

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \rightarrow \frac{-\epsilon - b \quad 0 \quad \epsilon}{\underbrace{\quad}_{-b, \epsilon, b}} \rightarrow D_f = [-b, 0] \cup [\epsilon, b]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{f(x)} \rightarrow \frac{-\epsilon \quad -\epsilon \quad \epsilon \quad \epsilon}{\underbrace{\quad}_{\epsilon - 1 + 1 + 1 - 1}} \rightarrow D_f = (-\epsilon, 0) \cup (0, \epsilon) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{في } x = -\epsilon - 1 \text{ او } \\ n = \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$f(x) = -\epsilon, \epsilon, 0, b$

$$x = \epsilon \rightarrow f(\epsilon) - \epsilon f(\epsilon) = \epsilon^r - \psi(\epsilon) + \epsilon \rightarrow f(\epsilon) = \epsilon \xrightarrow{x = \epsilon} f(-\epsilon) - \epsilon(-\epsilon) = (-\epsilon)^r - \psi(-\epsilon) + \epsilon \rightarrow f(-\epsilon) = \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 &\rightarrow f(1) = \epsilon(1) + \psi = b \xrightarrow{x=b} f(b) = b - \sqrt{b + \epsilon} = \epsilon \\ x=b &\rightarrow f(b) = b - \sqrt{b + \epsilon} = \epsilon \xrightarrow{x=\epsilon} f(\epsilon) = \epsilon(\epsilon) + \psi = \epsilon \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x-1) &= x(x-1)^r - b(x-1) + \epsilon \rightarrow a x^r + a - \epsilon a x - b x + b + \epsilon \\ a x^r + a - \epsilon a x - b x + b + \epsilon &- a x^r + b x - \epsilon = \epsilon x + \epsilon \\ a + b - \epsilon a x &= \epsilon x + \epsilon \rightarrow a = -\epsilon \quad a - b = -\psi - b = -1 \\ b &= -(-\epsilon) + \epsilon = b \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\text{مثال) } \frac{f}{g} \rightarrow D_f = \{x, 1, 0, \epsilon\}, D_g = 1 - x^r \rightarrow x^r < 1 \rightarrow -\epsilon < x < \epsilon \rightarrow [-\epsilon, \epsilon] \rightarrow D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g$$

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

$$الف) f(x) = \{(2, 2), (3, 8), (-5, 4), (1, -4)\}$$

$$ب) f(x) + 1 = \{(2, 2), (3, 8), (-5, 4), (1, -4)\}$$

$$ج) f^2(x) + 1 = \{(2, 4), (3, 16), (-5, 16), (1, 16)\}$$

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

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

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

لکریک نشده