

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

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

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

$$\text{مثبت} \Rightarrow n > 1$$

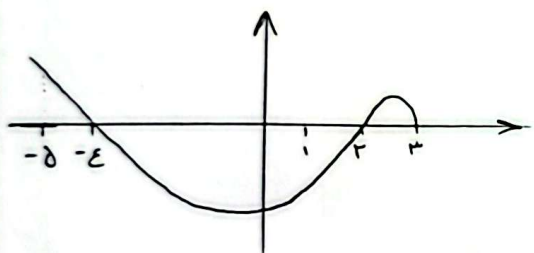
$$D = [0, 1]$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$\text{مثبت} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -\epsilon) \text{ و } x = -\epsilon \text{ و } (1, r) \text{ و } x = r \text{ و } x = r \text{ و } x > r$$

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

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

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{9x^5 - 7x^5 - 5x - r}, y_2 = \frac{1}{x^5 + ax + b} \rightarrow \sqrt{-(a+b)} = ?$$

$$\rightarrow (x^5 + ax + b)(x^5 + cx + d)$$

$$\rightarrow bd = -r$$

$$\rightarrow 9x^5 + (r + 5a)x^4 + (a + r^2b + r^2d)x^3 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

$$\rightarrow a = -c$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$|x| \geq r$$

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

$$-r \leq x < 0, x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Union}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(r) + f(1) = v + 1 = \wedge$$

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

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

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$$\sqrt[r]{v} - r = a \rightarrow a^r = v - 4\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon}a + rv\sqrt[r]{v} - rv \rightarrow g(\sqrt[r]{v} - r) = -rv\sqrt[r]{v} + \wedge \wedge$$

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

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

$$\frac{rv\sqrt[r]{v} - \wedge \wedge}{r(4\sqrt[r]{r} + 1)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a+b = r$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$g(4) = 2 \quad f(4) = \frac{6}{-4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

$$f(x) = \{(1, 2), (4, -1), (5, 2), (-1, 4)\}$$

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

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

$$f(x^2) = \{(\pm 1, 2), (\pm \sqrt{4}, -1), (\pm 2, 2)\}$$

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

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

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