

$$\frac{-x}{f(x)} \geq 0 \quad f(x) \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{1, -1, -2}$$

$$D_f = [-2, 0] \cup [2, 2] \quad (1)$$

حل: $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$

$$f(x) - 2c = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$\leftarrow f(x) = c \quad (2)$$

$$\leftarrow x = 2$$

$$f(-2) = (-2)^2 - 2(-2) + 2$$

$$f(x) - 2c = (x)^2 - 2(x) + 2$$

$$f(-2) = 2 - (-4)$$

$$C - 2c = 2 - 4 + 2$$

$$f(-2) = 2 + 4$$

$$-C = 2 \rightarrow C = -2 \Rightarrow f(x) = -2 \quad \star$$

$$f(-2) = 10$$

$$\boxed{f(-2) = 10}$$

$$f(2) = 2 - 2 = 2$$

$$f(1) = 2(1) + 2 \rightarrow 2$$

$$f(x) = 2(x) + 2 \rightarrow 4$$

$$f(f(2)) + f(f(1)) = 4 + 2 = \boxed{6}$$

$$f(x-1) = a(x-1)^2 - b(x-1) + 2$$

$$f(x-1) = a(x^2 - 2x + 1) - b(x-1) + 2$$

$$f(x-1) = ax^2 - 2ax + a - bx + b + 2$$

$$f(x-1) - f(x) = (ax^2 - 2ax + a - bx + b + 2) - (ax^2 - bx + 2)$$

$$f(x-1) - f(x) = -2ax + a + b = 4x + 2$$

$$-2a = 4$$

$$a = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$$

$$a + b = 2$$

$$-2 + b = 2 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$a - b = -2 - 4 = \boxed{-6}$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} - 2$$

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

$$x^2 = 3 - 4\sqrt{3} + 4$$

$$x^2 = (3 - 4\sqrt{3} + 4) \rightarrow x^2 = 7 - 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$f(x) = 2(\sqrt{3} - 2)$$

$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{3} - 4$$

$$x^2 + 2 = (7 - 4\sqrt{3}) + (2\sqrt{3} - 4)$$

$$x^2 + 2 = 7 - 4\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} - 4$$

$$x^2 + 2 = 3 - 2\sqrt{3} = -1$$

$$f(\sqrt{3} - 2) = \frac{-1 + 2}{-1 + 2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3} - 2) = \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{x^r+1}{x^r} = \frac{x^r}{x^r} + \frac{1}{x^r} = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r}$$

$$f(-r) = 11$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = -r$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$y = -r$$

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

$$x^r - 1 = -r x$$

$$x^r + r x - 1 = 0$$

(V)

$$f(r) = 0 \quad f(1) = -r \quad f(0) = r \quad f(r) = 1$$

(A)

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(r)}{g(r)} = 0 \quad \frac{f(1)}{g(1)} = -\sqrt{r} \quad \frac{f(0)}{g(0)} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g(1)}{f(1)} = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad \frac{g(0)}{f(0)} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$r f(x) = \{(r, r), (r, 1), (-2, r), (1, -r)\}$$

(الف) (9)

$$f(x) + 1 = \{(r, r), (r, 2), (-2, r), (1, -1)\}$$

(ب)

$$r f(x) + 1 = \{(r, r), (r, r+1), (-2, r), (1, r)\}$$

(ج)

$$f(r x) = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (-2, 2), (0, 2), (-1)\}$$

(د)

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

(10)

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