

تاریخ: 01/10/2018

$$a^x + 2a = a^x - 2$$

20  
 $a = -2$

1

$$g(x) = 2 + b = 3$$

$$b = -1$$

2

$$f(x) = \frac{2+a}{2+1} = 1$$

$$a = 1$$

10

$$f(1) = \frac{1+1}{1+1} = \frac{11}{11} = 1$$

11

$$\begin{cases} 1 - a + b = 0 \\ 11 + 2a + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

3

$$-10 = 2a$$

$$a = -5, b = -1$$

14

$$(n+1)^x = n^x + 2n + 1$$

$$-2n^x - 1n - 2$$

$$a = -1$$

$$b = -2$$

5

$$a + b = -1 - 2 = -3$$

16

17

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} m^2 - \varepsilon < 0 \\ m^2 < \varepsilon \end{matrix} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{\varepsilon} < m < \sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad (\text{I}) \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$(n-1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1 \\ m = -2 \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\text{I} \cup \text{II} \Rightarrow m \in [-2, 2)$$

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{m^2} \geq 0 \quad \frac{\varepsilon m^2 - 1}{m^2} \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \\ \hline & + & - & + \end{array} \quad \mathcal{D}_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, \infty)$$

$$m > 0 \quad (\text{I})$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon m^2 - \varepsilon m < 0$$

$$\varepsilon m(m-1) < 0$$

$$m \in (0, 1) \quad (\text{II})$$

$$(\text{III}) \rightarrow$$

اگر مقادیر ۰ و ۱ را به یاد داشته باشیم پس باز هم

$$m = 0, 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\text{I}) \cap (\text{II}) \cup (\text{III}) = m \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$Kx \frac{1}{r} + K = Kx \frac{1}{r} + 1$$

$$K = 0$$

$$a = a \Rightarrow f(a) = 2a - 1 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

دلیل  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  است. جواب  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  و  $a = 1$  است. جواب  $a = 1$  است.

$$a + K = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a = -\frac{r}{2} \rightarrow -2a + r = -r + b$$

$$a = r$$

$$a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{r} = b \quad b = -r$$

$$a - b = r + r = 2r$$

$$2a^2 + 2a = r + r$$

$$a^2 + a - r = 0$$

$$(a-1)(a+r)$$

$$a = +1 / -r$$