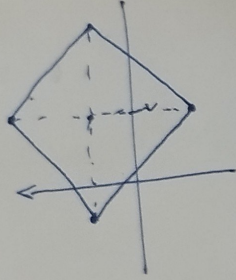
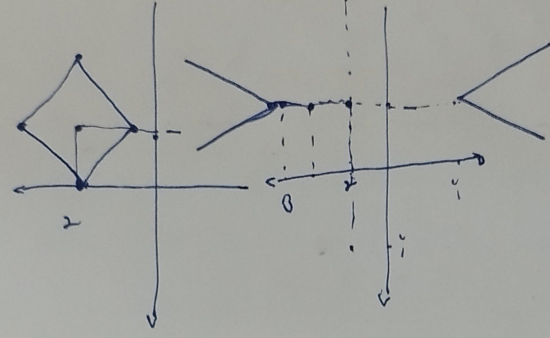


1) $|x-r| + |y-r| = r$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x < r \\ y < r \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x > r \\ y > r \end{array} \rightarrow y = x + r$$



2) $|x-1| + |y-r| = 1$



مطلوب

$\Rightarrow |x-1| - |y-r| = r$

1) $y = rx + |ax+b|$ $\frac{r}{x}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x > -\frac{b}{a} \\ x < -\frac{b}{a} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (r+a)x+b \\ (r-a)x-b \end{array}$$

$(r+a)x+b = (r-a)x-b$
 $2ax+r=0$

$[+\infty, -\infty] - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مطلوب} \\ \text{نقطه} \\ \text{انقطاع} \end{array} \right\}$

2) $\left| \frac{x+1}{ax+c} \right| < 1 \rightarrow -1 < \frac{x+1}{ax+c} < 1$

$$\frac{x+1}{ax+c} - 1 = \frac{x+1-ax-c}{ax+c} = \frac{(-a+1)x-r}{a} < 0$$

$$\frac{x+1}{ax+c} + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{(a+1)x+r}{ax+c} > 0 \quad x-b \rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+1)b = -r \\ (-a+1)b = r \end{cases}$$

$a+1 = r \rightarrow a = r$

$$(1) \quad f(x_{n+1}) + f(x_n) = c x_n + f(c) \quad \text{if } x_n = 1 \rightarrow f(c) = c$$

$$a x_n + b \rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \arctan x + C$$

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

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon x}{x + \varepsilon}$$

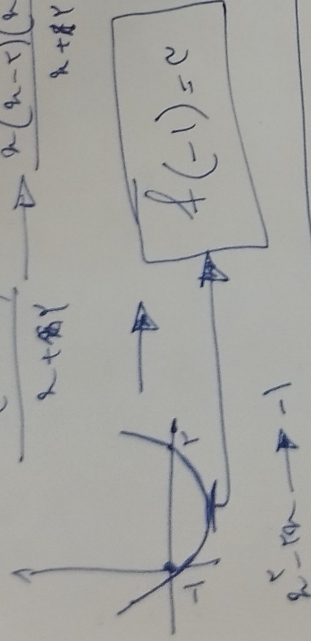
$$R = \{a, b\}$$

$$[c, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

$$\frac{x(x - \varepsilon)}{x + \varepsilon} = x(x - \varepsilon) = x^2 - \varepsilon x$$

$$a = -\varepsilon, \quad b = 1$$

$$C = -1$$



$$x^2 - \varepsilon x \rightarrow -1$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^1 (x^2 + ax + b) dx = 1$$

$$a = -2, \quad b = 1$$

$$R_f = [-1, 1]$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{x+1}{1-x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

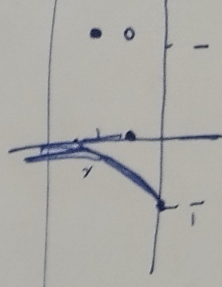
$$-1 < x < 1$$

$$g_r = \frac{ax^2 - 1}{x^2 + b}$$

$$a = 1, \quad b = 1$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{[x]}{x} = \frac{[x]}{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 < x < 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} - 1 \\ 0 < x < 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$(6) \quad [x] + [x + \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1$$

$$1 \leq x < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \leq x < 2$$

