

مساویات

تکلیف

سایه‌های

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2(\varepsilon)^x + \varepsilon a + b &= 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon a + b = -2\varepsilon \\ 2(-1)^x - a + b &= 0 \rightarrow a - b = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon a = -3\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -3 \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{\varepsilon(1) + 1}{2(1)^x - 4 - 1} = \frac{\varepsilon + 1}{-12} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\varepsilon(-1)^x = a + b = 0 &\rightarrow a - b = -\varepsilon \quad (6) \\ -\varepsilon(x+1)^x = -\varepsilon(x^x + 2x + 1) = -\varepsilon x^x - 2\varepsilon x - \varepsilon &\rightarrow a = -1, b = -\varepsilon \\ a + b = -1 - \varepsilon = -12 &\quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + mx + 1 &= (x+1)^2 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 \rightarrow m = -2 \\ \Delta < 0 &\rightarrow m^2 - \varepsilon < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < \varepsilon \rightarrow -\sqrt{\varepsilon} < m < \sqrt{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow m \in [-\sqrt{\varepsilon}, \sqrt{\varepsilon}] \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 &\rightarrow \varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow x^2 \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow |x| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \text{ or } |x| \leq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \quad (9) \\ D &= (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m > 0 \\ \Delta \leq 0 &\rightarrow \varepsilon m^2 - \varepsilon m \leq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon m(m-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq m \leq 1 \\ m = 0 &\rightarrow 0x^2 + 2(0)x + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{always positive} \rightarrow m \in [0, 1] \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) &= 2(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) + 1 = 2 \\ f(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) &= 2 + k = 2 \rightarrow k = 0 \\ x \neq a &\rightarrow 2a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \\ a + k &= \frac{1}{2} \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\frac{-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}) &= g(\frac{-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}) \rightarrow -2a + 2 = -2 + b \rightarrow 2a + b = 0 \quad (12) \\ f(0) &= g(0) \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 = b \rightarrow b = 1, a = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a - b = -\frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-4)}{x^2 - 2} = x + 2 \quad (14)$$

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

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

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