

$$D_g \cap D_f = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

$$f(n) = \{(-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0) \}$$

$$rg - rf = \{(-1, r), (0, a), (1, r) \}$$

$$Rf(n) \Rightarrow [\omega, +\infty) \quad Rg(n) \Rightarrow (-\infty, r]$$

$$Rf(n) \cup Rg(n) = (-\infty, r] \cup [\omega, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{-n^2}{r} + n + r \geq \frac{r}{r} \quad -n^2 + rn + r \geq r$$

$$-n^2 + rn + r \geq 0$$

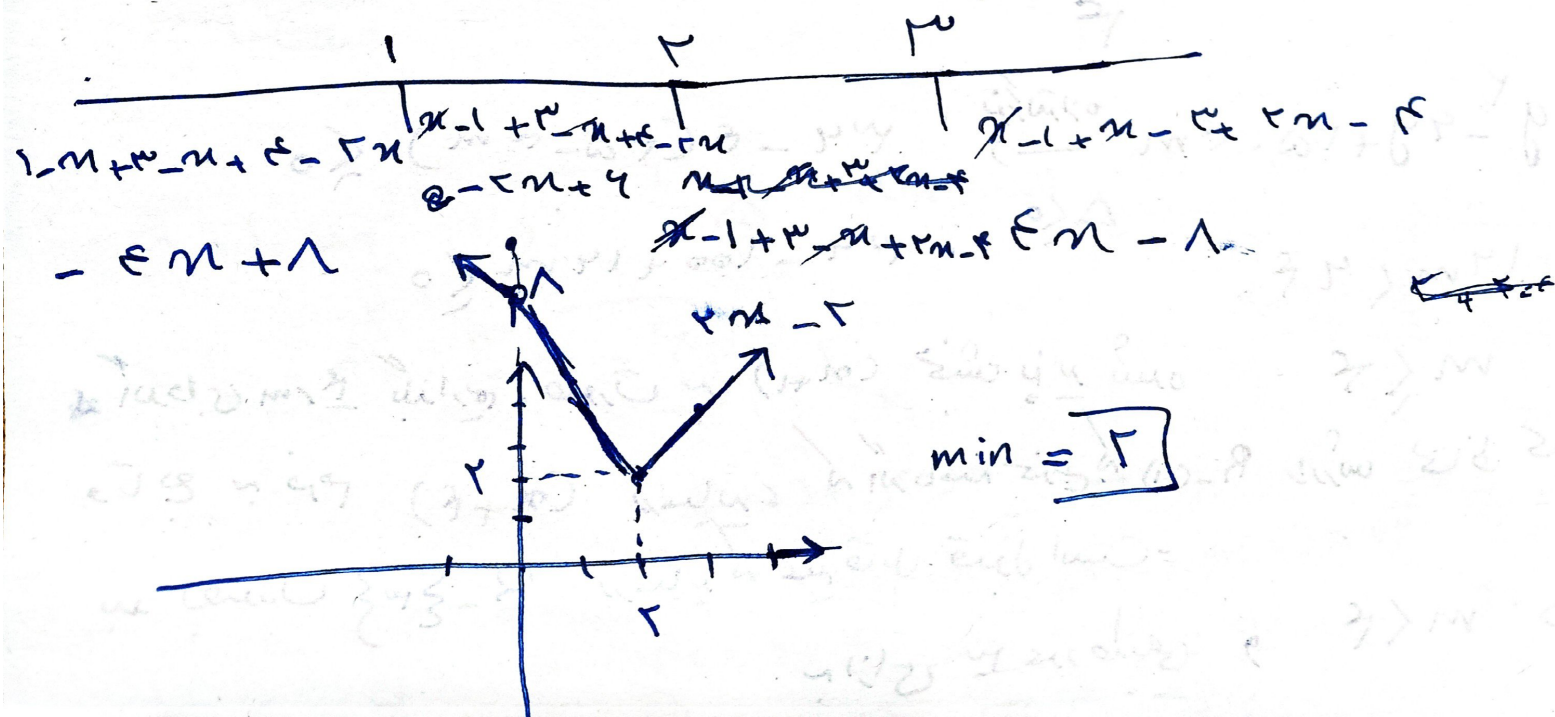
$$a + c = b \rightarrow n = -1, r$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & + & r \\ \hline - & + & - \end{array}$$

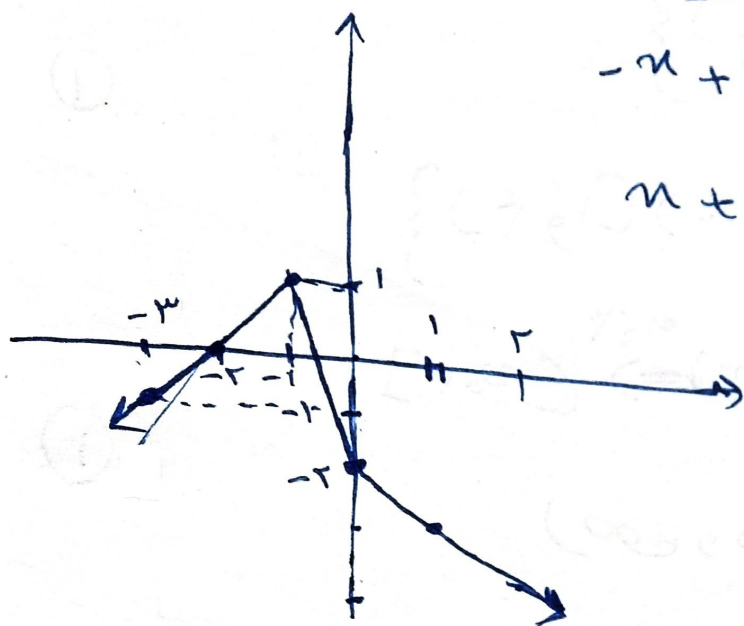
$$\Rightarrow a = -1, b = r$$

$$\sqrt{r - (-1)} = \sqrt{r} = r$$

$$y = |n - 1| + |n - r| + |rn - r|$$



$$y = |x| - 2|x+1|$$



(a)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 0 & \\ \hline -x+2x+2 & -x-2x-2 & x-2x-2 \\ & -2x-2 & -x-2 \\ & & x+2 \end{array}$$

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

$$y = \frac{x^2 + \omega x + m}{x+1} \rightarrow yx + y = x^2 + \omega x + m$$

(9)

$$x^2 + (\omega - y)x + m - y = 0$$

$$\Delta = y^2 - 4(\omega - y)m + 4y = y^2 - 4y + 2\omega - 4m$$

$$x = \frac{y - \omega \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4y + 2\omega - 4m}}{2}$$

آنها باید از میدان $\mathbb{R}$ باشند
برای تابع R است.

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 - 4y + 2\omega - 4m &\geq 0 \\ \Delta &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

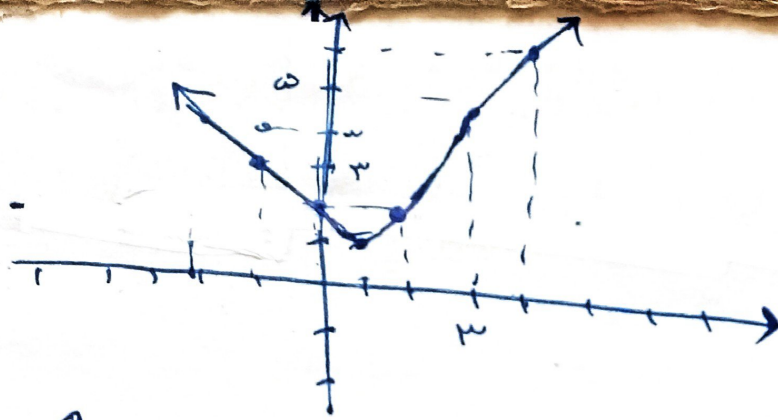
$$14m < 44$$

$$m < 4$$

آنها m را بگذاریم، صورت $(x+1)$ خنثی پذیر نیست

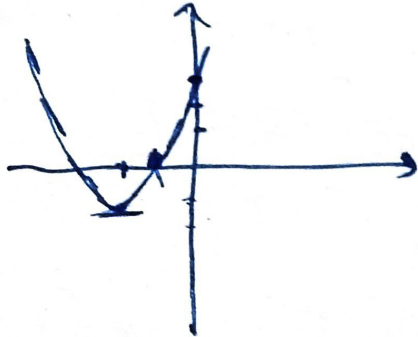
و تابع به فرم $(x+4)$ میباشد، که آنرا نمی توانیم از $R - \{0\}$ خارج کنیم
بدون بعد $R - \{0\}$ را نباید به غیر قابل قبول قبول است.

$$\Rightarrow m < 4 \text{ به ازای } m \text{ عدد طبیعی}$$



(V)

$$R_f = [1, +\infty)$$



$$[-1, 0] \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

(1)

$$\min = \frac{-b}{2a} = -1$$

$$(-1)^2 + 2(-1) + 3 \quad \min = 1$$

$$f \neq -1 + 3 = 2$$

$$[-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$= R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$y = a + 1 - \sqrt{2x + 3} \geq 0 \quad 2x + 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow b \leq -\frac{3}{2} \quad (9)$$

$$2x \geq -3$$

$$x \geq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

تابع میسرین مقدار $\Rightarrow a + 1 - \sqrt{2(-\frac{3}{2}) + 3} = 0$
 وقتی a و b را میبندیم.

$$a + 1 - \sqrt{0} = 0 \quad a + 1 = 0 \quad a = -1$$

$$a, b = 2x - \frac{3}{2} = -9 \quad D_f = -1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad R_f = [0, \sqrt{2}]$$

(10)

$$f(1) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(0) + g(0) = 9 \rightarrow g(0) = 0$$

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

$$f(1) + g(1) = 3\sqrt{2} \rightarrow g(1) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(0) = 9$$

$$f(-1) + g(-1) = 3\sqrt{2} \rightarrow g(-1) = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$g(0) = \frac{9}{4} - 0 = 2.25 \quad g(1) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = 0 \quad g(-1) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \sqrt{2}$$