

سایندادی تکلیف ۲۸ دو صفحه

$$a^x + 2a = a^x - \varepsilon \rightarrow 2a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad (1)$$

$$g(2) = \varepsilon + b = 3 \rightarrow b = -1 \quad f(2) = \frac{\varepsilon + a}{\varepsilon - (-1)} = 3 \rightarrow \varepsilon + a = 15 \rightarrow a = 11 \quad (2)$$

$$f(1) = \frac{(1)^2 + 11}{2(1) - (-1)} = \frac{12}{3} = 4 = \varepsilon \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(\varepsilon)^2 + \varepsilon a + b &= 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon a + b = -2\varepsilon^2 \\ 2(-1)^2 - a + b &= 0 \rightarrow a - b = 2 \rightarrow 5a = -30 \rightarrow a = -6, b = -11 \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{\varepsilon(1) + 1}{2(1)^2 - 6 - 11} = \frac{5}{-12} \quad \checkmark$$

$$-\varepsilon(-1)^2 = a + b = 0 \rightarrow a - b = -\varepsilon \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\varepsilon(x+1)^2 &= -\varepsilon(x^2 + 2x + 1) = -\varepsilon x^2 - 2\varepsilon x - \varepsilon \rightarrow a = -1, b = -\varepsilon \\ a + b &= -1 - \varepsilon = -12 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + mx + 1 &= (x+1)^2 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow m = 2 \\ \Delta < 0 &\rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < 4 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2 \Rightarrow m \in (-2, 2) \quad \checkmark \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow x^2 \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow |x| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \quad (6)$$

$$D = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, +\infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} m > 0 \\ \Delta \leq 0 &\rightarrow \varepsilon m^2 - \varepsilon m \leq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon m(m-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq m \leq 1 \quad \checkmark \quad (7) \\ m = 0 &\rightarrow 0x^2 + 2(0)x + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{همیشه} \rightarrow m \in [0, 1] \quad \checkmark \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}) &= 2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}) + 1 = 2 \\ f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}) &= 2 + k = 2 \rightarrow k = 0 \\ x \neq a &\rightarrow 2a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad (9) \\ a + k &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\frac{-\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}) &= g(\frac{-\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}) \rightarrow -2a + 2 = -2 + b \rightarrow 2a + b = 0 \\ f(0) &= g(0) \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 = b \rightarrow b = 1, a = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a - b = -\frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-4)}{x^2 - 2} = x + 2 \quad (10)$$

$$g(2) = f(2) \rightarrow \varepsilon = 2a^2 + 2a \rightarrow 2a^2 + 2a - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 2a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = 0$$

$$(a+2)(a-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow a+2=0 &\rightarrow a = -2 \\ \rightarrow a-1=0 &\rightarrow a = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(rx+r)(rx-r)}{rx+r} & ; x \neq -\frac{r}{r} \\ rx+r & ; x = -\frac{r}{r} \end{cases} \quad \leadsto g(x) = rx+b$$

-9

$$Df = Dg = \mathbb{R} \leadsto rx-r = rx+b \rightarrow \boxed{b = -r}$$

$$g\left(-\frac{r}{r}\right) = r\left(-\frac{r}{r}\right) - r = -\varepsilon \leadsto f\left(-\frac{r}{r}\right) = -\varepsilon$$

$$\hookrightarrow r_x\left(-\frac{r}{r}\right)(a) + r = -\varepsilon \rightarrow -ra = -\varepsilon \rightarrow \boxed{a = r}$$

$$\boxed{a - b = a}$$