

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r + rx & ; x \geq a \\ ax - f & ; x \leq a \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\lambda=a} a^r + ra$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lambda=a} a^r - f$$

$$a^r + ra = a^r - f$$

$$ra = -f$$

$$a = -r$$

(1)

$$g(x) = rx + b \quad f(x) = \frac{x^r + a}{rx - b}$$

$$f(a) = \frac{a^r + a}{ra - b} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1 + a}{r - b} = \frac{1r}{r} = r$$

(2)

$$g(r) = r_2 \cdot r(r) + b \quad f(r) = r_2 \cdot \frac{r+a}{r_2 r - b} \rightarrow ra + a = a + a = 2a$$

$$b = -1$$

$$\frac{r-b}{r(-1)} = a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx + 1}{rx^r + ax + b} \quad D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{-1, f\}$$

$$rx^r + ax + b \neq 0$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow r(-1)^r + a(-1) + b = 0 \rightarrow r - a + b = 0 \rightarrow -r + a - b = 0$$

$$x = f \rightarrow r(f)^r + a(f) + b = 0 \rightarrow rf + fa + b = 0 \rightarrow rf + fa + b = 0$$

$$\frac{r_0 + a_0 a = 0 \rightarrow r_0 = -a_0 \rightarrow a = -r \rightarrow b = -1$$

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

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

(3)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r - \sqrt{r}}{-rx^r + ax + b}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \rightarrow -(rx + k)^r = -rx^r + ax + b \rightarrow -(rx^r + rxk + k^r) = -rx^r - rxk - k^r = -rx^r + ax + b$$

$$k = r \rightarrow -(r+r) + k^r = 0 \rightarrow k = r$$

$$\frac{b - f}{a - r} \rightarrow b + a = -1r$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow -r(-1)^r + a(-1) + b = 0 \rightarrow -r - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = r$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx}{(x-1)(x^r + mx + 1)}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow \Delta = m^2 - 4(1)(1) = m^2 - 4 < 0$$

$$m^2 < 4 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow (1^r + m(1) + 1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + m + 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = -2$$

$$m \in (-2, 2)$$

(4)

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

$$f - \frac{1}{x^r} \geq 0 \rightarrow f \geq \frac{1}{x^r} \rightarrow x^r \geq \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{f^{1/r}}$$

$$x^r \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$D_f = \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{f}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{f}, +\infty\right)$$

(5)

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

$$mx^r + 2mx + 1 \geq 0$$

الم (ضیب) m
منفی باشد همیشه x روی
پایین است و منفی می شود.

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow (2m)^2 - 4(m)(1) \leq 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 - 4m \leq 0 \rightarrow 4m(m-1) \leq 0$$

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

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

(6)

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

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

$$rx + k = rx + 1$$

$$r + k = r$$

$$k = 0$$

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

$$ra - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

(7)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{qx^r - f}{rx + r} & ; x \neq -\frac{r}{r} \\ rax + r & ; x = -\frac{r}{r} \end{cases}$$

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

$$r(-\frac{r}{r}) + r = r(-\frac{r}{r}) + b \rightarrow -r + r = -r + b \xrightarrow{b=r} -r + r = -r - r$$

$$-2r = -4$$

$$a = r$$

$$\frac{qx^r - f}{rx + r} = rx + b \rightarrow (rx + b)(rx + r) = qx^r - f$$

$$(rx + b)(rx + r) = (rx - r)(rx + r)$$

$$b = -r$$

$$a - b = r - (-r) = a$$

(8)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} & ; x \neq 2 \\ 2a^2 + ax & ; x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x + 2$$

$$2a^2 + ax = x + 2 \xrightarrow{x=2} 2a^2 + 2a = 4 \rightarrow 2a^2 + 2a - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4(2)(-2) = 44$$
$$a = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{44}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2}$$