

۲. آزمون

$x=a \rightarrow a^2 + ka = a^k \epsilon \rightarrow a = -2$

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$f(x) = k \frac{k+a}{\epsilon-b} = k \rightarrow k+a = k^2 b \rightarrow a = 1+k=11$

$g(x) = k \rightarrow k+b = k \rightarrow b = -1$ / $f(1) = \frac{1+11}{1+1} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$

$x=-1 \rightarrow k a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = -2$

$x=\epsilon \rightarrow k^2 + ka + b = 0 \rightarrow b + \epsilon a = -k^2$

$\Delta a = -k_0$

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

$f(x) = \frac{\epsilon x + 1}{x^2 - 9x - 1}$

$f(1) = \frac{\epsilon + 1}{1 - 9 - 1} = \frac{\epsilon}{-9}$

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

$-\epsilon(x+1)^2 = x^2 + kx + 1 = -\epsilon x^2 - 2\epsilon x - \epsilon$

$a + b = -1 - \epsilon = -12$

$(x-1)^2 = x^2 + 1 - 2x$

$m^2 - \epsilon k_0 \rightarrow -2km < k$

$\frac{m^2 - \epsilon}{\epsilon} k_0$

$-k^2 m < k$

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

$(x-1)^2$
 Δb

$\frac{k-1}{x^2} > 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{k-1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{k-1}{x}\right) = 0$

$\frac{-f}{f}$

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

$m^2 x^2 + 2mx + 1 > 0 \rightarrow m > 0$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow \epsilon m^2 - \epsilon m k_0 \rightarrow \epsilon m(m-1) k_0$

$DF = [0, 1]$

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

~~scribbles~~

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = r+k \quad g\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = r \rightarrow r+k = r \rightarrow k=0$$

$$rx = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x + \frac{1}{r} = a \rightarrow a - k = \frac{1}{r} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow \frac{a-\varepsilon}{r+1} = r+b \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} = r+b \rightarrow 1 = r+b \rightarrow b = -r \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f\left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right) = g\left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right) \rightarrow -ra + r = -\varepsilon \rightarrow -ra = -4 \rightarrow a = r$$
$$a - b = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$f(r) = g(r) \rightarrow ra^r + ra = \varepsilon \rightarrow a^r + a - r = 0 \quad (a+r)(a-r) = 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

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