

Y. جواب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x-b}{x^2-bx+b} \rightarrow D_f = [-b, 0] \cup [0, b]$$

Y

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x}{x^2-bx+b} \rightarrow D_f = (-b, 0) \cup (0, b) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1: -1-b \\ x=-1: -1-b \end{cases}$$

Y

$$x=r \rightarrow f(r) - rf'(r) = r^r - \psi(r) + \varepsilon \rightarrow f(r) = r \rightarrow f(-r) - r(-r) = (-r)^r - \psi(-r) + \varepsilon \rightarrow f(-r) = 1$$

Y

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 \rightarrow f(1) &= r(1) + \psi = b \xrightarrow{x=b} f(b) = b - \sqrt{b+\varepsilon} = r \\ x=b \rightarrow f(b) &= b - \sqrt{b+\varepsilon} = r \xrightarrow{x=r} f(r) = r(r) + \psi = r \end{aligned} \rightarrow r+r=r$$

Y

$$\begin{aligned} f(x-1) &= x(x-1)^r - b(x-1) + r \rightarrow ax^r + a - rax - b(x-1) + r \\ &= ax^r + a - rax - bx + b + r - ax^r + bx - r = 4x + r \\ a+b-rax &= 4x+r \rightarrow a = -r \\ b - (-r) + r &= b \end{aligned}$$

Y

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r + \varepsilon x + b}{x^r + \varepsilon x + r} = \frac{(x+r)^r + 1}{(x+r)^r + r} \rightarrow f(\sqrt{e}-r) = \frac{(\sqrt{e})^r + 1}{(\sqrt{e})^r + r} \rightarrow \frac{r+1}{r+e} = \frac{\varepsilon}{e} = \frac{r}{e}$$

Y

$$f(x - \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{x^2+1}{x^2} = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r} + r - r \rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{x})^r + r \rightarrow f(-e) = (-e)^r + r = 1$$

Y

$$\text{cas)} \frac{f}{g} \rightarrow D_f = \{x, 1, 0, r\}, D_g = 1 - x^r, 0 \rightarrow x^r < 1 \rightarrow -\sqrt[r]{x} < 1 \rightarrow [-r, e] \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g$$

$$\therefore D_{\frac{f}{g}} = D_g \cap D_f = \{x | f(x) = 0\} = \{0, 1, r\} - \{r\} = \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \begin{cases} (1, \sqrt[r]{e}) \\ (0, \frac{r}{e}) \end{cases} \begin{cases} \{x | g(x) = 0\} \\ \{0, 1, r\} - \{r\} \\ \{0, 1, r\} \end{cases}$$

Y

$$الف) f(x) = \{(2, 2), (3, 8), (-4, 4), (1, -1)\}$$

$$ب) f(x) + 1 = \{(2, 2), (3, 8), (-4, 4), (1, -1)\} \quad \checkmark \quad 4$$

$$ج) 2f^2(x) + 1 = \{(2, 4), (3, 16), (-4, 16), (1, 1)\}$$

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

$$الف) f-g = \{(2, 2), (1, 4), (3, 8)\}$$

$$ب) \frac{2f}{g} = \{(2, 4), (1, \frac{1}{2}), (3, -2)\} \quad \checkmark \quad 4$$

لکریک نشده