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$$1) f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-1}} \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2 - x^2}{x^2 - x} = \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x - x^2}{x^2 - x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2x+1}{x(x-1)} \geq 0 \quad \frac{0}{+} \quad \frac{+}{-} \quad \frac{+}{+} \quad D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$2) f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x}{x}}{\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2}} \Rightarrow x+0,1 \quad \frac{x(x+2)+x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2+3x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-2, -\frac{2}{3}, -1, 0, 1\right\}$$

$$1) \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9\right)(x^2 - 9)} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x - 9 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x \geq 9 \rightarrow x \leq -2$$

$$x^2 - 9 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 9 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{-2}{+} \quad \frac{0}{-} \quad \frac{+}{+} \quad D(f) = (-\infty, -2] \cup \left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$2) \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = 2 - \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow 2 - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} \leq 2 \xrightarrow{f(\frac{1}{2})} x-1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \quad x \leq 5$$

$$D(f) = [1, 5]$$

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

$$x^2 - x - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} (-) & (+) \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \quad \frac{-1}{+} \quad \frac{2}{-} \quad \frac{+}{+}$$

$$x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \geq 1 \quad \begin{matrix} x > 1 \\ x \leq -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{+}{-} \quad \frac{0}{+} \quad \frac{+}{-}$$

$$D(f) = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$D(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$D(f) = [-2, 6]$$

$$a+b \geq 0$$

$$-x^2 + 2x + 3 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 \leq 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-3) \rightarrow$$

$$-2 \times 3 = -6$$

$$b = \frac{3}{-1} = -\frac{3}{1}$$

$$(x+2)(x-\frac{3}{2}) \rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2} \leq 0$$

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

$$a+b = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

5

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2 & x \geq 1 \\ 2x+2 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

برای اعداد کوچکتر از 1
 3- به دست برقراره دی بزرگتر!
 صداده برقراره

6

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

$3x+2 \geq x$
 $x+2 \geq 0$
 $x \geq -2$

$f(x) \geq x$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)(x+2) & x > 1 \\ 3x+2 & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$2(x+1)(x+2) \geq (3x+2) \cdot 2 + x$

8

$$2f(x) = f(-2) + x \quad x=0$$

$2(5x+2x+0+2) = 5x+2$

$\boxed{x = -\frac{9}{5}}$

$15x+4 = 5x+2$
 $10x = -12$

9

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

$\sqrt{x_1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1}} + 2 + \sqrt{x_2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_2}} + 2$

10

$$f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right) = f\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)$$

$2 + 2\sqrt{x_1} + 2\sqrt{x_2}$

$2 + \frac{2(\sqrt{x_1-x_2} + \sqrt{x_2-x_1})}{\sqrt{x_1-x_2} + \sqrt{x_2-x_1}}$

$2 + 2\sqrt{4} = 6$

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$$2f(x) = 3f(-x) = 5x^2 - x$$

$f(x) = \frac{5x^2 - x}{2}$

$f(x) = -\frac{5x^2 - x}{2}$

12

$$(x+2)f(x) = 2x f(x+2) = 5x^2 - mx + 2m - 1$$

$f(0) = 20$

$2f(0) = 24m - 1$

$f(0) = \frac{24m-1}{2}$

$\frac{24m-1}{2} = \frac{5m+10}{2}$

$14m-6 = 5m+10$

$m = \frac{16}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$

$m = 2 \rightarrow 4f(0) = 14 + 24m + 2m - 1 \rightarrow 10 + 20m$

$$\boxed{q \text{ mod } 1} \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{2m+12}{4} \rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot \frac{9}{4} - 1}{4} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{4} \Rightarrow f(0) = \left\lfloor \frac{9}{8} \right\rfloor$$

$f(x) \rightarrow a \text{ mod } b$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 12x + 3}{x} \rightarrow x = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad f(-1) = \frac{14 + 12 + 3}{-1}$$

$$f(-1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{f}(-1) = -14$$

$$f(-1) = -9$$