

(1)

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & n > a \\ an - \epsilon & n \leq a \end{cases} \Rightarrow a^2 + 2a = a^2 - \epsilon \rightarrow 2a = -\epsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -2}$$

(2)

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 + a}{x n - b}, \quad g(n) = x n + b \Rightarrow x = \epsilon + b \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$$

تقسیم (2, 3)
(x, 3)

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 + a}{x n + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + a}{\epsilon + 1} \Rightarrow \omega = \epsilon + a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 11}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 + 11}{x n + 1} \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1 + 11}{x + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{x} = \boxed{\epsilon}$$

(3)

$$f(n) = \frac{\epsilon n + 1}{x n^2 + a n + b}, \quad D_f = R - \{-1, \epsilon\} \Rightarrow x n^2 + a n + b = 0$$

$n = -1 \rightarrow x - a + b = 0$
 $n = \epsilon \rightarrow x \epsilon^2 + \epsilon a + b = 0$

$$f(1) = ? \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a + b = -x \\ \epsilon a + b = -x \epsilon \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a + b = -x \\ -\epsilon a - b = x \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\epsilon n + 1}{x n^2 - 4n - 1} \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{\epsilon + 1}{x - 4 - 1} = \frac{a}{14} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -4}, \boxed{b = -1}$$

(4)

$$f(n) = \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{x}}{-x^2 + a n + b}, \quad D_f = R - \{-1\} \quad a + b = ? \quad -1 - \epsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{-14}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow a^2 - \epsilon(-\epsilon)(b) = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 14b = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{14} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-a}{-14} = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -14}$$

$$-\epsilon(-1)^2 + (-14)(-1) + b = 0 \Rightarrow -1 + 14 + b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -13}$$

(5)

$$f(n) = \frac{x n}{(n^2 + m n + 1)(n - 1)}, \quad D_f = R - \{1\} \quad m = ? \quad m \in (-x, x)$$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \epsilon(1)(1) < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \epsilon < 0 \rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{c} -x & x \\ | & | \\ + & - \\ \phi & -\phi + \end{array}$$

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

(9)

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \\ x' \dots \dots \dots \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \\ | \\ + \\ | \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \\ | \\ + \end{array} \quad D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, +\infty)$$

(✓)

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

$m > 0, \Delta \leq 0$

(I) $m > 0$, (II) $\Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow cm^2 - 4(m)(-1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow cm^2 - 4m \leq 0 \Rightarrow cm(m-4) \leq 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ | \\ + \\ | \\ - \\ | \\ + \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \text{(II)} [0, 4] \rightarrow I \cap \text{II} \Rightarrow [0, 4] \rightarrow m \in [0, 4]$$

(^)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\epsilon x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} & ; x \neq \pm 1 \\ \ln x + k & ; x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x + 1$$

$$x = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \rightarrow \text{circle}$$

$$m + k = ? \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$\epsilon(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}) + k = x(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}) + 1 \rightarrow \epsilon + k = \epsilon + 1 \rightarrow k = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax^2 - \epsilon}{x^2 + x} & ; x \neq -\frac{x}{a} \\ \ln x + b & ; x = -\frac{x}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x + b$$

$$x = b \Rightarrow x - (-x) = \boxed{a}$$

(✓)

$$\frac{ax^2 - \epsilon}{x^2 + x} = x + b$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - \epsilon)(x^2 + x)}{x^2 + x} = x^2 + b \Rightarrow x^2 - \epsilon = x^2 + b \rightarrow \boxed{b = -\epsilon}$$

$$g(-\frac{x}{a}) = f(-\frac{x}{a}) \Rightarrow x(-\frac{x}{a}) + b = \ln(-\frac{x}{a}) - x \rightarrow -x^2/a + b = -\epsilon \Rightarrow -x^2/a = -\epsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \epsilon}$$

(10)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - \epsilon}{x - 1} & ; x \neq 1 \\ \ln x + a & ; x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x + 1$$

بجاءه في اولى اعداد = 1 > 1 و 1/2

$$g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow x^2 + x = \epsilon \rightarrow x^2 + x - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + a - \epsilon = 0$$

