

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r + rx & ; x > a \xrightarrow{x=a} a^r + ra \\ ax - f & ; x \leq a \xrightarrow{x=a} a^r - f \end{cases} \quad a^r + ra = a^r - f \rightarrow ra = -f \Rightarrow a = -r \quad \text{پ}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r + a}{rx - b} \quad | \quad g(x) = rx + b \rightarrow f + b = r \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\frac{f+a}{f-b} = r \rightarrow \frac{f+a}{a} = r \rightarrow \omega = f+a \rightarrow a = 11 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1+11}{r+1} = \frac{12}{r} = f \quad \text{پ}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{fx+1}{rx^2+ax+b} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} rx^2+ax+b \rightarrow r-a+b=0 \\ rx^2+ax+b \rightarrow r+fa+b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -b+a = -r \\ b+fa = -r \end{cases}$$

$$\omega a = -r_0 \rightarrow a = -r, b = -r$$

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

$$f(1) = \frac{f+1}{r-4-r} = \frac{\omega}{-12} \quad \text{پ}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r - \sqrt{r}}{-fx^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow -fx^2 + ax + b \rightarrow -f-a+b=0 \rightarrow b-a=f$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{دایره شش ضلعی منظم} \\ \text{شش ضلعی منظم} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} fx^2 - ax - b = 0 \\ (rx+r)^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} fx^2 + rx + f \\ a+b = -r-f = -12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -r, b = -f \quad \text{پ}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx}{(x-1)(2x^2+mx+1)} \quad -r \leq m < r \Rightarrow m \in (-r, r) \quad \text{پ}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{بیشتر با ابرهم} \\ \text{شش ضلعی منظم} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad \Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < 4 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$$

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

$$x^r \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \left[\frac{1}{f}, +\infty\right) \cup \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{f}\right)$$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^r + 2mx+1} \quad a > 0, \Delta \leq 0$$

$$a > 0 \rightarrow m > 0 \quad \text{پ}$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \leq 4m^2 - 4m \leq 0 \rightarrow m^2 - m \leq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq m \leq 1 \quad \text{پ}$$

$$\text{پ} \text{ و } \text{پ} \Rightarrow 0 \leq m \leq 1 \rightarrow m \in (0, 1]$$

م = 0 → f(x) = 1 → D_f = R

Subject:

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax^2-1}{2x-1} ; x \neq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x-1=0 \rightarrow 2x=\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a=\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{ax^2+K}{2x-1} ; x=\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a \times \frac{1}{4} + K}{2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1} = 2 \rightarrow K=0 \rightarrow a+K=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = 2x+1 \rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax^2-2}{2x+2} ; x \neq -\frac{2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a \times \frac{9}{4} - 2}{2 \times \frac{9}{2} + 2} = 0 \\ \frac{ax^2+2}{2x+2} ; x = -\frac{2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a \times 1 + 2}{2 \times (-1) + 2} = -2 \rightarrow -2a = -4 \rightarrow a=2 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = 2x+b \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \times \frac{-2}{2} + b = b-2 \\ 2 \times \frac{2}{2} + b = 2+b=0 \rightarrow b=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a-b = 2+2 = 4$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} ; x \neq 2 \\ \frac{ax^2+2a}{x-2} ; x=2 \rightarrow \frac{4a+2a}{2-2} = 4 \rightarrow a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = 2x+2 \rightarrow 2 \times 2 = 4$$

باید دوسره $\Delta \leq 0$ و $a > 0$! همزمان داشته باشند!

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

$$a > 0 \rightarrow m > 0 \rightarrow 0 < m \leq 1$$

اگر $m=0$ باشد قاب به صورت قاب نیست اخذ می‌شود و دانشی قاب نیست نیز است پس $m=0$ نیز قاب قبل است!

$$0 \leq m \leq 1$$