

هم دختر B

1-  $f(x) \begin{cases} x^2+2x & x > a \\ ax-4 & x < a \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(a) = a^2+2a = a(a) - 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -2}$

2-  $g(x) = 2x+b \xrightarrow{f} 2(a)+b \Rightarrow b = -1, f(x) = \frac{x^2+a}{2x-b} \xrightarrow{f} \frac{1+a}{2(-1)-1} \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1+1}{-2-1} = \frac{2}{-3} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}$

3-  $2x^2+ax+b \xrightarrow{x=-1} 2-a+b=0, \xrightarrow{x=1} 2+2a+b=0 \Rightarrow 2-a+b = 2+2a+b \Rightarrow a = -2, b = -2+2 = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1+1}{2(-1)-1} = \frac{2}{-3} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}$

4-  $f(x) = \frac{x^2-\sqrt{3}}{-4x^2+ax+b}, D_f = R - \{-1\} \Rightarrow \Delta = a^2-4b = 0 \Rightarrow 16b = -4a^2 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{a^2}{4}$   
 ریشه مضاعف مخرج است یعنی  $\Delta = 0$

5-  $D_f = R - \{-1\} \Rightarrow$  معنی مخرج فقط یک ریشه دارد که برای  $(x-1)$  است و  $x^2+mx+1$  ریشه در اعداد حقیقی ندارد تا یک ریشه مضاعف ا دارد  $\Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^2-4 < 0 \Rightarrow (m-2)(m+2) < 0 \Rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

6-  $f(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2x}} \Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2-1}{2x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2-1}{2x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = R - (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

7-  $f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2+2mx+1} \Rightarrow mx^2+2mx+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4m^2-4m \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4m(m-1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq m \leq 1$

8-  $f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{2x-1} & x \neq a \\ 4x+k & x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}, g(x) = 2x+1 \Rightarrow f(a) = 2a+1 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2-1}{2a-1} = 2a+1 \Rightarrow a^2-1 = (2a+1)(2a-1) \Rightarrow a^2-1 = 4a^2-1 \Rightarrow -3a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a+k = \frac{1}{2}}$

9-  $f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{9x^2-4}{2x+2} & x \neq \frac{-2}{3} \\ 2ax+2 & x = \frac{-2}{3} \end{cases}, g(x) = 2x+b \Rightarrow f(\frac{-2}{3}) = 2(\frac{-2}{3})+b \Rightarrow \frac{9(\frac{4}{9})-4}{2(\frac{-2}{3})+2} = -\frac{4}{3}+b \Rightarrow \frac{4-4}{-\frac{4}{3}+2} = -\frac{4}{3}+b \Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{4}{3}+b \Rightarrow b = \frac{4}{3}$

10-  $f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} & x \neq 2 \\ 2ax+a & x = 2 \end{cases}, g(x) = x+2 \Rightarrow f(2) = 2+2 = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{2^2-4}{2-2} = 2+2 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0} = 4 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = 4 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x-2} = 4 \Rightarrow x+2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1, -2}$