

1

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

$\frac{x^2 - 1}{2} - x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2(x-1)} - \frac{x}{x-1} = \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{x}{x-1}$

$\frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{x}{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)(x-1) - 2x}{2(x-1)} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1 - 2x}{2(x-1)} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$

$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$D = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 1 \right\}$

$(-\infty, 0) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right)$

2

$f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)(3x - 4^2)}$

$\frac{1}{x} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$3x - 4^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{16}{3}$

$x = \frac{16}{3} = 5.33$

$x = 1$

$D_f = [1, 16]$

$(-\infty, 1] \cup [16, +\infty)$

3

$f(x) = \log \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x}$

$(x-1)(x+1) > 0$

$x > 1$ or $x < -1$

$x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$ or $x \leq -1$

$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

4

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + ax + 2x} \rightarrow D_f = [-1, b]$

$x^2 + ax + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x+a+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ or $x = -a-2$

$-a-2 = -1 \Rightarrow a = -3$

$-b^2 + 3 - \frac{1}{4}b = 0 \Rightarrow -b^2 - \frac{1}{4}b + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow b^2 + \frac{1}{4}b - 3 = 0$

$b = -1$ or $b = 4$

$D_f = [-1, 4]$

5

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & x \geq 1 \\ x+1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$

$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x) - x} \Rightarrow D_g = ?$

$f(x) - x \geq 0$

$x-1-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \geq 0$ (False)

$x+1-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 \geq 0$ (True)

$D_g = [-1, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(x+1) & x \geq 1 \\ 3a+2x & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad f(0) = f(-1) + a \quad a = ?$$

$$f(0) = (a+1)(1) = 3a+2$$

$$f(-1) = 3a+2(-1) = 3a-2$$

$$f(0) = f(-1) + a \rightarrow 3a+2 = 3a-2 + a$$

$$1 \cdot a = -4 \quad a = -4$$

$$1 \cdot a = -4 \quad a = -4$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + x \quad f(\sqrt{x}) + f(1/\sqrt{x}) = ?$$

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(\sqrt{x}) + f(1/\sqrt{x}) = 2$$

$$2 = 2$$

$$2 = f(\sqrt{x}) + f(1/\sqrt{x}) + 1 \sqrt{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{1/\sqrt{x}} = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$f(x) - f(-x) = 2x^2 - x \quad f(x) = ?$$

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

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$4f(-x) - 9f(x) = 12x^2 + 2x$$

$$f(x) - 4f(-x) = 12x^2 - 2x$$

$$-5f(x) = 12x^2 - 2x$$

$$(x+1)(f(x) - 2x^2 f(x+1)) = 2x^2 - mx + cm - 1 \quad f(x) = ?$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow -3(1)(f(0)) = 3m-1 \rightarrow -3f(0) = 3m-1$$

$$2x-2 \rightarrow +4f(0) = 14 + \frac{1}{2}m + \frac{1}{2}m + 1$$

$$f(0) = 2x-2 = -1$$

$$0 = 14 + 2m + 1 - 4m - 1$$

$$14 + 1 = 4m$$

$$12 = 4m$$

$$m = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

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