

$$1-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 \geq x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1]$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{-1, 0, 1\} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(-1) = f(1) = 0}, \quad \boxed{f(0) = 1}$$

$$y_g - y_f = \{(-1, 2 \times 1 - 3 \times 0), (0, 2 \times 0 - 3 \times 1), (1, 2 \times 1 - 3 \times 0)\} = \{(-1, 2), (0, -3), (1, 2)\}$$

$$2 + (-3) + 2 = \boxed{1}$$

$$x \leq -1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{2x-1}_{\omega} \leq 2x-1 \Rightarrow R_f = [\omega, +\infty)$$

$$x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}x + 3}_{\omega} \leq \frac{1}{x}x + 3 \Rightarrow R_g = (-\infty, \omega]$$

$$R_f \cup R_g = \boxed{\mathbb{R} - (\omega, \omega)}$$

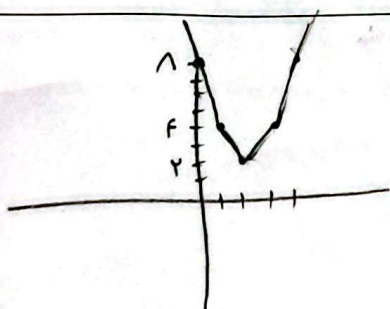
$$\frac{-x^2}{x} + x + 3 > \frac{3}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-x^2}{x} + x + \frac{3}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+1) < 0$$

$$x \in (-1, 3)$$

$$(a, b)$$

$$\max \sqrt{b-a} = \sqrt{3-(-1)} = \boxed{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= 2 \\ f(0) &= -3 \\ f(1) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(-1) = 2, f(0) = -3, f(1) = 2$$

$$R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

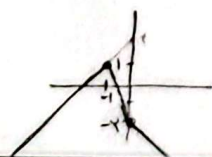
روش چندضلعی
نقاط را مشخص کرده و بهم وصل
می کنیم تا تابع رسم شود.

$x < -1$	$-1 \leq x < 0$	$x > 0$
$-x - (-2(x+1))$	$-x - 2(x+1)$	$x - 2(x+1)$
$x+2$	$-3x-2$	$-x-2$

$$f(x) = |x| - 2|x+1|$$

ابتدا $f(x)$ را چند ضلعی کردیم و سپس
شکل را رسم می کنیم

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1]$$



$$y^2x + y = x^2 + \omega x + m$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + (\omega - y)x + m - y = 0$$

$$x = \frac{y - \omega \pm \sqrt{(\omega - y)^2 - 4(m - y)}}{2}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \min y^2 - y\omega + m = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(\omega^2 - 100)}{4} = \frac{44}{4} = 11 \geq fm$$

$$D_f = \{R - \{f\} \Rightarrow +1 \neq \frac{y - \omega \pm \sqrt{(\omega - y)^2 - 4(m - y)}}{2}, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y - \omega \pm \sqrt{(\omega - y)^2 - 4(m - y)} \neq -2 \Rightarrow (\omega - y)^2 - 4(m - y) \neq (y - \omega)^2$$

$$4\omega + y^2 - 10y - 4m + 4y \neq 4 + y^2 - 4y \Rightarrow 4\omega - 4m \neq 4$$

$$15m = 4 \Rightarrow m \neq \frac{4}{15}$$

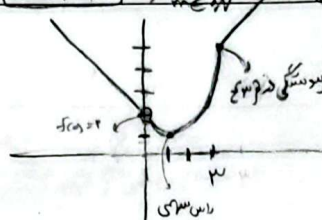
برای هر y جمع نامساوی برقرار است.

$$(\omega - y)^2 \geq 4(m - y) \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y^2 - 10y + 4\omega + 4y \geq 4m \Rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 4\omega \geq 4m$$

$$\Rightarrow m \leq f, m \neq \frac{4}{15} \Rightarrow m = \frac{4}{15} \text{ و } m \neq \frac{4}{15}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2 & ; x \geq 3 \\ x^2 - 2x + 2 & ; 3 > x \geq 0 \\ -x + 2 & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$



روش هندسی

$$x_v (x^2 - 2x + 2) = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{+2}{2} = 1$$

$$f(0) = 0^2 - 2 \cdot 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$y_v (x^2 - 2x + 2) = 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 2 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 + 2 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 5x + 4; x \leq 0$$

$$x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-5}{2} = -2.5$$

$$y_v = (-2.5)^2 + 5(-2.5) + 4 = -1$$

$a > 0 \Rightarrow$ سبی دارای بیشترین

$$[a] - a = -(\text{جزء اعشاری}) \in (-1, 0] \text{ II} \Rightarrow$$

$$R_g = \mathbb{I} \cap \text{II} = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$2x + 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -2 \Rightarrow D_f = [-2, +\infty) \Rightarrow b = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$\sqrt{2x+4} \geq 0 \Rightarrow -2\sqrt{2x+4} \leq 0 \Rightarrow a + 1 - 2\sqrt{2x+4} \leq a + 1 \Rightarrow R_g = (-\infty, a + 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$ab = f\left(\frac{-4}{2}\right) = -4$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x + 1 \geq 0 &\Rightarrow x \geq -1 \\ 1 - x \geq 0 &\Rightarrow x \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} D_f = [1, 1) \Rightarrow D_g = [1, 1]$$

$$f(x) + g(x) - 5(x) = 9(x) \Rightarrow 4\sqrt{1+x} + 4\sqrt{1-x} - 4\sqrt{1+x} - 4\sqrt{1-x} = 9(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sqrt{1-x} + 4\sqrt{1+x} - 4\sqrt{1+x} - 4\sqrt{1-x} = 9(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1-x} = 9(x)$$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

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

$$R = [0, \sqrt{2}]$$