

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & ; x > a \\ ax - 1 & ; x \leq a \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} a^2 + 2a &= a^2 - \varepsilon \\ a &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = -1$$

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$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{x^2 + a}{rx - b} \rightarrow f(r) = \frac{r + a}{r - b} & \frac{r + a}{r - b} &= r + b \\ g(x) &= rx + b \rightarrow g(r) = r + b & 19 - b^2 &= r + a \\ & & r &= b^2 + a \\ & & a &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{rx + 1}{rx^2 + ax + b} & rx^2 + ax + b &= 0 \rightarrow -a \\ x &= -1 \rightarrow r + a + b = 0 & & \rightarrow a - fa + fb = 0 \\ x &= 2 \rightarrow 4r + 2a + b = 0 & & \rightarrow 4r + fa + b = 0 \\ & & & \begin{aligned} f + ab &= 0 \\ ab &= -\varepsilon \\ b &= -1 \\ | -9 &= a | \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{x^3 - \sqrt{x}}{-x^2 + ax + b} & -x^2 + ax + b &= 0 \\ x &= -1 \rightarrow -1 - a + b = 0 & & \rightarrow a = b - \varepsilon \\ & & a^2 + 19b &= 4 = 0 \\ & & (b - \varepsilon)^2 + 19b &= 0 \\ & & b^2 + 19 + 18b &= 0 \\ & & (b + 9)^2 &= 0 \\ & & b &= -9 \\ & & a &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{rx}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)} & & \begin{aligned} -r & & r \\ + & r - & r \\ & & + \end{aligned} \\ & \Delta < 0 & \rightarrow & x^2 + mx + 1 < 0 \\ Df &= R - \{1\} & m^2 - 4 & < 0 \\ m &\rightarrow -2 < m < 2 & m^2 & < 4 \\ & & m & < 2 \\ & & m & > -2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^r - 1}{x^r}} \geq 0$$

$$D = [-\frac{1}{r}, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^r - 1 &= 0 \\ x^r &= 1 \\ x &= \pm \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{r} \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{r} \\ - \quad + \quad - \quad + \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^r + (rx+1)} \geq 0$$

$$Df = R \quad m=0 \rightarrow f(x) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} m \rightarrow \Delta &\leq 0 & f(m(m-1)) &\leq 0 \\ [0, 91] & \Delta = f(m^r) - f(m) &\leq 0 & \begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} \\ m &= 1 \\ m &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r - 1}{r(x-1)} & ; x \neq 1 \\ rx + k & ; x = \frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} ? x+a \\ \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{r} \\ a = \frac{1}{r} \\ \rightarrow r+k \end{array}$$

$$g(x) = r(x+1) \rightarrow r = r+k$$

$$k=0$$

$$a+k = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{rx^r - r}{rx+r} & ; x \neq -\frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow \frac{(rx+r)(rx-r)}{rx+r} = rx-r, x = -\frac{1}{r} \\ rx+r & ; x = -\frac{1}{r} \rightsquigarrow -ra+r \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = rx+b \rightarrow -r \quad -r-r = -ra+r$$

$$-r = -ra$$

$$a=r$$

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

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r - r}{x-r} & ; x \neq r \quad \frac{(x-r)(x+r)}{x-r} = x+r \\ ra^r + ax & ; x=r \rightarrow ra^r + ra \end{cases}$$

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

$$r = ra^r + ra$$

$$a = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4r^2}}{r} = \frac{-r \pm r}{r}$$

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

$$\Delta = f - f(-1) = r + r = 2r$$

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