

$$\frac{4x^r - r}{rx + r} = \frac{(rx + r)(rx - r)}{rx + r} \rightarrow rx - r = rx + b \rightarrow b = -r$$

5

$$g(x) = rx + b \rightarrow rx - r \rightarrow (x = -\frac{r}{r}) \rightarrow r(-\frac{r}{r}) - r = -r - r = -2r$$

$$r(-\frac{r}{r})a + r = -r \rightarrow -ra + r = -r \rightarrow -ra = -2r \rightarrow a = 2$$

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

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

5

$$r+r = r = ra^r + ra \rightarrow ra^r + ra - r = 0$$

$$a^r + ra - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (a+r)(a-\frac{r}{r}) = 0 \begin{matrix} \rightarrow -r \\ \downarrow \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$