

$f(m) = \begin{cases} m^2 + 2m & ; m \geq a \\ a m - 1 & ; m \leq a \end{cases}$
 اگر دایره های اول برابر باشند
 دایره های دوم هم باید برابر باشند
 $m = a \Rightarrow a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 1 \Rightarrow 2a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

$f(m) = \frac{m^2 + a}{2m - b}$ $g(m) = 2m + b$ چون $(2, 3)$
 فقط طبق سراسر این نقطه هر دو صدق می کنند
 $f(2) = 3$ $g(2) = 3$ $a = 11$
 $g(2) = 2(2) + b = 3 \Rightarrow b = -1$
 $f(2) = \frac{2^2 + 11}{2(2) - (-1)} = 3$
 $f(1) = \frac{1 + 11}{2} = 3$

$f(m) = \frac{m^2 + 1}{2m^2 + am + b}$ دامنه $\rightarrow R - \{1, 2\}$
 اگر ریشه های مخرجند
 $2m^2 + am + b = 0$
 $2(1)^2 + a(1) + b = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = -2$
 $2(2)^2 + a(2) + b = 0 \Rightarrow 2a + b = -8$
 $a = -4, b = 2$
 $f(1) = \frac{1^2 + 1}{2(1)^2 - 4(1) + 2} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$

$\frac{m^2 - \sqrt{m}}{-2m^2 + am + b}$ دامنه $\rightarrow R - \{-1\}$ $\{1\}$
 مخرجند مخرج است
 $-2m^2 + am + b = 0$
 $-2(1)^2 + a(1) + b = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = 2$
 $-2(1)^2 + a(1) + b = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = 2$
 $a = -1, b = 3$

$\frac{2m}{(m-1)(m^2 + mm + 1)}$ دامنه $\rightarrow R - \{1\}$ $\{1\}$
 تنها ریشه مخرج
 $(m-1)(m-1) = m^2 - 2m + 1$ $m = 1$

با استفاده از اصل سراسر
 $m^2 - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow (m+2)(m-2) < 0 \Rightarrow m \in (-2, 2)$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{p - \frac{1}{n^p}} \quad n \neq 0 \quad p - \frac{1}{n^p} \geq 0$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{p}, +\infty \right) \cup \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{p} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^p} \leq p$$

$$\Rightarrow n^p \geq \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq -\frac{1}{p} \quad n \geq \frac{1}{p}$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{mn^p + pm + 1}$$

$$mn^p + pm + 1 \geq 0$$

معقوله با سید
یا نا متغیر

m=0
همه اعداد صحیح
و 0

$$m^p - pm \leq 0$$

$$m^p - m \leq 0$$

$$m(m-1) \leq 0$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$(0, +\infty) \cap [0, 1] \cup \{0\} = [0, 1]$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{p n^p - 1}{p n - 1} & ; n \neq \frac{1}{p} \\ p n + k & ; n = \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$f(n) = g(n)$$

$$g(n) = pn + 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = p \cdot \frac{1}{p} + k = 1 + k$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = p \cdot \frac{1}{p} + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + 0 = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{pn^p - p}{pn + p} & ; n \neq -\frac{p}{p} \\ pn + p & ; n = -\frac{p}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$f(n) = g(n)$$

$$g(n) = pn + b$$

$$b = -p$$

$$f\left(-\frac{p}{p}\right) = g\left(-\frac{p}{p}\right) = p \cdot \left(-\frac{p}{p}\right) + p = -p + p = 0$$

$$a - b = a$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^p - p}{n - p} & ; n \neq p \\ pn + pn & ; n = p \end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = n + p$$

$$f(n) = g(n)$$

$$f(p) = g(p) \quad pn^p + pn = p + p = 2p \Rightarrow pn^p + pn - 2p = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$a = -p$$

$$\Rightarrow a^p + a - p = 0$$

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

$$a = 1 \quad a = -p$$