

A \rightarrow ∞

Calculus

Algebra

$$a = a: \quad a^r + ka = a^r - f \rightarrow ka = f \rightarrow \underline{a = -r} \quad |$$

$$f(x) = r \rightarrow \frac{f+a}{f-b} = r \rightarrow f+a = r \frac{f-b}{r} \rightarrow f+a = \frac{r+f}{1a} \quad |$$

$$g(x) = r \rightarrow f+b = r \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) = \frac{2^r+11}{r+1} = \frac{1+11}{r+1} = \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{r}$$

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \frac{f_a+1}{(r_a-1)(a+1)} \rightarrow r_a^r - 9a - 1 \quad |r$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = \frac{f_a+1}{(r_a+r)(a-f)} \rightarrow r_a^r - 9a - 1 \quad \Rightarrow a = \underline{-9}, b = \underline{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{f+1}{r-9-1} = \frac{a}{-1r} = \frac{-a}{1r}$$

$$-(r_a+r)^r = -(f_a^r + f+1a) = -f_a^r - \frac{1a-f}{a} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a+b = \\ -1-f = -1r \end{array} \right\} \quad |r$$

$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^r - f < 0 \quad m^r < f \rightarrow -r < m < r \quad |a$$

$$\text{if } -r = m \rightarrow 2^r - r_{a+1} = 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^r = 0 \Rightarrow -r < m < r = [-r, r]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow f - \frac{1}{2^r} > 0 \rightarrow f > \frac{1}{2^r} \rightarrow f_a^r > 1 \rightarrow 2^r > \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} < a < r$$

$$\frac{-1}{r} > a$$

$$\textcircled{2} 2^r \neq 0 \rightarrow a \neq 0 \quad \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{r}] \cup [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$

$$ma^r + rma + 1 = 0 \quad |v$$

$$\textcircled{1} : m = 0 \rightarrow 1 > 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} : m \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 : (rm)^r - f(1+rm) = fm^r - fm > 0$$

$$f(m(m-1)) < 0 \quad \frac{0}{+0-0+} \rightarrow m \in [0, 1]$$

$$n = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + 1 = r \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + k \Rightarrow \underline{k=0} \quad (1)$$

$$r_n + 1 = \frac{r 2^r - 1}{r_n - 1} \Rightarrow r 2^r - 1 = r_n^2 - 1$$

$$r(n) - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow r_n \neq 1 \rightarrow n \neq \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{r}} \quad a + k = 0 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$2 = \frac{-r}{r} : r a \left(\frac{-r}{r} \right) + r = -r a + r = -r + b \rightarrow \boxed{r a + b = r} \quad (2)$$

$$(r a + b)(r a + r) = 9 2^r - r \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -r} \Rightarrow r a - r = r \Rightarrow \underline{a = 2}$$

$$a - b = 2 - (-r) = \underline{2+r}$$

$$n = r : r + r = r a^r + r a \rightarrow r a^r + r a - r = 0 \quad a^r + r a - 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{a+r}{-r} \right) \left(\frac{a-r}{r} \right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{r} = -1, \frac{r}{r} = 1$$