

$$1) f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} \quad y = \sqrt{x^x f(x+1)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^x \left[\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1}\right]} = \sqrt{x^x \left[\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x(x+1)-1}\right]}$$

$$x^x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1 \geq 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1 = g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} = 1 \rightarrow x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$g(x)=0$$

$$x < 1 \rightarrow 1 < \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} \Rightarrow 0 < g(x) \quad 1 > \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} \Rightarrow 0 > g(x) \quad [Dy = [0, 1]]$$

$$2) f(x) = \sqrt{x+|x+2|} \quad x+|x+2| \geq 0 \rightarrow x+x+2 \geq 0 \rightarrow 2x \geq -2 \rightarrow x \geq -1$$

$$f(-x) = ?$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad x+2 < 0 \rightarrow x < -2 \quad x+|x+2| = x - (x+2) = -x-2 = -2$$

$$x+|x+2| = x - (x+2) = -x-2 = -2$$

که منفی است و زیر رادیکال نمی تواند منفی باشد پس

$$\textcircled{I} \quad -x+| -x+2| \geq 0$$

$$-x+2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 2$$

$$-x+|x-2| = -x + (-x+2) = -2x+2$$

$$-2x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \geq 2x \rightarrow x \leq 1$$

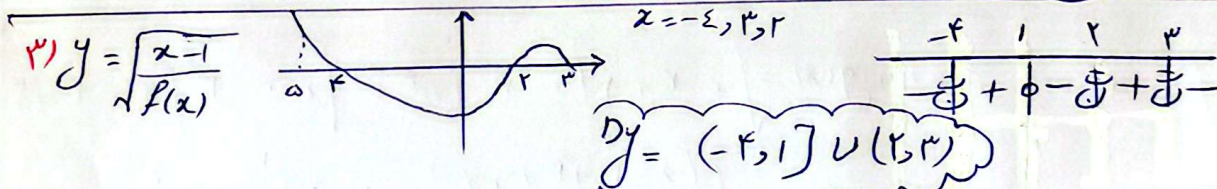
$$\textcircled{II} \quad -x+2 < 0 \rightarrow 2 < x$$

$$-x+| -x+2| = -x - (-x+2) = -2 \rightarrow$$

منفی است پس

$$Dy = (-\infty, 1]$$

باز



$$4) y_1 = \frac{1}{2x^2 - 5x^2 - 4x - 3}$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = f$$

$$2x^2 + ax + b = (2x^2 + x + 1)(2x^2 + x - 3)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow a=b=1 \rightarrow \sqrt{-2} \text{ قوی } \varepsilon$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow a=1, b=-3 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \text{ قوی } \varepsilon$$

$$5) f(x) = x^x + x$$

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^x - (x^x + x)} = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = f$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{2} - \frac{4x}{x^2} - x^x + x} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{4x}{x^2}\right) - x^x + x} = f$$

$$\frac{4x - x^4}{x^2} = \frac{4x}{x^2} - x^2$$

$$\frac{4 - x^3}{x} = \frac{4}{x} - x^2$$

$$\left(\frac{14}{x^2} + x^2 + 2\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right) = \left(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{x}{x} \times x^2 + 2\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right) = \frac{4x}{x^2} - x^2$$

$$\left(\frac{14}{x^2} + x^2 + 2\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right) = \frac{4x}{x^2} - x^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right) + \left(\frac{14}{x^2} + x^2 + 2\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right)} = y$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{14}{x^2} + 1\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{14}{x^2} + x^2 + 10\right)\left(\frac{x}{x} - x\right)} = y \quad \{Dy = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)\}$$

$$4) f(x^2 + x) = 2x^2 - 1 \quad x^2 + x = 1.$$

$$f(2) + f(1) = 9$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow 1+2=1 \checkmark$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow f(1) = 2 \times 1^2 - 1 = 1 \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$x^2 + x = 2$$

$$x=1 \checkmark$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow f(2) = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad (\oplus)$$

$$f(2) + f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad (\downarrow)$$

$$v) f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 12x \rightarrow (x-2)^3 + 8$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + 12x \rightarrow (x+2)^3 - 8$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{v}-2)}{f(\sqrt{v}+2)} = \frac{(\sqrt{v}-2+2)^3 - 8}{(\sqrt{v}+2-2)^3 + 8} = \frac{-8}{8} = -1$$

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

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

$$f(x) + g(x) = a + b\sqrt{x+c}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = 8$$

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

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

$$2\sqrt{x-2} = a + b\sqrt{x+c} \Rightarrow a+b=2, c=-2$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

$$9) f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4x+2}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{2+2}{2^2-4 \times 2+2} = -2 \quad (2, -2)$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{1-4+2} = -1 \quad (1, -1)$$

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

$$f(2) \rightarrow \frac{0}{4-12+2} = (2, -2)$$

$$f(0) = \frac{2}{0-0+2} = (0, 1)$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = 1$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = (2, -1/2), (0, 2)$$

$$10) f(x) = \{(1, 2)(3, -1)(4, 2)(-1, 4)\}$$

$$g(x) = \{(-2, 3)(1, -1)(5, 2)(-1, 0)\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(2x) \Rightarrow 2x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$2x = 4 \rightarrow x = 2$$

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

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2 \right) \left(\frac{2}{2}, -1 \right) (2, 2) \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 4 \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f(x^2) = (-2, 2)(-1, 2)(1, 2)(\sqrt{3}, -1)(-\sqrt{3}, -1)(2, 2)$$

$$2) \text{ } 2g^2(x) + 1 \rightarrow g^2(x) \Rightarrow (-2, 9)(1, 1)(2, 4)(-1, 0) \Rightarrow 2g^2(x) + 1 =$$

$$\left\{ (-2, 19)(1, 3)(3, 9)(-1, 1) \right\}$$

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

$$g = (1, -1)(2, 2)(-1, 0)$$

$$(1, -4)(3, -1)(\cancel{4, 2})(\cancel{-1, 4})$$