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$y = \sqrt{x^r f(x+1)}$ $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1$ (5) ①

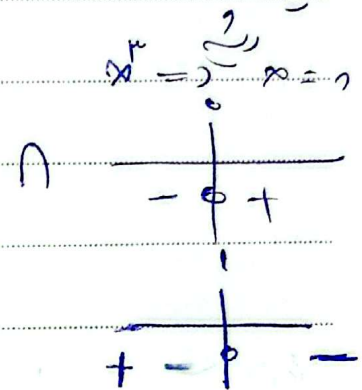
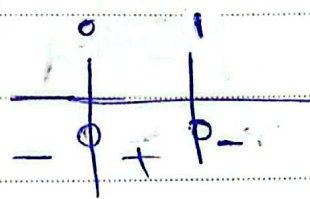
$f(x+1) = \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{x+1-1} - 1 = \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^x - 1$

$x^r f(x+1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

$\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^x - 1 \geq 0$

$\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$x^r \left(\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^x - 1\right) \geq 0$



$D_f = [0, 1]$

$f(-x)$ $f(x) = \sqrt{x + |x+1|}$ (5) ②

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

$-x + |-x+1| \geq 0$

$x = 1 \Rightarrow$

$-x + |-x+1| = 0$

$+x = |-x+1|$

if $-x+1 \geq 0$

$x \leq 1$

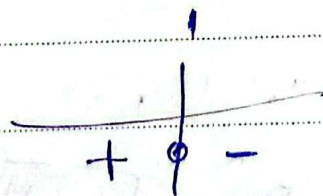
$x = -x+1$

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

if $-x+1 < 0$

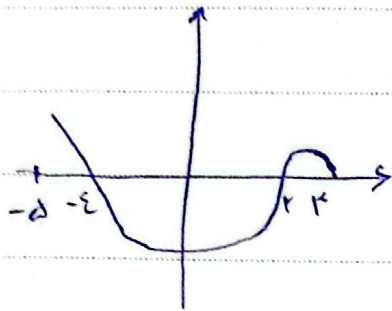
$x > 1$

$x = -x+1$



$D_f = (-\infty, 1]$

— Arman —



$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}}$$

$$D_{f(x)} = [-a, r]$$

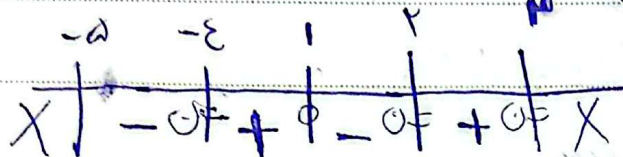
is 1. (5)

$$x-1 = 2 \quad x=1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{f(x)}$$

$$f(x) = 2$$

$$x = -\varepsilon, r, r$$



$$D_f = (-\varepsilon, 1] \cup (r, R)$$

$$\text{with } y_2 = \frac{1}{rx^2 + ax + b}$$

$$\text{with } y_1 = \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4x^2 - \varepsilon x - r}$$

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

check

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4x^2 - \varepsilon x - r}$$

(min)

$$4x^2 - 4x^2 - \varepsilon x - r$$

$$4x^2 - 4x^2 - \varepsilon x - r = (4x^2 - 1)^2 - (x+r)^2$$

$$(4x^2 - 1)^2 \neq (x+r)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(4x^2 - 1)^2} \neq \sqrt{(x+r)^2}$$

$$|4x^2 - 1| \neq |x+r|$$

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 1 = x + r$$

$$4x^2 - x - r = 0$$

$$4x^2 + ax + b = 0$$

$$-1 \quad -r$$

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

Arman

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{r}{x}\right)} \quad \text{sub} \quad f(x) = x^r + x \quad (c)$$

$$x^r + x - \left(\frac{r}{x}\right)^r - \frac{\varepsilon}{x} = x^r + x - \frac{r^r}{x^r} - \frac{\varepsilon}{x} \quad \text{red arrow}$$

$$\frac{x^r + x - \frac{r^r}{x^r} - \frac{\varepsilon}{x}}{x^r} = \frac{1}{x^r} (x^r + x - \frac{r^r}{x^r} - \frac{\varepsilon}{x})$$

$$\frac{1}{x^r} (x^r - \frac{r^r}{x^r}) + \frac{1}{x} (x - \frac{\varepsilon}{x})$$

$$\frac{1}{x^r} (x^r - \frac{r^r}{x^r}) (x + \frac{\varepsilon}{x} + 1) + \frac{1}{x} (x + 1) (x - \frac{\varepsilon}{x})$$

$$= (x + 1) (x - \frac{\varepsilon}{x}) \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x^r} (x^r + \frac{\varepsilon}{x} + 1) + 1 \right)$$

$\Delta < 1$

$$\begin{array}{c} -r \quad 0 \quad r \\ \hline \frac{1}{x} \end{array}$$

$$Df = [-r, 0) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) + f(1/x)$$

Job

$$f(x^r + x) = x^r - 1 \quad (1)$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 1^r - 1 = 0$$

$$x^r + x = 1$$

$$x=r \Rightarrow f(1/r) = \frac{r \times (1/r)^r}{r} - 1 = -1$$

$$f(x) + f(1/x) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$g(\sqrt[r]{x} - r)$$

$$f(\sqrt[r]{x} + r)$$

Job

$$g(x) = x^r + rx^r \text{ and } f(x) = x^r - rx^r + 1/rx$$

$$-1 + 1$$

$$\frac{r \times r}{x^r} = \frac{r^2}{x^r} \quad b = r$$

$$\frac{r \times r}{x^r} = \frac{r^2}{x^r} \quad b = -r$$

$$b = -r$$

$$f(x) = (x-r)^r + 1$$

$$g(x) = (x+r)^r - r$$

$$f(\sqrt[r]{x} + r) = (\sqrt[r]{x} + r - r)^r + 1 = 1$$

$$g(\sqrt[r]{x} - r) = (\sqrt[r]{x} - r + r)^r - r = x - r$$

$$\frac{-r}{1} = -r$$

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$$\alpha \neq \varepsilon \text{ or } g(x) = \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} \sqrt{x-\varepsilon}, f(x) = \sqrt{x+\varepsilon} \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} \quad (A)$$

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

$$(f(x) + g(x))^2 = \left(\sqrt{x+\varepsilon} \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} \right)^2 \quad \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$x + \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} + x - \varepsilon \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} + 2(\sqrt{x+\varepsilon} \sqrt{x-\varepsilon}) \left(\sqrt{x-\varepsilon} \sqrt{x-\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} + \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\text{if } x \leq \varepsilon < 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} + \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{14} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{if } x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} + \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{14} = \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} + \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} = a + b\sqrt{x+c}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

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

$$g(x) = \left\{ (x, 1), (1, x), (x, x) \right\}, f(x) = \frac{x+\varepsilon}{x^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = \left\{ (x, 1), \left(\frac{1}{-\varepsilon}, \frac{\varepsilon}{-\varepsilon} \right), \left(\frac{x}{\frac{x}{\varepsilon}}, \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{x}{\varepsilon}} \right) \right\}$$

$$(0, \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{x+\varepsilon}{x^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon} \downarrow \quad (x-\varepsilon)(x-1)$$

$$\frac{x+\varepsilon}{x^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon} = -\varepsilon$$

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Arman

الف) $f(x)$

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

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{x}, 2 \right), \left(\frac{3}{x}, -1 \right), \left(\frac{5}{x}, 2 \right), \left(-\frac{1}{x}, 4 \right) \right\}$$

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

$$x^2 = 1 \quad \text{مجموع}$$

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

$$ج) 2g(x) = 1$$

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

$$د) \frac{2f}{g} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{4}{-1} \right), \left(3, \frac{-2}{-1} \right), \left(-1, \frac{1}{0.5} \right) \right\}$$