsilon$ $\Rightarrow n^2 + 3 + \frac{1}{n^2 + 3} + \epsilon \gg \frac{1}{n^2 + 3} + \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow R_y = [\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{3n^2 + 4}{n^2 - 1}$ $\Rightarrow y n^2 - y = 3n^2 + 4 \Rightarrow y n^2 - 3n^2 = y + 4 \Rightarrow n^2(y - 3) = y + 4 \Rightarrow n^2 = \frac{y + 4}{y - 3}$

$\Rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{y + 4}{y - 3}}$ $\Rightarrow R_y = (-\infty, -3] \cup (3, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{3n^2 + 4}{n^2 - 1}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n^2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{0 + 4}{0 - 1} = -4 \\ n^2 = +\infty \rightarrow \frac{3 \times \infty + 4}{1 \times \infty - 1} = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow R_y = (-\infty, -4] \cup (3, +\infty)$

$f(n) = \frac{2 \sin n + 3}{\sin n - 3}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin n = 1 \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{2 + 3}{1 - 3} = -\frac{5}{2} \\ \sin n = -1 \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{2 - 3}{-1 - 3} = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{4}]$

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$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$ سے $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ سے

$$\rightarrow g = \sqrt{\frac{a(n-r)}{r(-r+n)}}$$

$$D_f = \left\{ \frac{v}{v} \right\}$$

$$R_{fj} = IR$$

A graph of the function $f(n) + 1$ is shown on a coordinate plane. The x-axis is labeled n and the y-axis has labels 1 , -1 , and -2 . The curve is a parabola opening upwards with its vertex at $(1, 1)$. A dashed horizontal line is drawn at $y = 1$.

The graph shows the function $y = 1 - |x|$ on the interval $[-1, 1]$. The curve is a downward-opening parabola with its vertex at $(0, 1)$ and x-intercepts at $(-1, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$. The area under the curve is shaded in light blue.