

$$f(a) \rightarrow a^r + 1a = a^r - 1^r$$

$$a = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+a}{x-b}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{x+a}{x-b} \\ g(x) = x+b \end{array} \right\} \frac{x+a}{x-b} = x+b \rightarrow x+a = 14-b^r$$

$$x+a = 14-b^r$$

$$a = 14 - x - b$$

$$a = 11$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+11}{x-(-1)} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1+11}{1+1} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$x+b = 1^r$$

$$b = -1$$

$$b \text{ جذور } = -1, 1 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-1) = x^2 - 1x - 1 = rx^2 + ax + b$$

$$x^2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} rx^2 - 1x - 1 = rx^2 + ax + b \rightarrow a = -1, b = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$(x+1)(x+1) = x^2 + 2x + 1 = -1x^2 + ax + b$$

$$x-1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1x^2 - 1x - 1 = -1x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow a = -1, b = -1 \rightarrow -1 - 1 = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = 2x \rightarrow (x-1) \rightarrow x = 1 \\ 1 + m + 1 = m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow m = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$IV \cup II \rightarrow \text{مجموعة } \rightarrow [-2, 2]$$

$$\Delta < 0 \quad b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

$$m^2 - 1 < 0$$

$$m^2 < 1 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1 \rightarrow (-1, 1)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{x^r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - 1}{x^r} > 0$$

$$x^r = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x^r - 1 = 0$$

$$x^r = 1$$

$$x^r = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$DF = \left[-\frac{1}{x}, 0\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{x}, +\infty\right)$$

$$mx^2 + 2mx + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a > 0 \\ \Delta < 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} m > 0 \\ f(m^2 - 1) < 0 \rightarrow (m^2 - 1) < 0 \\ f(m(m-1)) < 0 \end{array}$$

$$m \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{0}{+1} = \frac{1}{+}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} x^r + k = \frac{1}{x} x^r + 1$$

$$a = \text{مخرج } = \frac{1}{x} - 1 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{x} = a$$

$$r+k = 1+1$$

$$k=0$$

$$a+k = 0 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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