

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{x-r} - 1 \rightsquigarrow y = \sqrt{x^r f(x+1)} = ?$$

$$x^r f(x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x+1) = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{(x+1)-r} - 1 = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{x-1} - 1 \begin{cases} \text{مثبت} & x < 1 \\ \text{صفر} & x = 1 \\ \text{منفی} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{مثبت} \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ و } 0 < x < 1 \text{ و } x = 1$$

$$\text{مثبت} \Rightarrow x > 1$$

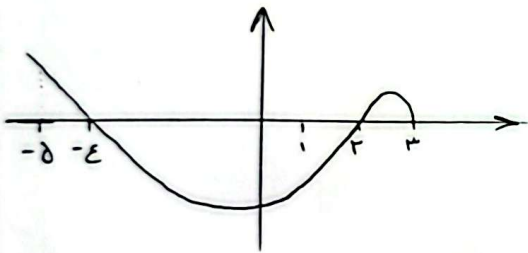
$$D = [0, 1]$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x + |x + r|} \rightsquigarrow f(-x) = ?$$

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{-x + |-x + r|} = \sqrt{-x + |x - r|} \rightsquigarrow -x + |x - r| \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x - r| \geq x$$

$$x \geq r \rightarrow |x - r| = x - r \rightsquigarrow \text{منفی}$$

$$x < r \rightarrow |x - r| = r - x \rightarrow r - x \geq x \rightarrow r \geq 2x \rightarrow x \leq \frac{r}{2} \quad D = (-\infty, \frac{r}{2}]$$



$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} = ?$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ if } x = -\epsilon \text{ or } x = 1 \text{ or } x = r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < -\epsilon & | f(x) > 0 \\ x > r & | f(x) < 0 \\ -\epsilon < x < 1 & | f(x) < 0 \\ 1 < x < r & | f(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} \geq 0 \quad f(x) \neq 0, \quad \frac{x-1}{f(x)} \geq 0$$

$$\text{مثبت} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -\epsilon) \cup (-\epsilon, 1) \cup (1, r) \cup (r, \infty)$$

$$\text{مثبت} \Rightarrow (-\epsilon, 1] \cup (r, \infty)$$

$$D = (-\epsilon, 1] \cup (r, \infty)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{ax^r + bx^{r-1} + cx^{r-2} + \dots + d}, \quad y_2 = \frac{1}{ax^r + bx^{r-1} + cx^{r-2} + \dots + d} \rightarrow \sqrt{-(a+b)} = ?$$

$$\rightarrow (ax^r + bx^{r-1} + cx^{r-2} + \dots + d)(ax^r + bx^{r-1} + cx^{r-2} + \dots + d)$$

$$ax^r + bx^{r-1} + cx^{r-2} + \dots + d = ax^r + bx^{r-1} + cx^{r-2} + \dots + d$$

$$\rightarrow ax^r + (b+c+da)x^{r-1} + (c+rb+da)x^{r-2} + (d+bc) x + bd$$

$$\rightarrow a = -c$$

$$a = -1$$

$$b = -2$$

$$\text{با فرض } a = 1, b = 1 \rightarrow a + b = 2 \quad \sqrt{-(2)} = \sqrt{-2} \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{x}\right)} = ?$$

$$\hookrightarrow x^r + x - \left(\frac{4\varepsilon}{x^r} + \frac{\varepsilon}{x}\right) = \frac{x^{r+1} + x^{\varepsilon} - \varepsilon x^r - 4\varepsilon}{x^r}$$

$$x \neq 0, \frac{N(x)}{x^r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^r = t \rightarrow t^r + t - \varepsilon t - 4\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow N(x) = (x^r - \varepsilon)(x^{\varepsilon} + \delta x^r + 4\varepsilon) \rightarrow x \geq r \rightarrow N(x) \geq 0, x > 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$|x| \geq r$$



$$\hookrightarrow x^r \leq t \rightarrow N(x) \leq 0, x < 0$$

$$-r \leq x < 0, x = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \overline{C} \cup \overline{C}^c$

$$D = [-r, 0) \cup [r, \infty)$$

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

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

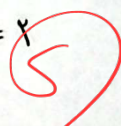
-4

$$x^r + x = 1 \rightarrow x^r + x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = r$$

$$x^r + x = r \rightarrow x^r + x - r = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$f(1) = r \times r^r - 1 = -1$$

$$f(r) = r \times 1^r - 1 = 1$$



$$f(r) + f(1) = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^r - 4x^r + 12x, g(x) = x^r + 4x^r + rx$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt[r]{V} - r)}{f(\sqrt[r]{V} + r)} = ? \rightarrow \frac{-r}{1} = -r$$

$$\sqrt[r]{V} - r = a \rightarrow a^r = V - 4\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon}a + 12\sqrt[r]{V} - 12 \rightarrow g(\sqrt[r]{V} - r) = -12\sqrt[r]{V} + 12$$

$$\sqrt[r]{V} + r = b \rightarrow b^r = (\sqrt[r]{V} + r)^r = V + 4\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} + 12\sqrt[r]{V} + 12 = 10 + 12\sqrt[r]{V} + 4\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(\sqrt[r]{V} + r) = -12\sqrt[r]{V} - r = -r(4\sqrt[r]{V} + 1)$$

$$\frac{12\sqrt[r]{V} - 12}{r(4\sqrt[r]{V} + 1)}$$

$$f(x) = (x-r)^r + 12$$

$$g(x) = (x+r)^r - 12$$



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

-1

$$x \geq \varepsilon \text{ if } f(x) + g(x) = a + b\sqrt{x+c} \quad \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$= \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} \rightarrow f(x) = t+r$$

$$\hookrightarrow g(x) = |t-r| \rightarrow x \geq \varepsilon \rightarrow t = \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} \geq 0 \rightarrow t-r$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = (t+r) + (t-r) = 2t = 2\sqrt{x-\varepsilon}$$

$$\hookrightarrow c = -\varepsilon \quad \frac{a+b}{c} = -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

$$a+b = r$$

$$f(x) = \frac{n+2}{x^2 - 5x + 4}, \quad g(x) = \{(2, 1), (1, 0), (4, 2), (0, 4)\} \quad -9$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = ? \quad \frac{g(n)}{f(n)} = g(x) \times \frac{1}{f(x)} \rightarrow 1 \times \frac{1}{-5} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$5 \times \frac{1}{\frac{5}{f}} = 4$$

$$g(2) = 1 \quad f(2) = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

$$g(1) = 0 \quad f(1) = \frac{3}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$g(4) = 2 \quad f(4) = \frac{6}{-12} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(0) = 4 \quad f(0) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = \{(2, -\frac{1}{4}), (0, 4)\}$$

$$f(x) = \{(1, 2), (4, -1), (8, 2), (-1, 4)\}$$

$$g(x) = \{(-2, 3), (1, -1), (3, 2), (-1, 0)\}$$

$$f(2x) = \{(2, 2), (1, -1), (2, 2), (0, 2, 4)\}$$

$$f(x^2) = \{(\pm 1, 2), (\pm \sqrt{2}, -1), (\pm 2, 2)\}$$

$$f_{g^2}(x)+1 = \{(-2, 19), (1, 3), (3, 9), (-1, 1)\}$$

$$\frac{2f}{g} = \{(1, -4), (4, -1)\}$$

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