

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

$$\frac{(x-1)^2 - x^2}{x(x-1)} \quad | \cdot \quad \frac{1}{x} \quad | \cdot \quad \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{x^2+1-2x-x^2}{x(x-1)} \quad | \cdot \quad \frac{1}{x} \quad | \cdot \quad \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{1-2x}{x(x-1)} \quad | \cdot \quad \frac{1}{x} \quad | \cdot \quad \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \quad | \cdot \quad \frac{1}{x-1}$$

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

$$Df = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

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

$$x \neq -1 \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

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

$$\frac{-x-2-x^2-1-x}{x(x+1)(x+1)} = \frac{-x^2-2x-3}{x(x+1)(x+1)}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1, -\frac{3}{2}, -1\}$$

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

$$(\frac{1}{x} - 4)(x^2 - 4x) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x}{x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x}{x} \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x \geq 0$$

$$x(x-4) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x \geq 4$$

$$Df = (-\infty, 0] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

ب) $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 2$

$$\sqrt{y+1} = 2 - \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$2 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-1} \leq 2$$

$$x-1 \leq 4 \Rightarrow x \leq 5$$

$$x-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 5 \Rightarrow Df = [1, 5]$$

$f(x) = \log_f(x^2 - x - 2) \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = (x-2)(x+1)$

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq -1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 \neq 1$$

$$x^2 - 1 \neq 1$$

$$x^2 \neq 2$$

$$x \neq \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$Df = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$\sqrt{x^2 + ax - x^2}$ $Df = [-1, b]$ $a+b = ?$

$$x^2 + ax - x^2 \geq 0$$

$$ax \geq 0$$

$$a \geq 0$$

$$a = -1$$

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

$$a+b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & ; x \geq 1 \\ x + 2 & ; x < 1 \end{cases}$

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

$$Dg = ?$$

$$f(x) \geq x$$

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

$$x \geq \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x + 2 \geq x \Rightarrow 2 \geq 0$$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(a+1)(x+r)} \quad ; x \geq 1$$

$$\mu_a + \mu_x \quad ; \quad x \leq 1$$

$$P(x) \Rightarrow (a+1)(v) = va + v$$

$$f(-r) = \mu_a - r$$

$$r f(r) = f(-r) + a$$

$$1c_a + 1c = \cancel{1a - s + a} \quad c - r$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} I_a = -1A \\ a = -1A \end{array}}$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{+} \quad f(r - \sqrt{r}) + f(r + \sqrt{r}) = ?$$

$$r_-\sqrt{\kappa}, r_+\sqrt{\kappa} \longrightarrow$$

POC/

$$(\sqrt{x+\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}})^r = x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + r \quad f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{x+\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}\right)^r} + r \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x+\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}+r} + r$$

$$P(r\sqrt{r}) = \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r} + \frac{1}{r - \sqrt{r}} + r} + r = \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r} + r + \sqrt{r} + r} + r = \sqrt{4+r} + r$$

$$f(r+\sqrt{r}) = \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r} + \frac{1}{r+\sqrt{r}} + r} + r = \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r} + r - \sqrt{r} + r} + r = \sqrt{4+r} + r$$

$$P(r - \sqrt{r}) + P(r + \sqrt{r}) = \sqrt{r+1} \cdot \underline{r + r\sqrt{r}}$$

$$r f(x) - r f(-x) = f_x|_{-x}$$

$$f(x) = ?$$

if $x = -x \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad \rho f(-x) - \rho f(x) = f(x) + x$

$$x) \quad f(x) - f(-x) = f(x) \cdot 2x$$

$$P(x) = -Fx^2 - \frac{x}{a}$$

$$+ \int_0^1 (f(-x) - f(x)) dx = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 1$$

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

$$-\partial f(x) = \gamma \cdot x^T + x \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\gamma \cdot x^T + x}{-\gamma}$$

$$(x+r) f(x) - r x f(x+r) = r x^r - m x + r_{m-1}$$

$$P(C) = ?$$

if $x =$, $r f(x) = r_{m-1} \xrightarrow{f(x)} f(x) = \frac{r_{m-1}}{r(x)}$

if $x = r$, $\gamma f(r) = \mu_m - 1 \rightarrow f(r) = \frac{\mu_m - 1}{r}$
 if $x + r = 0 \Rightarrow x = -r \Rightarrow \gamma f(-r) = 1 + \mu_m + \mu_m - 1 = 2\mu_m + 1$

if $x+r \Rightarrow a = -r \Rightarrow 4f(\cdot) = 19 + 1r + (m-1) \Rightarrow f(\cdot) = \frac{\delta m + 18}{4}$
 $\mu_{m+1} = \delta m + 18 \Rightarrow 9m - 18 = \delta m + 18 \Rightarrow 6m = 36 \Rightarrow m = 6$

$$\frac{\mu_{m-1}}{r} = \frac{\partial m+1d}{rc}$$

$$\text{if } f_c = \frac{r_m - 1}{r} \quad m = \frac{1}{\frac{r}{r_m - 1}} \quad f_c = \frac{\left(\frac{r_m - 1}{r}\right) - 1}{\frac{r}{r_m - 1}} = \frac{r_m - r}{r} = \frac{r_m}{r}$$

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

$$f(-1) = ?$$

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$! \rightarrow i f x = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) + f(-1) = \frac{n+1 + n}{-1} \Rightarrow 2f(-1) = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

1. $f(x) = ax + b$, $f(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{a}{x} + b$

$$\boxed{f(-1) = -9}$$

$$\frac{ax+b}{ax^2+bx+a} = \frac{\cancel{ax} + \frac{b}{x} + \cancel{b}}{\cancel{ax^2} + bx + \cancel{a}} = \frac{\frac{b}{x}}{bx} = \frac{b}{bx^2}$$

$$\frac{ax^2 + bx + a + b}{x}$$

$$Q_1 = \mu$$

$$1b = -1 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(w) = a + b \rightarrow f(w) = 12 - 4$$

$$P_{(-1)} = -1 - 4 = -5$$