

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

$$\rightarrow x^x \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1\right) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-x + x} \rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$$

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

$$\rightarrow -x + |1-x| \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} x & -x + |1-x| \geq 0 \\ \hline -x - x + 1 \geq 0 & -x + x - 1 \geq 0 \\ -2x \geq -1 & -1 \geq 0 \\ x \leq \frac{1}{2} & \times \\ \hline \checkmark & \end{array} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$J = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{f(x)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} -\delta & -\varepsilon & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline -\frac{\delta}{f(x)} & -\frac{\varepsilon}{f(x)} & \frac{1}{f(x)} & \frac{2}{f(x)} & \frac{3}{f(x)} \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (-\varepsilon, 1) \cup (2, 3)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{9x^2 - \sqrt{x^3} - \varepsilon x - 1} \rightarrow 9x^2 - \sqrt{x^3} - \varepsilon x - 1 = 0$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{x^2 + ax + b}$$

$$\rightarrow 9x^2 + x^3 + x^2 - x^3 - x^2 - x - 1x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2(x^2 + x + 1) - x(x^2 + x + 1) - 1(x^2 + x + 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x^2 - x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = x^2 - x - 1$$

$$\rightarrow a = -1 \quad b = -1 \rightarrow \sqrt{(a+b)} = \sqrt{-2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{p}{f(x)} = x^x + x \rightarrow y = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)} \rightarrow f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^x + x - \frac{4x}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x^4 - 4x) + (x^2 - \varepsilon x^2)}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x^3 - 1)(x^2 + 1) + x^2(x^2 - \varepsilon)}{x^2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{-1 + 1 - 1 + 1} \rightarrow D_f = [-1, 0) \cup [1, +\infty)$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \rightarrow f_{(1)} = 1 \\ x=r \rightarrow f_{(1)} = r \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow f_{(r)} + f_{(1)} = r$$

$$f_{(u)} = x^r - rx^r + 1rx \rightarrow f_{(u)} = (x-r)^r + r$$

$$g_{(u)} = x^r + rx^r + rvx \rightarrow g_{(u)} = (x+r)^r - rv$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{g(\sqrt[r]{v} - r)}{f(\sqrt[r]{v} + r)} = \frac{-r \cdot}{1 \cdot} = -r$$

$$f_{(u)} = \sqrt{x + r\sqrt{x-\varepsilon}} \quad g_{(u)} = \sqrt{x - r\sqrt{x-\varepsilon}} \quad f_{(u)} + g_{(u)} = a + b\sqrt{x+c}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-\varepsilon) + \varepsilon\sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + \varepsilon} + \sqrt{(x-\varepsilon) - \varepsilon\sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + \varepsilon} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + r)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x-\varepsilon} - r)^2}$$

$$= |\sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + r| + |\sqrt{x-\varepsilon} - r| \rightarrow \frac{\wedge}{r \sqrt{x-\varepsilon}} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a=0 \\ b=r \\ c=-\varepsilon \end{array}$$

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

$$f_{(x)} = \frac{x+r}{x^r - \varepsilon x + r} \quad g_{(x)} = \{(r, 1), (1, 0), (r, \delta), (0, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, r\} \\ D_g = \{r, 1, r, 0\} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{f}} D_{\frac{g}{f}} = \{0, r\} \rightarrow \frac{g}{f} = \left\{ \left(0, \frac{r}{f}\right), \left(r, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\}$$

$$f_{(u)} = \{(1, r), (r, -1), (\varepsilon, r), (-1, r)\} \quad g_{(u)} = \{(-r, \varepsilon), (1, -1), (r, r), (-1, 0)\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f_{(rx)} = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{r}, r\right), \left(\frac{r}{r}, -1\right), (r, r), \left(-\frac{1}{r}, r\right) \right\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f_{(x)} = \{(1, r), (-1, r), (\sqrt{r}, -1), (-\sqrt{r}, -1), (r, r), (-r, r)\}$$

$$\text{ج) } f \cdot g_{(u)} + 1 = \{(-r, 1), (1, r), (r, r), (-1, 1)\} \quad \text{د) } \frac{r \cdot f}{g} = \{(1, -\varepsilon), (r, -1)\}$$