

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & ; x \geq a \\ ax - \varepsilon & ; x \leq a \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 + 2x = ax - \varepsilon \xrightarrow{a=x} \underbrace{a^2 + 2a} = \underbrace{a^2 - \varepsilon}$$

$$2a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b}$  و  $g(x) = 2x + b$  نقطه  $(2, 3)$  و  $f(1) = ?$

$g(2) \rightarrow 3 = 2(2) + b = 3 = \varepsilon + b \rightarrow b = -1$  ✓

$f(x) \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + a}{2x + 1} \rightarrow a = 11 \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{(1)^2 + 11}{2 \times 1 + 1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$  ✓ جواب

$f(x) = \frac{\varepsilon x + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow D = R - \{-1, \varepsilon\}$  و  $f(1) = ?$

$-1 \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon + 1}{2 - a + b} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{2 - a + b} \Rightarrow -a + b = -2 \Rightarrow -a = \varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\varepsilon, b = -1$  ✓

$\varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2 + \varepsilon a + b} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2 + \varepsilon(-\varepsilon) - 1} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2 - \varepsilon^2 - 1} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon^2} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{3}}{-\varepsilon x^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow D = R - \{1\}$  و  $m = ?$

$\frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{-\varepsilon - a + b} \rightarrow -a + b = \varepsilon$

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 4\varepsilon b = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 14a - 14b = -4\varepsilon \\ a^2 + 14a + 4\varepsilon = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow a + b = -\varepsilon + (-1) = -1 - \varepsilon$  ✓

$-(a+1) + b = \varepsilon \rightarrow b = \varepsilon + a + 1 \rightarrow (a+1)(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$  ✓

جواب

$f(x) = \frac{2x}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)}$  و  $D = R - \{1\}$  و  $m = ?$

برای آنکه دوم در مخرج نباید ریشه داشته باشد  $\Delta < 0$

$x^2 + mx + 1$

$m^2 - \varepsilon < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < \varepsilon \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$  ✓ جواب

$n = 1$  تنهایی ریشه مخرج است یعنی معادله  $x^2 + mx + 1 = 0$  دو حالت دارد:

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$  ریشه نداشته باشد

ریشه مضاعف  $\rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta = 0 \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{فقط } m = -2 \text{ و } \rightarrow [-2, 2]$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\varepsilon - \frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow P_f = \varepsilon - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow x^2 \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow |x| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, \infty)$$

-1/2 ←

(2)  
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$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + 2mx + 1} \text{ و } D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$\forall m = 0 \rightarrow mx^2 + 2mx + 1 = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow$  حتملاً (I)  
 $\forall m \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = (2m)^2 - \varepsilon(m)(1) = 4m^2 - \varepsilon m = \varepsilon m$   $\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon m(m-1) \leq 0$   
 $\rightarrow \dots \left( \begin{matrix} m < 1 \\ m > 0 \end{matrix} \right) \rightarrow m < m < 1$  (II)  $\rightarrow \left( \begin{matrix} m < 1 \\ m > 0 \end{matrix} \right)$  ✓  $\rightarrow$  -1/2

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varepsilon x^2 - 1}{rx - 1} & ; x \neq \frac{1}{r} \text{ (1)} \\ \varepsilon x + k & ; x = \frac{1}{r} \text{ (2)} \end{cases} \text{ و } g(x) = rx + 1 \text{ و } f(a) = g(x) \text{ و } a + k = ?$$

(1)  $\frac{\varepsilon x^2 - 1}{rx - 1} = \frac{(rx - 1)(rx + 1)}{rx - 1} = rx + 1 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{r}$   $f(x) = g(x)$  ,  $f(\frac{1}{r}) = \varepsilon(\frac{1}{r}) + k = r + k$   
 $g(\frac{1}{r}) = r(\frac{1}{r}) + 1 = 2$  ,  $f(\frac{1}{r}) = g(\frac{1}{r})$   $r + k = 2 \rightarrow k = 0$  ✓  
 $x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow rx - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$   $a = \frac{1}{r}$  ✓  $a + k = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$  ✓

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9x^2 - \varepsilon}{rx + r} & ; x \neq -\frac{r}{r} \text{ (1)} \\ ra + k & ; x = -\frac{r}{r} \text{ (2)} \end{cases} \text{ و } g(x) = rx + 1 \text{ و } a + k = ?$$

(1)  $9x^2 - \varepsilon = (rx + r)(rx + 1)$   $(x \neq -\frac{r}{r})$   $f(x) = rx - 2$   $g(x) = rx + 1$   
 $rx + 1 = rx - 2 \rightarrow b = -2$  ✓  $g(-\frac{r}{r}) = r(-\frac{r}{r}) - 2 = -r - 2 = -\varepsilon$   
 $f(-\frac{r}{r}) = -\varepsilon \rightarrow f(x) = ra + k \rightarrow ra(-\frac{r}{r}) + k = -\varepsilon \rightarrow -ra + k = -\varepsilon$   
 $-ra = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$  ✓  $a + b = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} - 2 = a$  ✓  $\rightarrow$  -1/2

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon}{x - r} & ; x \neq r \text{ (1)} \\ ra + k & ; x = r \text{ (2)} \end{cases} \text{ و } g(x) = x + r \text{ و } a + k = ?$$

$\frac{(x-r)(x+r)}{x-r} = x+r \rightarrow x \neq r$   $f(x) = x+r$   $\xrightarrow{a=r} f(x) = g(x)$   
 $f(r) = ra + k = r + r = \varepsilon \rightarrow ra + r = \varepsilon \rightarrow a + r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (a+r)(a-1) = 0$   
 $g(r) = r + r = \varepsilon$   
 $a = -r - 1$  ✓  $\rightarrow$  -1/2

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