

if $x=a \Rightarrow f(a) = \begin{cases} a^2+2a \\ a^2-f \end{cases} \Rightarrow a^2+2a = a^2-f \Rightarrow 2a = -f \Rightarrow a = -\frac{f}{2}$ ✓

۲
۱

$g(x) = 2x+b \xrightarrow[x=2]{(2,3)} 3 = f+b \Rightarrow b = -1$ ✓ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2+a}{2x+1} \xrightarrow[x=2]{(2,3)}$
 $3 = \frac{f+a}{2} \Rightarrow f+a = 6 \Rightarrow a = 11$ ✓ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2+11}{2x+1} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1+11}{2+1} = \frac{12}{3}$
 $= \boxed{4}$ ✓

۲
۲

$D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{-1, f\} \Rightarrow x=1, x=f$ ریشه‌های $\Rightarrow 2x^2+ax+b=0 \begin{cases} x=1 \rightarrow 2-a+b=0 \\ x=f \rightarrow 2f+fa+b=0 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{fx+1}{2x^2-4x-1} \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{f+1}{2-4-1} = \boxed{-\frac{5}{12}}$ ✓ $\Rightarrow a = -4, b = -1$

۳
۳

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \rightarrow x = -1$ ریشه $\Rightarrow (-1)^2 = 1$ $\frac{-fx^2+ax+b}{-f} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow b = -f$ ✓ $\Rightarrow -fx^2+ax-f \xrightarrow[x=0]{x=-1} -f-a-f = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$ ✓ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2-\sqrt{3}}{-fx^2-1x-f}$
 $\Rightarrow a+b = -1 + (-f) = \boxed{-12}$ ✓

۴
۴

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}, f(x) = \frac{2x}{(x-1)(x^2+mx+1)} \Rightarrow x^2+mx+1$ ریشه‌ها
 $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - f < 0 \Rightarrow x < m < 2 \Rightarrow m \in (-2, 2)$
 $\Rightarrow x=1, y=0 \Rightarrow 1+m+1=0 \Rightarrow m = -2 \Rightarrow m \in (-2, 2) \cup \{-2\}$
 $m = (-2, 2) \cup \{-2\} = \boxed{[-2, 2]}$ ✓

۵
۵

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

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty\right)$$

2
6

$$mx^2 + 2mx + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a = m \geq 0, \Delta \leq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(m) = \sqrt{m} \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\Rightarrow fm^2 - fm \leq 0 \Rightarrow fm(m-1) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = [0, +\infty) \cap [0, 1] = [0, 1]$$

2
7

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{fx^2 - 1}{2x - 1} ; x \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ f_{2x+1} ; x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} f_{2x+1} ; x = \frac{1}{2} \\ g(x) = 2x + 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{مقابل} \\ \text{مقابل} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow f \times \frac{1}{2} + k = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + k = 2 \Rightarrow k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a + k = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

2
8

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax^2 - \epsilon}{2x + 2} ; x \neq -\frac{2}{\epsilon} \\ 2ax + 2 ; x = -\frac{2}{\epsilon} \end{cases} = g(x) = 2x + b \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0 - \epsilon}{0 + 2} = 0 + b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{\epsilon} \rightarrow 2x - \frac{2}{\epsilon} \times a + 2 = 2x - \frac{2}{\epsilon} - \epsilon \Rightarrow g(x) = 2x - \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow -2a + 2 = -\epsilon \Rightarrow -2a = -\epsilon - 2 = a = \frac{\epsilon + 2}{2} \Rightarrow a - b = \frac{\epsilon + 2}{2} - \left(-\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) = \epsilon$$

2
9

$$g(x) = x + 2 \neq f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - \epsilon}{x - 2} ; x \neq 2 \\ 2a^2 + ax ; x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 2a^2 + ax ; x = 2 \\ x = 2 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow f = 2a^2 + 2a \Rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1$$

2
10