

1, 1, 1, 1, 1

$$\alpha^p + p\alpha = \alpha^p + p\alpha = \alpha^p - p$$

$$\alpha^p - p = \alpha^p + p\alpha = \alpha^p - p$$

$$p\alpha = -p - 4\alpha = -p$$

$$f(x) = p - \frac{p^p + a}{p - b} = p - \frac{p + a}{p - b} = 1 - \frac{p+b}{p-b}$$

$$a + pb = 1$$

$$g(x) = p - \frac{p \times p + b}{p - b} = p - \frac{p^2 + b}{p - b}$$

$$p^2 + b = p \rightarrow p + b = p$$

$$b = -1$$

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

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

$$px^p + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow p - a + b = 0$$

$$px^p + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow p^2 + pa + b = 0$$

$$p - a + b = p^2 + pa + b$$

$$p - a = p^2 + pa$$

$$f(x) = \frac{px + 1}{px^p - 4x - 10}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{p+1}{p-4-1} = \frac{0}{-1p} = \frac{-0}{1p}$$

$$-4 = a \quad | \quad b = -1$$

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

$$-px^p + ax + b = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^p - \sqrt{p}}{-px + ax + a + p}$$

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

$$b - a = p$$

$$b = a + p$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^p + 14a + 4p}{(a+1)^p - 4a} = 0$$

$$(a+1)^p - 4a = -1$$

$$a + b = p^2 + p$$

$$a + a + p = p^2 + p$$

$$-14 + p = -1p$$

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

$$(x-1)(x^p + mx + 1) = 0$$

$$x^p + mx + 1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^p - p < 0 \rightarrow m^p < p \rightarrow km < p$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{F - \frac{1}{x^p}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{Fx^p - 1}{x^p}} \rightarrow Fx^p - 1 > 0 \rightarrow Fx^p > 1$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{F}} \\ x > \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{F}} \end{array} \right.$

$x^p \rightarrow (0, \infty)$

$D_f = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{F}}, \infty \right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{F}}, \infty \right)$

$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow Fm^p - Fm \leq 0 \rightarrow Fm^p \leq Fm$

$m = [0, 1] \leftarrow \sqrt[p]{F} \leftarrow m \leq 1$

$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow px + 1 = \frac{Fx^p - 1}{x^p - 1} \rightarrow (px + 1)(x^p - 1) = Fx^p - 1$

$\text{Simplify for } x \neq 1 \text{ still}$

$0 \rightarrow \text{Simplify for } x \neq 1 \text{ still}$

$px + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{p}$

$\alpha + K = -\frac{1}{p} \rightarrow px + 1 = Fx + K \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{p} \rightarrow K = 0$

$x \neq \alpha$

$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \frac{Fx^p - 1}{px + p} = px + b \rightarrow (Fx^p - 1) \cancel{=} px + p = px + b$

$px + b = px + p$

$px - p = px + p$

$px - px = p - p \rightarrow x(1 - \alpha) = \frac{p}{p} \rightarrow 1 - \alpha = \frac{p}{px} \rightarrow \alpha - 1 = \frac{-p}{px} + 1$

$\alpha - b = p - (-p) = 2p$

$\alpha = \frac{-p}{px} + 1$

$x = \frac{-p}{px}$

$x^p - F \rightarrow (x + p)(x - p) = x + p = x + p$

$px^p + \alpha x = x + p$

$\alpha(x + p) = x + p \rightarrow x = p \rightarrow \alpha(x + p) = F$

$\alpha \rightarrow p \rightarrow px^p + \alpha x \rightarrow 1 - p \neq x + p \rightarrow \alpha = 1$

$\alpha = 1$

$px^p + \alpha = F$

$px^p + px = p$

$\alpha^p + \alpha = 1$

$(\alpha + p)(\alpha - p) \rightarrow \alpha^2 - p^2 \rightarrow \alpha = p$

سوال ۵) می‌تواند $x = 1$ ریشه صفای آن باشد

$$(x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad m = -2$$

$$\{ -2, 0, (-2, 2) \} \rightarrow [-2, 2)$$