

a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 2 \Rightarrow 2a = -2 \Rightarrow a = -1

1

f(x) = (2x^2 + a) / (x - b) \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 + a}{x - b} = 2x + \frac{a + 2b}{x - b}

2

g(x) = (x^2 + b) / (x + 1) \Rightarrow x + \frac{b - 1}{x + 1}

f(x) = (x^2 + 1) / (x^2 + ax + b), D\_f = R - {-1, 2} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow a = -2, \frac{b}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow b = 4

3

f(1) = \frac{2 + 1}{1 - 4 - 1} = \frac{3}{-4}

f(x) = (x^3 - \sqrt{3}) / (-2x^2 + ax + b) \Rightarrow \frac{a}{-2} = \frac{a}{2} = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow a = -2\sqrt{3}, \frac{-b}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow b = -2

4

\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 4b = 0

f(x) = \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + mx + 1}

5

\Rightarrow -1 < m < 1

f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} / x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{x+1}{x^2}

D\_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) = R - (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})

6

f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x - 1} & x + a \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = 2x + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = k, \frac{1}{x}

7

$$\frac{ax^2 - \epsilon}{x^2 + x} = \frac{(x^2 + x)(x - a) + x - a}{x^2 + x} = x - a + \frac{x - a}{x^2 + x} \Rightarrow b = -a$$

$a - b = x^2 + x \Rightarrow$  ✓ -4

$$x = \frac{x}{1} \Rightarrow -2a + x = -2 - x \Rightarrow 1 - a = -2 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$x^2 + x \Rightarrow (a^2 + xa + \epsilon) \Rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \quad (a+2)(a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -2, a = 1$$

✓ -6

-7 باید درست!  $\Delta \leq 0$  و  $a > 0$  همزمان داشته باشند!

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

$$a > 0 \rightarrow m > 0 \quad \sim \quad 1 \wedge 2 \rightarrow 0 < m \leq 1$$

اگر  $m = 0$  باشد تابع به صورت تابع ثابت خواهد بود و دامنه‌ی تابع ثابت نیز  $0 \leq m \leq 1$  است پس  $m = 0$  نیز تابع قبول است!  $0 \leq m \leq 1$