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$$x^2 + \lambda x = a x - \varepsilon \rightarrow x^2 + \lambda x = a x - \varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\lambda$$

(1)

$$\varepsilon = b + \varepsilon \rightarrow b = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\varepsilon + a}{\delta} \rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow f_{(1)} = \frac{1+1}{2+1} = \varepsilon$$

(2)

$$2a^2 + ax + b \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -1 \\ \beta = \varepsilon \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = b + \varepsilon \text{ and } \frac{b}{\varepsilon} = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\varepsilon \text{ and } b = -1$$

(3)

$$f_{(1)} = \frac{\delta}{2-4-1} = \frac{-\delta}{-3}$$

$$(x+1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1 \xrightarrow{x+\varepsilon} = -\varepsilon x^2 - 1x - \varepsilon \Rightarrow a = -\varepsilon \text{ and } b = -1 \rightarrow a + b = -1 - \varepsilon$$

(4)

$$x^2 + mx + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = m^2 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-m \pm \sqrt{m^2 - 4}}{2} \Rightarrow (-2, 2) \text{ (1)}$$

(5)

$$x^2 + mx + 1 \xrightarrow{a=1} 2 + m = 0 \rightarrow m = -2 \text{ (2)} \Rightarrow [-2, 2]$$

(6)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \geq 0 \\ \varepsilon \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ \varepsilon < 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2}, 2 \right)$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 4 \leq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m=1 \\ m=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{0}{2} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

(7)

$$m > 0 \Rightarrow [0, 1]$$

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

(8)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2a + \varepsilon = -2 + b \\ \varepsilon = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2a + 1 = -2 + b \\ 1 + b = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2a + b = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

(9)

$$\varepsilon = 1 \rightarrow 1 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$2a^2 + \varepsilon a - \varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ and } \varepsilon = 1$$

(10)