

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x+1) &= (x-1)^2(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x \\ f(1-x) &= (-x-1)^2(-x) = -x^3 - 2x^2 - x \end{aligned} \right\} + \rightarrow -2x = g(x)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(1) &= f(1-2x) \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow \sqrt{1} + 1 = 2 \\ f(-1) &= f(1-2x) \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} + \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$f(y) = f(x+\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f + f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 \quad \forall \Delta$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (x-1)^3 + (x-1) \\ -(x-1)^3 - (x-1) \end{aligned} \right\} + \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x+r)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = x+r$$

$$x+r = x+c \rightarrow c=r$$

$$\frac{ax+r}{x+b} \begin{cases} x=-1 \rightarrow \frac{-a+r}{-1+b} \\ x=1 \rightarrow \frac{a+r}{1+b} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{-a+r}{-1+b} = \frac{-1}{-1+b} = +1 \rightarrow -1+b = -a+r$$

$$\frac{a+r}{1+b} = \frac{1}{1+b} = r \rightarrow r+b = a+r$$

$$1+b = a$$

-f

$$c+b = r/w$$

$$f b = r$$

$$b = r/w$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-b)} = \frac{x+1}{x-c}$$

$$b=c$$

$$(x-1) \cdot (x-b) = x^2 - bx - 1x + b$$

$$x^2 + (b-1)x + b = x^2 + ax + b$$

$$a = -b-1$$

$$[x] > f \quad \sqrt{2x-x-1+1} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow D = [- + \infty) \rightarrow D = [0 + \infty)$$

$$[x] \leq f \quad \sqrt{(x-x+1)+1} = \sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow D = [-\frac{f}{2} + \infty) \rightarrow D = (-\infty f]$$

$$[-\frac{f}{2} + \infty) \leftarrow \cup \left[ -\frac{f}{2} f \right] \leftarrow \cup [0 + \infty)$$

مساوی ۰ قرار می دهیم تا همیشه یاد ریاضی و بکار افتاد بسازیم

$$2f x^3 + 3y x^2 + 18x + 1 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$11(2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 1) = 0$$

بگذاریم مساوی ۰ می شود

$$2(x + \frac{1}{2})(2x^2 + 2x + 1) = 4(x + \frac{1}{2})(2x + 1)(x + 1)$$

$$y = \frac{4(x + \frac{1}{2})(2x + 1)(2x + 1)}{(2x + 1)(2x + 1)(2x + 1)(2x + 1)}$$