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$$f_{(x+1)} = 2^{-(x-1)} - 1 \rightarrow x^3(2^{1-x} - 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \quad +\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow D_f = \{1\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^3(2^{1-x} - 1)} \rightarrow 1-x \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \leq 1}$$

$$2^{1-x} = 1 \rightarrow 1-x = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{-x+|x-1|} \rightarrow |x-1|-x \geq 0 \rightarrow |x-1| \geq x$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + 1 - 2x - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \leq 1}$$

$$\cancel{x - x \geq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \leq 1}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \leq 1 \\ x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1]$$

$\omega_{\frac{0}{2}} = 1, 2, 3, -5$

	-5	1	2	3
$x-1$	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	+	0	-	0
$\frac{x-1}{f(x)} \geq 0$	-	+	0	-

$$\rightarrow D_y = (-5, 1] \cup (2, 3)$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y_1 = \frac{1}{-3}, y_2 = \frac{1}{b} \rightarrow \boxed{b = -3}$$

$$9x^2 - (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x + 1) = 0$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow y_1 = \frac{1}{-2}, y_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \boxed{a = -2}$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{\wedge} = \boxed{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + x - \left(\frac{f}{x}\right) - \frac{f}{x}} = \left(x - \frac{f}{x}\right) \left(x^2 + \frac{19}{x^2} + 1\right) = \left(\frac{x^2 - f}{x}\right) \left(x^2 + \frac{19}{x^2} + 1\right) \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$x^2 + x - \frac{4f}{x^2} - \frac{f}{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -\frac{4}{9} \quad 0 \quad \frac{2}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{9} \quad +\frac{1}{9} \quad -\frac{1}{9} \end{array} \rightarrow D_f = [-2, 0) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{x^2 + \omega x^2 + 19}{x} \xrightarrow{x \neq 0} \frac{t^2 + \omega t + 19}{t} = 0 \quad t = -\omega \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 - 4} \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &\rightarrow x^r + k = r & x^r + k - r = 0 &\rightarrow \frac{x^r + k - r}{x^r - x^r} \left| \frac{x-1}{x^r + x + r} \right. \\
 x^r + k - r &= (x-1)(x^r + x + r) = 0 \\
 &\rightarrow \boxed{x=1} \rightarrow \boxed{f(r)=1} \\
 f(1) &\Rightarrow x^r + k - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r + k - 1}{x^r - x^r} \left| \frac{x-r}{x^r + r x + 0} \right. \\
 &\rightarrow (x-r)(x^r + r x + 0) = 0 \\
 &\rightarrow \boxed{x=r} \rightarrow \boxed{f(1)=r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$f(r) + f(1) = 1 + r = \boxed{\wedge}$

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

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

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{r}-r)}{f(\sqrt{r}+r)} = \frac{r - r r}{\cancel{r-r}(\cancel{\sqrt{r}+r})(\cancel{\sqrt{r}+r}) + r} = \frac{-r}{\cancel{r-r}(\cancel{\sqrt{r}+r})} = \boxed{-r}$$

$$\sqrt{x+r}\sqrt{x-r} + \sqrt{x-r}\sqrt{x-r} = a+b\sqrt{x+c} = A$$

$$A^r = r x + r \sqrt{x^r - 19(x-r)} \Rightarrow A^r = r x - (19x^r) + r x = r x - 19$$

$\wedge$

$$\sqrt{r x - 19} = a + b\sqrt{x+c} = r\sqrt{x-r} + 0$$

$$\rightarrow a=0, b=r, c=-r$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{r}{-r} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$f(r) = \frac{r}{-1} = -r, f(1) = 0, f(r) = 0, f(0) = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

$$\left| \frac{g}{f} = \left\{ \left(r, -\frac{1}{r} \right), (0, r) \right\} \right|$$

$$f(r x) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{r}, r \right), \left(\frac{r}{r}, -1 \right), (r, r), \left(-\frac{1}{r}, r \right) \right\}$$

$$f(x^r) = \left\{ (-1, r), (1, r), (-r, -1), (r, -1), (-r, r), (r, r), (-1, r), (1, r) \right\}$$

$$r g(x) + 1 = \left\{ (-r, r), (1, r), (r, r), (-1, r) \right\}$$

$$\frac{r f}{g} = \left\{ (r, -1), (1, -r) \right\}$$