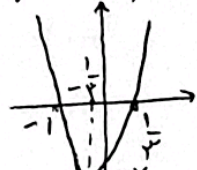


$$y = -\frac{1}{x}x^2 + \frac{2}{x}x + 1 \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow x'_5 = \varepsilon \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{5})$$

$$y_5 = -\frac{\frac{2}{5}}{-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow y'_5 = 2 \rightarrow y + \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{2}{5}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = -\frac{1}{x}x^2 + \frac{2}{x}x - \frac{2}{x} \end{array} \right.$$

$x_1 = 1$
 $x_2 = \sqrt{2}$

$$x_{5f} = 1, y_{5f} = 2 \rightarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow f(x) = (x-2)/(x+1)$$

$$1-2f(2x+2) = 1+2(2x-1)(2x+2) = 1+2x^2+12x-2 \rightarrow x_5 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_5 = -\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right. \quad A(-\frac{1}{2}, -\sqrt{2})$$


$$-\frac{1}{x}x - \sqrt{2} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x} \right)$$

$$2 - \sqrt{2(x+1)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{2x+2} + 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{2x+2} = 2, 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{2x+2} = 1, 0 = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$2x+2 = \frac{4}{x} \quad \frac{1}{x}$$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$D_f = [a, 4], D_g = [-1, b] \rightarrow D_{f(x-1)} = (a+1, 0], D_{g(x+1)} = [-2, b-1]$$

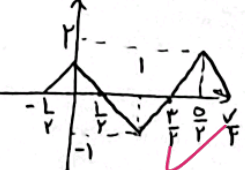
$$\underbrace{(-2, +\infty)}_{a+1=-2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -2 \\ b = 1 = \infty \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -2 \\ b = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$a - b = -2 - 4 = -6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y_1 = f\left(\frac{1}{x}(x+2)\right) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 2} f\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$$

$$[-2, 0] \rightarrow [-1, \sqrt{2}] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$$

$D_{y_1} \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$
 $R_{y_1} \in [0, \sqrt{2} + \infty]$



$\rightarrow y = \frac{x}{a} [ax] \rightarrow \begin{cases} (-b, -c] \rightarrow -dx \\ (-c, 0] \rightarrow 0 \\ (0, c] \rightarrow +\frac{1}{r} dx \\ (c, b] \rightarrow dx \end{cases} \quad d = \frac{1}{r}$

$a = -r \rightarrow -\frac{x}{r} [-rx] \Rightarrow b = 1, c = \frac{1}{r}$

$\hookrightarrow 1+r = (r) \checkmark$

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$f(x) \rightarrow x+r \rightarrow -f \rightarrow -f+r \rightarrow -x \rightarrow r - \frac{y}{r} r-x = g(x)$

$\left(r - \frac{y}{r} r + (r) \right) + \left(r - \frac{y}{r} r + (r) \right) = (-\varepsilon)$

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$r - f(r-x) \rightarrow -rx - 1 = f(r-x) \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow f(x)$

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$\rightarrow$

$g(x) = \left| \frac{x-1}{rx-r} \right| + 1 + x < 0 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x-1}{rx-r} \right| < -1-x \rightarrow \frac{rx^2 - \varepsilon}{rx-r} < 0$

$x \in (-\infty, \sqrt{r})$

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$\rightarrow (0, 0), (r, r), (r, r) \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{rx}{r} (x-r) + r$

$f(x) \sqrt{f(x)(r-r-f(x))} \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ -f(x) + r = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{r} \end{cases}$

$x_2 = \{0, 1, r\} \rightarrow$

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