

$\frac{r}{x^2}$ $\frac{A}{x^2}$ $\frac{B}{x^2}$

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{\frac{r}{x^2}}, f(x) = x^2 + 1 + 2x + 9x^2 + 1 - 4x^2 + mx^2 - 1$$

$$+ mx + mn \rightarrow 10x^2 - 2x + 10mx^2 + mx + mn$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \text{ } m=10, n=1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 10x$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow \text{monotonic}$$

$$\rightarrow m=10 \Rightarrow p=10 \Rightarrow p=11$$

$$p=11 \Rightarrow k=10 \Rightarrow 10+11+10=31$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-x}{-x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow p = (-1, 0, 1) = \{1\}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1 \Rightarrow x \neq [-1] \Rightarrow p, n = (-1, 1)$$

$$i.) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x(x^2-1)}}{\sqrt{|x|+x}} \quad x(x^2-1) \geq 0 \quad -x$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ | & | & | \\ - & + & - & + \end{array} \quad (1)$$

$$|x|+x > 0 \quad (2) \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow D_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$ii.) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1-x^2}}{|x|-1} \rightarrow |x| \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 1 \quad (1)$$

$$x-1-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x-1| \geq x^2 \rightarrow x-1 \geq x^2 \quad + \rightarrow x-1 \geq x^2$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 \rightarrow \text{discriminant} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad x \geq x^2$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = (x-1/2)^2 + 3/4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 & 1 \\ | & | \\ + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1), \{ -1 \}$$

$$\frac{1}{||x-1|-1|-x} \Rightarrow ||x-1|-1| = k \quad -f$$

$$\Rightarrow |x-1|-1 = k \Rightarrow |x-1| = k+1 \rightarrow x-1 = k+1 \quad \text{or} \quad x-1 = -k-1$$

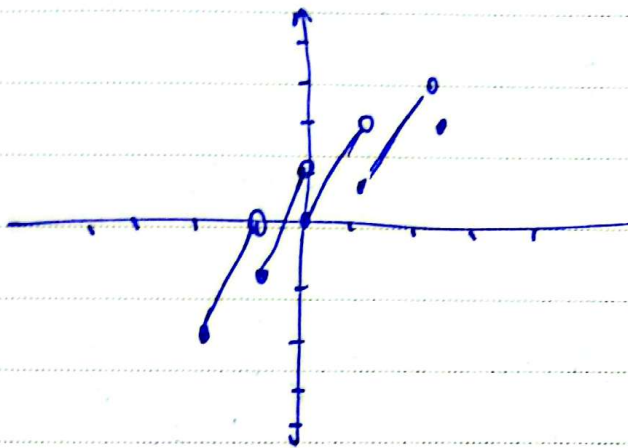
$$\Rightarrow x = k+2 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 1-k$$

$$2|x-r|-1 = -k \Rightarrow |x-r| = 1-k \Rightarrow x-r = 1-k$$

$$x-r, k-1 = x, k+1 \quad \checkmark \quad x, r-k$$

$$\Rightarrow k = x-r \leq 1-x \leq r-x \leq k = x-1$$

$$\Rightarrow r-k = x+1 \Rightarrow k = 1$$



$$\frac{x^2 - (x+r)}{x+a} + b = x \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-r)}{x+a} + b = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } a = -1 \Rightarrow x-r + b = x \Rightarrow b = r$$

$$\Rightarrow a-b = -1$$

$$\text{if } a = -r = x-1, b = x \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow a-b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow -f_2(-\xi) = -1 \quad -a-b \quad (0 < \xi < 1) \quad \xi \neq 0$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} n^{\frac{1}{n}} - n - 1}{n^{\frac{1}{n}-1}} & n \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{an + 1}{n + b} \end{cases} = \frac{(a^{\frac{1}{n}} + n^{\frac{1}{n}})(n-1)^{-1}}{(n-1)(n-1)}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n+1} = n+2, g(n) = (2^{\frac{1}{n}})$$

$$f(n) = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}}{1+b} = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1+b \Rightarrow a = (1+b)^n$$

$$f(n-1) = \frac{-a^{\frac{1}{n-1}}}{-1+b} = 1 \Rightarrow -a^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = -1+b \Rightarrow a = (1-b)^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-b = 1-b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} \quad \left(\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{\xi n - \frac{1}{\xi} a} \quad g(n) = \sqrt{b - \xi n} \quad -a$$

$$D_f = \xi n - \frac{1}{\xi} a \geq 0 \Rightarrow \xi n \geq \frac{1}{\xi} a \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{1}{\xi^2} a$$

$$D_g = b - \xi n \geq 0 \Rightarrow b \geq \xi n \Rightarrow n \leq \frac{b}{\xi}$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = 1, \frac{a}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow a = r, b = r$$

$$r(h-1) - rh = h \Rightarrow h = -1 \Rightarrow r = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} + 1$$

$$= r$$

~~$$g(x) = \sqrt{r(x-1)}, f(x) = \sqrt{m-x} \cdot h$$~~

-4

$$g(x) = \sqrt{r(x-1)}, f(x) = \sqrt{m-x} \cdot h$$

$$P_{f,g}[-1, v] \Rightarrow P_f \cap P_g[-1, v] =$$

$$r(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -1 \quad m-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow m \geq x$$

$$\Rightarrow m \geq v$$

$$f-g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow r(x-1) - \sqrt{m-x} \cdot h = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{r-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \geq v = \sqrt{r-1} \cdot h = \sqrt{r-1}$$

$$y = (-1)^r (x - [x]) = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x - [x] = \frac{1}{r} \quad -b$$

