

1.  $a^2 + 2a = a^2 - \epsilon \Rightarrow 2a = -\epsilon \Rightarrow a = -\frac{\epsilon}{2}$

2.  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + a}{x - b}$ ,  $\frac{2x^2 + a}{x + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + a}{\Delta} \Rightarrow a = \epsilon$

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

3.  $f(x) = \frac{\epsilon x + 1}{x^2 + ax + b}$ ,  $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 2\} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow a = -4$  }  $f(x) = \frac{\epsilon x + 1}{x^2 - 4x - 1}$

$f(1) = \frac{\epsilon + 1}{1 - 4 - 1} = \frac{\Delta}{-11}$

4.  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - \sqrt{3}}{-\epsilon x^2 + ax + b}$   $\frac{a}{-\epsilon} = \frac{a}{\epsilon} = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt{3}$   $\frac{-b}{\epsilon} = 1 \Rightarrow b = -\epsilon$

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

5.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)}$   $\frac{x^2 + mx + 1}{x^2 + mx + 1} \Rightarrow \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

$-2 < m < 2$

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

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

(-V)

7.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\epsilon x^2 - 1}{x - 1} & x + a \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \\ \frac{\epsilon x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = x + 1 \sqrt{\epsilon} & \\ \epsilon x + k & x = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow x + k \Rightarrow k = \epsilon \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = k = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

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

} a = b, x + \epsilon, \Delta

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

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