

$$a^r + 2a = a^r - \varepsilon \rightarrow 2a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$g(r) \rightarrow r + b = 3 \rightarrow b = -1 \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r + a}{2x + 1} \rightarrow f(r) = \frac{r + a}{r + 1} = 3 \rightarrow \frac{ra}{r} = 3 \rightarrow a = 11$$

$$f(1) \rightarrow \frac{1 + 11}{2 + 1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

$$\{-1, \varepsilon\} \rightarrow \text{بجای } 2ax^r + ax + b \rightarrow \text{بجای} \quad (3)$$

$$r - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = -r \quad (I) \quad 3r + 5a + b = 0 \rightarrow 5a + b = -3r \quad (II)$$

$$I), (II) \rightarrow -2a = 3r \rightarrow a = -\frac{3r}{2}, b = -r \quad f(1) = \frac{1 + 1}{2 + 2 - 1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\text{بجای } \rightarrow -1 \quad -r - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = r \quad \Delta = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$a^r + 14b = 0 \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{14}a^r \quad -\frac{1}{14}a^r - a = r \rightarrow -\frac{1}{14}a^r - a - r = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 1}}{-\frac{1}{14}} = -1 \rightarrow a = -1 \quad \begin{matrix} b = -\varepsilon \\ a + b = -12 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^r + mx + 1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad m^r - \varepsilon < 0 \rightarrow m^r < \varepsilon \rightarrow -2 < m < 2 \quad (5)$$

$m$  می باشد  $-2$  و  $2$  (برای  $m$  صحیح)

$$r - \frac{1}{x^r} \geq 0 \rightarrow r \geq \frac{1}{x^r} \rightarrow rx^r \geq 1 \rightarrow x^r \geq \frac{1}{r} \quad \begin{matrix} m > \frac{1}{r} \\ m \leq -\frac{1}{r} \end{matrix} \quad (I) \quad (6)$$

$$x^r \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0 \quad (II) \quad (I) \cap (II) = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{r}] \cup [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$

$$m > 0, \Delta < 0 \rightarrow 4m^r - 4m < 0 \quad 4m(m - 1) < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \\ + & - & 0 & + \end{matrix} \quad (7)$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow (0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$a = \frac{1}{r} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = g\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \rightarrow \cancel{r} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{r}} + 1 = r \times \frac{1}{r} + k \quad (1)$$

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

$$a = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \cancel{r} a \times \frac{-r}{\cancel{r}} + r = \cancel{r} \times \frac{-r}{\cancel{r}} + b \Rightarrow -ra + r = -r + b \quad (2)$$

$$b + ra = r \rightarrow a = r$$

$$a - b = 0$$

$$a = 1 \rightarrow r + b = 1 \rightarrow b = -r$$

$$ra^r + ra = r \rightarrow ra^r + ra - r = 0 \rightarrow a^r + a - r = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(a+r)(a-1) = 0 \begin{cases} \rightarrow a = -r \\ \rightarrow a = 1 \end{cases}$$

