

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1}} \quad \frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \quad x \mid \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ + \\ \frac{1}{x} \\ - \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ (II)} \quad x-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \text{ (III)} \quad (I) = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{x}, 1)$$

$$(I) \cap (II) \cap (III) = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{x}, 1) = D$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x}{x-1} \quad x+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq -1} \quad \boxed{x \neq 0} \quad x-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq 1} \quad x+2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq -2}$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(x+2) + (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)} \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq \frac{-3}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, -\frac{3}{2}, -1, 0, 1\}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9\right)(x^x - \epsilon^x)} \quad \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9\right)(x^x - \epsilon^x) \geq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9 = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -2} \quad x \mid \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ + \\ 0 \\ - \\ \frac{\omega}{x} \\ + \end{array}$$

$$x^x - \epsilon^x = 0 \rightarrow x^x = \epsilon^x \rightarrow x^x = \epsilon^x \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\omega}{x}}$$

$$D = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{\omega}{x}, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt[5]{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \quad x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \geq 1} \text{ (I)} \quad y+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \geq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[5]{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3 \rightarrow \underbrace{\sqrt{y+1}}_{\text{جمله مثبت}} = 3 - \sqrt[5]{x-1} \Rightarrow 3 - \sqrt[5]{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt[5]{x-1} \leq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x-1 \leq 1 \rightarrow \boxed{x \leq 2} \text{ (II)} \Rightarrow (I) \cap (II) = 1 \leq x \leq 2 \quad D = [1, 2]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\log \epsilon}{\sqrt{x^x - 1} + 1} \quad x^x - x - 2 > 0 \quad x \mid \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ + \\ 0 \\ - \\ \frac{x}{x} \\ + \end{array} \text{ (I)} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (x, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{x^x - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq -1} \text{ (II)} = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$D = (I) \cap (II) = (-\infty, -1) \cup (x, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{r + ax - x^r} \rightarrow r + ax - x^r \geq 0 \quad D = [-r, b]$$

$$\rightarrow \text{intersects } b, -r \rightarrow r - ra - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow x^r + \frac{1}{r}x - r = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{r}{r}} \\ a + b = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x} \rightarrow f(x) - x \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 1 \rightarrow f(x) = rx - r \rightarrow f(x) - x = rx - r - x = rx - r - x \rightarrow rx - r - x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \quad (I)$$

$$x < 1 \rightarrow f(x) = rx + r \rightarrow f(x) - x = rx + r - x = x + r \rightarrow x + r \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -r \quad x < 1 \rightarrow -r \leq x < 1$$

$$D = I \cup II = [-r, +\infty)$$

$$rf(a) = f(-r) + a \rightarrow r(a+1)(a+r) = ra - \epsilon + a \rightarrow 1\epsilon a + 1\epsilon = \epsilon a - \epsilon \\ \rightarrow 1\epsilon a = -1\epsilon \rightarrow a = \frac{-1\epsilon}{1\epsilon} = -\frac{1}{a}$$

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

$$a = \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}, \quad b = \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} \quad a \cdot b = \sqrt{\epsilon - r} = 1 \quad a^r + b^r = (r - \sqrt{r}) + (r + \sqrt{r}) = \epsilon \\ a^r + b^r = \epsilon \Rightarrow (a + b)^r = \epsilon + \frac{r \cdot a \cdot b}{1} = \epsilon \Rightarrow a + b = \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$f(r - \sqrt{r}) + f(r + \sqrt{r}) = \underbrace{(a + b)}_{\sqrt{\epsilon}} + \underbrace{(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b})}_{\frac{1}{r \cdot ab}} + \epsilon \quad \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a + b}{r \cdot ab} = \frac{a + b}{r} = \frac{a + b}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\epsilon} + \sqrt{\epsilon} + \epsilon = r\sqrt{\epsilon} + \epsilon$$

$$rf(x) - rf(-x) = \epsilon x^r - x \xrightarrow{x^r} \epsilon f(x) - \epsilon f(-x) = rx^r - rx$$

$$rf(-x) - rf(x) = \epsilon x^r + x \xrightarrow{x^r} \epsilon f(-x) - \epsilon f(x) = 1\epsilon x^r + rx \\ \Rightarrow f(x) = -\epsilon x^r + x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\epsilon x^r + x$$

$$(x+r)f(x) - rxf(x+r) = f(x)^r - m(x+r)^{m-1}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow rf(0) = r^{m-1} \Rightarrow 9m - 3 = m + 1 \rightarrow 8m = 4 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=-\frac{r}{2} \rightarrow 9f(0) = 18 - 2m + r^{m-1} = m + 1$$

$$rf(0) = \frac{r^2}{2} - 1 = \frac{r^2}{2} \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{rx^r - 1rx + r}{x} \rightarrow ax + b + \frac{a}{x} + b = rx - 1r + \frac{r}{x}$$

$$\boxed{a=r} \quad rb = -1r \rightarrow \boxed{b=-1} \quad f(x) = rx - 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 3(-1) - 1 = -4$$