

$$y = \sqrt{x} f(x) \quad x f(x) \geq 0 \quad D = [-5, 0] \cup [2, 5]$$

$$f(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) > 0 \quad x < -5 \rightarrow f(x) > 0, x < 0 \quad \times \\ f(x) < 0 \quad -5 < x < 2 \rightarrow f(x) < 0, x < 0 \quad \checkmark \\ f(x) > 0 \quad 2 < x < 5 \rightarrow f(x) > 0, x > 0 \quad \checkmark \\ 0 < x < 2 \rightarrow f(x) < 0, x > 0 \quad \times \end{array}$$

$(-5, 2, 5)$ منفرد.

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{-x}{f(x)}} \quad f(x) \neq 0, \quad \frac{-x}{f(x)} \geq 0 \quad \text{طبق نمودار}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \rightarrow x < 0 \Rightarrow -x > 0$$

$$f(x) < 0 \rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow -x < 0$$

$$D = (-5, -3) \cup \{0\} \cup (2, 5)$$

اعداد صحیح
 $\{1, 2\}$
 $\boxed{2}$

$$f(x) - 2f(2) = x^2 - 3x + 2$$

$$f(-2) = ?$$

$$f(2) - 2f(2) = 4 - 6 + 2 = 0 = f(2) \quad \mu = 2$$

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

$$f(-2) = (-2)^2 - 3(-2) = 4 + 6 = 10$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 \\ + 2f(-2) = x^2 - 3x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 + 2f(-2) = x^2 - 3x + 20$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - \sqrt{x+4} & x > 3 \\ 2x+3 & x \leq 3 \end{cases} \quad f(2) = 2 \times 2 + 3 = 7$$

$$f(1) = 2(1) + 3 = 5$$

$$f(f(1)) = f(5) = 5 - \sqrt{5+4} = 5 - 3 = 2$$

$$f(f(1)) = 2$$

$$f(0) = f(f(1)) \quad f(0) = 0 - \sqrt{0+4} = 0 - 2 = -2$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow 3$$

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

$$f(x-1) - f(x) = 4x + 2$$

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

$$f(x) = ax^2 - bx + 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} -2a = 4 \\ -b + 2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a - b = -2 - 0 = -2$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 5x + 6}{x^3 + 5x + 7}$$

$$x^3 + 5x = (x+2)^3 - 8$$

$$x^3 + 5x + 6 = (x+2)^3 - 8 + 6 = (x+2)^3 - 2$$

$$x^3 + 5x + 7 = (x+2)^3 - 8 + 7 = (x+2)^3 - 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^3 - 2}{(x+2)^3 - 1} \quad f(\sqrt{3} - 2) = \frac{(\sqrt{3})^3 + 1}{(\sqrt{3})^3 + 3} = \frac{3+1}{3+3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3} = f\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3} = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$$

فرض کنیم $a = x - \frac{1}{x}$

$$a^3 = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} - 3$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = a^3 + 3$$

پس $f(a) = a^3 + 3$ $(x^3 + 3x - 1 = 0)$ یک معادله

فرض کنیم $a = -3$ $x - \frac{1}{x} = -3$ $x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{2}$

$f(-3) = (-3)^3 + 3 = -27 + 3 = -24$ جواب $\boxed{-24}$

$$f(x) = \{(2, 0), (1, -4), (0, 2), (7, 1)\}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$$

نقاط مشترک از دو منحنی $g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ و $f(x) = \{(2, 0), (1, -4), (0, 2), (7, 1)\}$

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$$f(x) = \{(2, 1), (3, 4), (-5, 2), (1, -2)\}$$

$$3f^2(x) + 1 = \{(2, 4), (3, 49), (-5, 13), (1, 3)\}$$

$$f(2x) = \{(1, 1), (3, 4), (-5, 2), (1, -2)\}$$

$$f(x) + 1 = \{(2, 2), (3, 5), (-5, 3), (1, -1)\}$$

$$2f = \{(2, 2), (3, 4), (-5, 4), (1, -4)\}$$

$$f+1 = \{(2, 2), (3, 5), (-5, 3), (1, -1)\}$$

$$f(x) = \{(2, 3), (7, 2), (1, 4), (3, 1), (5, 2)\}$$

$$g(x) = \{(1, 0), (2, 1), (-1, 4), (-2, -3), (3, -1)\}$$

$$f - g = \{(1, 4), (2, 2), (3, 2)\}$$

$x=1 \quad f(1)=4 \quad g(1)=0 \quad f-g=4$

$x=2 \quad f(2)=3 \quad g(2)=1 \quad f-g=2$

$x=3 \quad f(3)=1 \quad g(3)=-1 \quad f-g=2$

$$\frac{2f}{g} = \{(2, 6), (3, -2)\}$$

$$x=2 \quad \frac{2f}{g} = \frac{2 \times 3}{1} = 6$$

$$x=3 \quad \frac{2f}{g} = \frac{2 \times 1}{-1} = -2$$