

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

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

$$1 < x < 3$$

$$\sqrt{x(r-1)}$$

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

$$x=1$$

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

$$[0, 1]$$

$$5$$

$$\sqrt{-x+|-x+r|}$$

$$|-x+r| > x$$

$$-x+|-x+r| > 0$$

$$(-x+r)^2 > x^2$$

$$x^2 + r - r^2 x > x^2$$

$$5$$

$$-x > -r$$

$$x < 1$$

$-r$	-	+	+	-
x	-	-	+	+
$r(x)$	+	-	+	-

$$[-r, 1] \cup [r, r]$$

$$1, No$$

$$9x^2 - 4x^2 - 2x - c = c^2x + a + b$$

$$a = -1$$

$$b = -c$$

$$9x^2 - 4x^2 - (2+c)x - c - b = 0 \rightarrow a = -2$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\Delta = 100 + c^2(c+b) = 0 \rightarrow b = -c, b = -\frac{c}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(-2-\frac{c}{9})} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{3} = \frac{r}{c} \sqrt{11}$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = r$$

$$\frac{(a^T r)(a^T r + 14)}{a^T r} \geq$$

$$Df = [-r \cdot] U[r, \omega]$$

①

$$\frac{-\gamma}{-\phi + \frac{0}{\gamma}} = -\frac{\gamma}{\phi} + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$f(x^2 + 1) = x^2 - 1$$

$$f(r) + f(1/r) = 1 + v \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \star$$

⑤

$$x^r + x = r \Rightarrow \textcircled{n=1}$$

$$x \Rightarrow r$$

$$f(x-r)^r + 1$$

$$g(x+r)^r - rv$$

$$\textcircled{-r} \star$$

⑤

$$v - rv = -r \Rightarrow g$$

$$r + 1 = 10 \Rightarrow g f$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+A}, g(x) = \sqrt{x-A}, A = 2\sqrt{x-2}$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{x+A} + \sqrt{x-A}$$

$$(f+g)^2 = x+A+x-A+2\sqrt{x^2-A^2} = 2x+2\sqrt{x^2-A^2}$$

$$(f+g)^2 = 2x+2\sqrt{x^2-12x+24} \rightarrow (f+g)^2 = 2x-12$$

$$f+g = \sqrt{x-2} = a+b\sqrt{x+c} \quad \begin{matrix} a=0 \\ b=1 \\ c=-2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{r}{-2} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 \Rightarrow m = 2, n = 1 \text{ به صورت}$$

۹ - کفایه صدائی

$$(2, 0) (\cancel{1, 0}) (\cancel{1, 0}) (0, 2)$$

(5)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_g(2, 0) (0, 0) \\ g_f(2, -2) (0, \frac{1}{2}) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{(2, -\frac{1}{2}) (0, 2)}^A$$

$$f(2, 1) = \{ (\frac{1}{2}, 2) (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -1) (2, 2) (-\frac{1}{2}, 1) \}$$

ب) (1, 2)

$$2. \quad f(1, 2) + 1 \Rightarrow \{ (-2, 1) (1, \sqrt{3}) (2, 1) (-1, 1) \}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{24}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{(1, 2) (3, -1)}{(1, -1) (3, 2)} \Rightarrow (1, -2) (3, -\frac{1}{2}) \approx (1, -2) (3, -1) \quad -4$$

$$10. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ x^2 = 2 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \\ x^2 = 4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \\ x^2 = -1 \rightarrow x \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \{ (\pm 1, 2) (\pm \sqrt{2}, -1) (\pm 2, 2) \}$$