

في كلتا الحالتين نجد ان  $a = -r$

1-  $x=a \rightarrow F(a) = a^r + a$   
 $a^r + a = a^r - r$   
 $F(a) = a^r - r$

2-  $g(x) = rx + b$   $(r, b) \rightarrow g(r) = r(r) + b = r^2$   $b = -1$   
 $F(x) = \frac{x^r + a}{rx - (-1)}$   $(r, a) \rightarrow F(r) = \frac{(r)^r + a}{r(r) + 1} \rightarrow a = 11$   
 $F(1) = \frac{(1)^r + 11}{r(1) + 1} = \frac{1r}{r} = r$

3-  $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, r\}$

$x = -1: r(-1)^r + a(-1) + b = r - a + b = 0$   
 $x = r: r(r)^r + a(r) + b = r^2 + ar + b = 0$   
 $\rightarrow -r - a + b = 0$   
 $\rightarrow r + r(-r) + b = 0$

$F(x) = \frac{rx + 1}{rx^r - rx - 1}$   $\rightarrow F(1) = \frac{r(1) + 1}{r(1)^r - r(1) - 1} = \frac{a}{-1r}$

4-  $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$   
 $\rightarrow m(x+1)^r = rx^r + ax + b$   
 $m(x^r + m + rx) = rx^r + ax + b$   
 $m = -r$   
 $-rx^r - 1x - r = -rx^r + ax + b$   
 $a = m = -1$   
 $b = -r$   
 $-1 - r = -1 - r$

5-  $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$   
 $\rightarrow m(x-1)^r = rx^r + ax + b$   
 $m(x^r - rx + 1) = rx^r + ax + b$   
 $m = -r$   
 $-rx^r + rx + m = rx^r + ax + b$   
 $a = m = -r$   
 $b = m = -r$

6-  $F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}}$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} = 0$   
 $\frac{x^r - 1}{x^r} = 0$   
 $x^r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$   
 $x^r = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$   
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, \frac{1}{r}\}$

7-  $F(x) = \sqrt{mx^r + rx + 1}$   
 $\rightarrow mx^r + rx + 1 = 0$   
 $\Delta = r^2 - 4m < 0$   
 $\rightarrow m > \frac{r^2}{4}$   
 $\rightarrow m = \frac{r^2}{4}$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{r^2}{4} + r + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{r^2 + 4r + 4}{4}} = \frac{4}{(r+2)^2}$

8-  $F(x) = \frac{rx^r - 1}{rx + 1}$   
 $x = a$   
 $x = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $g(x) = rx + 1$   
 $a = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $\frac{r(\frac{1}{r})^r - 1}{r(\frac{1}{r}) + 1} = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $\frac{r^{\frac{1}{r}} - 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $r^{\frac{1}{r}} - 1 = \frac{2}{r}$   
 $r^{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{2}{r} + 1$   
 $a = \frac{1}{r}$

9-  $F(x) = \frac{rx^r - r}{rx + r}$   
 $x = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $g(x) = rx + b$   
 $\frac{r(\frac{1}{r})^r - r}{r(\frac{1}{r}) + r} = \frac{r(\frac{1}{r})^r - r}{r(\frac{1}{r}) + r} = \frac{1 - r}{1 + r} = \frac{1}{r}$   
 $1 - r = \frac{1 + r}{r}$   
 $r - r^2 = 1 + r$   
 $r^2 + r - 1 = 0$   
 $r = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$   
 $a = \frac{1}{r}$

