

$$\frac{1}{x-1} = |x-1| \rightarrow (x-1) |x-1| \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x(x-2) = 0 \\ x < 1 \rightarrow -x^2 + 2x - 1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$x = -x$
 $x = 2$

$$-x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$-2 < \frac{2x-1}{x} < 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} > -2 \rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{x} < 2 \rightarrow x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{2x-1}{x} \right| < 2 \rightarrow -2 < \frac{2x-1}{x} < 2 \rightarrow -2 < 2 - \frac{1}{x} < 2$$

$$\rightarrow -4 < -\frac{1}{x} < 0 \rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{x} < 4$$

$$\left| \frac{x-2}{2x+1} \right| > 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{2x+1} > 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-2-2x-1}{2x+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x-3}{2x+1} < 0 \\ \frac{x-2}{2x+1} < -1 \rightarrow \frac{x-2+2x+1}{2x+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{3x-1}{2x+1} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$-3 < x < -\frac{1}{2}$
 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) \cup (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$x^2 < |x+4| \rightarrow |x-\alpha| < \beta \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+4 > x^2 \rightarrow 0 > x^2 - x - 4 \rightarrow (x-3)(x+2) < 0 \rightarrow (-2, 3) \\ x+4 < -x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + x + 4 < 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = |x+1| - |2x| + |x-2| \begin{cases} \max = 3 \\ \min = -1 \end{cases}$$

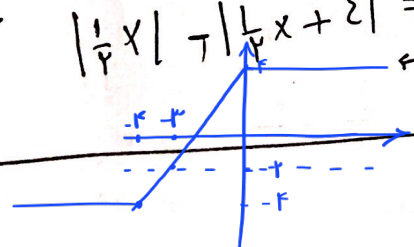
$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \rightarrow 3 - 2 = 1 \rightarrow \min \\ x = -1 \rightarrow -2 + 3 = 1 \\ x = 0 \rightarrow 1 + 2 = 3 \rightarrow \max \end{cases} \rightarrow (+2) \rightarrow \text{مجموع}$$

$$y = \left| \frac{1}{4}x \right| - 2 \rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{4}x + \varepsilon \right| - 1$$

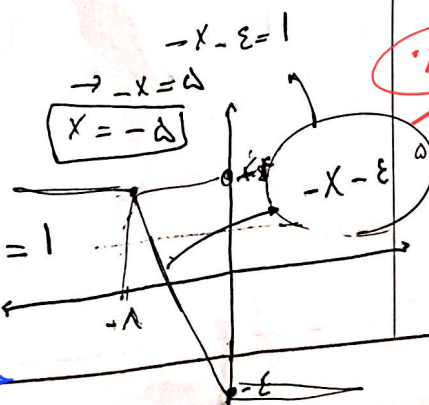
$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{4}x \right| - 2 = \left| \frac{1}{4}x + \varepsilon \right| - 1$$

$$y' = \left| \frac{1}{4}x + 2 \right| - 1 = y$$

$$|2x+4| - |2x| = 2$$



$$x = -2$$



$$f(x) = [1-x] - [x+F]$$

$$x \geq 1 \rightarrow [(x-1) - (x+\varepsilon)] = -\varepsilon$$

$$-1 < x < 1 \rightarrow 1-x-x-\varepsilon = [-2x-\varepsilon] \rightarrow [-2x]+3$$

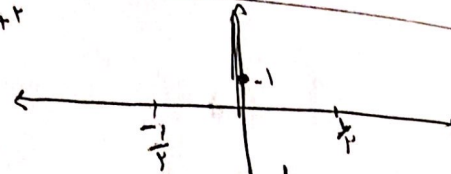
$$x < -\varepsilon \rightarrow [(1-x) + \varepsilon + x] = \varepsilon$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - [1 + \frac{1}{x}] \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - [\frac{1}{x}] + 1$$

$$R_f = [1, 2]$$

$$y = [-2x] - 1 \rightarrow x \in (-1, 1)$$

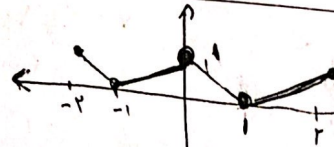
$$-1 < x < 0 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 < -2x < 2$$



$$y = x - 2[\frac{x}{2}]$$

$$x \in (-2, 2)$$

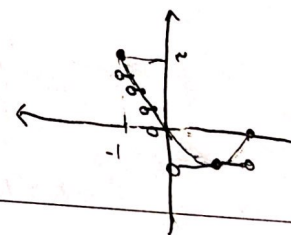
$$\begin{aligned} -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2} &\rightarrow -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (-1) \\ -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0 &\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0 \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} &\rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$y = [|x| - 1] \quad x \in [-2, 2]$$

$$y = [x^2 - 2x] \quad x \in [-1, 2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &\leq x < 0 \\ 0 &\leq x < 1 \\ 1 &\leq x < 2 \\ 0 &\leftarrow x = 2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} a + [b] &= \varepsilon/2 \rightarrow [a] + [b] = \varepsilon \\ b - [a] &= 2/\varepsilon \rightarrow [b] - [a] = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2[b] &= 4 \\ [b] &= 2 \rightarrow 2/\varepsilon \\ [a] &= 1 \rightarrow 1/\varepsilon \\ \rightarrow a + b &= 2/\varepsilon + 1/\varepsilon = [3/\varepsilon] \end{aligned}$$

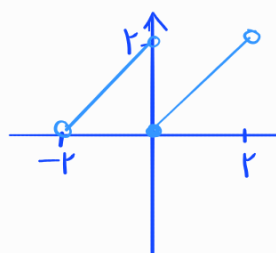
$$(1+\sqrt{2})^9 + (1-\sqrt{2})^9 = 19\lambda$$

$$\text{ans} = (1+\sqrt{2})^9 \quad [(1+\sqrt{2})^9] = 19\lambda$$

$$(1+\sqrt{2})^9 = 1 + 9\sqrt{2} + 36 + 72\sqrt{2} + 54 + 108\sqrt{2} + 81 + 108\sqrt{2} + 54 + 108\sqrt{2} + 1$$

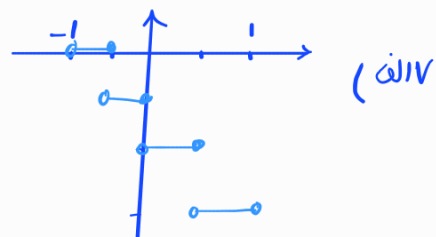
$$(1+\sqrt{2})^9 = 1 + 9\sqrt{2} + 36 + 72\sqrt{2} + 54 + 108\sqrt{2} + 81 + 108\sqrt{2} + 54 + 108\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < x < 1 &\rightarrow x \\ -1 < x < 0 &\rightarrow x+1 \end{aligned}$$



(C.V)

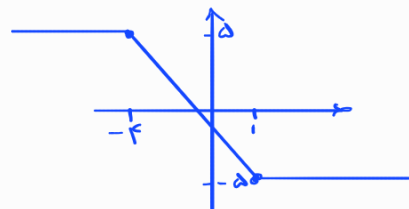
$$\begin{aligned} 0 < x \leq \frac{1}{r} &\rightarrow -r \\ \frac{1}{r} < x < 1 &\rightarrow -r^2 \\ -\frac{1}{r} < x \leq 0 &\rightarrow -1 \\ -1 < x \leq -\frac{1}{r} &\end{aligned}$$



(C.IV)

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor}_{0 < < 1} - 1 \rightarrow R_f = [-1, 1)$$

(C.V)



(C.IV)

$$R_f = \{-a_1, -r, \dots, r, a\}$$