

$$x^r + \gamma a = x^r - \epsilon \Rightarrow \gamma a = -\epsilon \quad \boxed{a = -\gamma}$$

(1)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r + a}{x - b} = \frac{x^r + a}{x + 1} \quad n=r \quad \frac{\epsilon + a}{\delta} = \gamma \Rightarrow \epsilon + a = \gamma \delta \Rightarrow a = 11$$

(1)

$$g(x) = \gamma x + b \rightarrow x=r \rightarrow \epsilon + b = \gamma \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1 + 11}{x + 1} = \frac{12}{x + 1} = \boxed{\epsilon}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\epsilon x + 1}{x^2 + \gamma x + b}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\epsilon x + 1}{x^2 - \gamma x - 1} \quad n=1 \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + 1}{-1\gamma} = \boxed{\frac{-\delta}{1\gamma}}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, \gamma\} \Rightarrow \frac{-a}{\gamma} = \gamma \Rightarrow a = -\gamma^2, \quad \frac{b}{\gamma} = -\epsilon \Rightarrow b = -\epsilon \gamma$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r - \sqrt{\gamma}}{-\epsilon x^2 + \gamma x + b}$$

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

$$\frac{-a}{-\epsilon} = \frac{a}{\epsilon} = -\gamma, \quad \frac{b}{\epsilon} = 1 \Rightarrow a + b = -\gamma - \epsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{-1\gamma}$$

$$\text{عوضه } \Delta_{\text{عوضه}} \rightarrow \Delta_{\text{عوضه}} = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 4b = 0$$

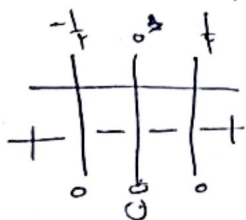
$$f(x) = \frac{\gamma x}{(x-1)(x^2 + \gamma x + 1)}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} x^2 + \gamma x + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - \epsilon < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 < \epsilon \Rightarrow -\sqrt{\epsilon} < m < \sqrt{\epsilon} \\ \textcircled{2} x^2 + \gamma x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-m}{1} = \gamma \Rightarrow m = -\gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{-\gamma < m < \gamma}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\epsilon - \frac{1}{x^2}}$$



$$\epsilon - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon x^2 - 1}{x^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(\gamma x - 1)(\gamma x + 1)}{x^2} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\gamma}] \cup [\frac{1}{\gamma}, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} - (-\frac{1}{\gamma}, \frac{1}{\gamma})$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{m x^2 + \gamma x + 1}$$

$$m x^2 + \gamma x + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow m \geq 0 \quad \text{I}$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon m^2 - \epsilon m \leq 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon m(m-1) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{I} \cap \text{II}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq m \leq 1 \quad \text{II} =$$



$$f(x) = 1 \quad m=0 \quad \boxed{0 \leq m \leq 1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\epsilon x^r - 1}{x - 1} & ; x \neq 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ \epsilon x + k & ; x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon x^r - 1}{x - 1} = \gamma x + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \gamma + k = \gamma \Rightarrow k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a + k = \frac{1}{\gamma} + 0 = \boxed{\frac{1}{\gamma}}$$

$$\frac{9x^r - 8}{r^2x + r} = \frac{(r^2x - r)(r^2x + r)}{r^2x + r} = r^2x - r = r^2x + b \Rightarrow b = -r$$

$$x = -\frac{r}{r^2} \Rightarrow -ra + r = -r - r \Rightarrow 1 - a = -r \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a - b = r + r = \boxed{2r}$$

$$x = r \Rightarrow ra^r + ra = r$$

$$a^r + a - r = 0$$

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

$$\boxed{a = -r, 1}$$