

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^r f(x+1)} \Rightarrow x^r f(x+1) \geq 0$$

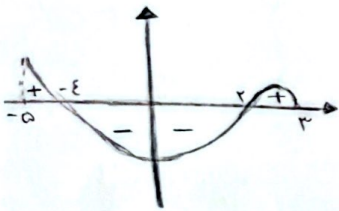
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^r \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{0}{-1+1} \Rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+|x+r|} \Rightarrow x+|x+r| \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+x+r \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2x+r \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{r}{2} \\ x-x-r \leq 0 \Rightarrow -r \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-x) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = [-1, +\infty) \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f(-x)} = (-\infty, 1] \xrightarrow{\text{if } -x \geq -1 \Rightarrow x \leq 1}$$



$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{f(x)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-1-\epsilon}{-1} \leq \frac{x-1}{f(x)} \leq \frac{-1+\epsilon}{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (-1, 1] \cup (2, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 9x^r - 12x^r - \epsilon x - r \sqrt{x^r + a + b} \\ & -9x^r - 3x^r a - 3x^r b \quad r x^r - a + 1 \\ & -r a x^r - 2r(v + r b) - \epsilon x - r \\ & + r a x^r + a x^r + a b x \\ & x^r(a^r - v - r b) + x(ab - \epsilon) - r = 0 \\ & r x^r - a x - b \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(-1-r)} = \sqrt{r} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -r, a^r - r b - v = r \Rightarrow a^r + r - v - r = 0 \Rightarrow a^r = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$$

$$a = ab - \epsilon \Rightarrow a = -r a - \epsilon \Rightarrow -\epsilon a = +\epsilon \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$f(x) = x^r + x \quad f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{x^r}{n^r} + \frac{x}{n}$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)} \Rightarrow f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^r + x - \frac{x^r}{n^r} - \frac{x}{n} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^r + x^2 - \epsilon x^r - \epsilon x}{x^r} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x^r + x^2 - \epsilon x^r - \epsilon x}{x^r} = (x - \epsilon)(x^r + \omega x + \epsilon) \Rightarrow x^r - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x^r - \epsilon)(x^r + \omega x + \epsilon)}{x^r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^r - \epsilon}{x^r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{-1} \leq \frac{x^r - \epsilon}{x^r} \leq \frac{r}{-1} \Rightarrow D_f = [-r, 0) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$f(x^r + x) = r x^r - 1 \xrightarrow{x^r + x = t} f(t) = r t^r - 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^r + x = r \Rightarrow x^r + x - r = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \\ x^r + x = 1 \Rightarrow x^r + x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = r \end{cases}$$

$$f(r) + f(1) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r) = r - 1 = 1, f(1) = r(1) - 1 = r - 1 = r$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r) + f(1) = r + 1 = 1$$

$$f(u) = u^r - 5u^r + 17u$$

$$g(u) = u^r + 9u^r + 27u$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{v} - r)}{f(\sqrt{v} + r)} = p \Rightarrow \frac{-r_0}{10} = -r$$

$$f(u) = (u - r)^r + 1 \begin{cases} t = \sqrt{r} + r \Rightarrow t - r = \sqrt{r} \\ (\sqrt{r})^r + 1 = r + 1 = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$g(u) = (u + r)^r - 27 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{v})^r - 27 = v - 27 = -r_0$$

$$\sqrt{v} - r = t \Rightarrow t + r = \sqrt{v}$$

$$t = \sqrt{u - \varepsilon} \Rightarrow t \geq 0, u = t^2 + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow f(u) = \sqrt{t^2 + \varepsilon + 2t} = \sqrt{(t + r)^2} = t + r$$

$$g(u) = \sqrt{t^2 + \varepsilon - 2t} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(t - r)^2} = |t - r|$$

$$f(u) + g(u) = \begin{cases} t + r + t - r = 2t \\ -t + r - t + r = -t \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{0+r}{-\varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(u) + g(u) = 2t = 2\sqrt{u - \varepsilon} = a + b\sqrt{u + c} \Rightarrow a = 0, b = 2, c = -\varepsilon$$

$$f(u) = \frac{u + r}{u^r - \varepsilon u + r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(r) = \frac{r}{r - 1 + r} = -\varepsilon \\ f(1) = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon + r} \Rightarrow \text{X} \text{ or } \neg \\ f(r) = \frac{r}{r - 1 + r} \Rightarrow \text{X} \\ f(0) = \frac{r}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(u) = \{(r, -\varepsilon)(0, \frac{r}{r})\}$$

$$g(u) = \{(r, 1)(1, 0)(r, \infty)(0, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = ? \Rightarrow \{(r, \frac{1}{-\varepsilon})(0, \frac{r}{r})\}$$

$$f(u) = \{(1, r)(r, -1)(\varepsilon, r)(-1, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$g(u) = \{(1, -1)(r, r)(-r, r)(-1, 0)\}$$

$$\text{اذا } f(u) = \{(\frac{r}{r}, r)(\frac{r}{r}, -1)(r, r)(\frac{1}{r}, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\text{ب } f(u^r) = \{(1, r)(\pm\sqrt{r}, -1)(\pm\sqrt{r}, r)\}$$

$$\text{ج } r g(u) + 1 = \{(1, r)(r, \varepsilon)(-r, \varepsilon)(-1, 1)\}$$

$$\text{د } \frac{r f}{g} = \{(1, -\varepsilon)(r, -1)\}$$