

if $\alpha = 2 \rightarrow a^r + 2a = a^r - \varepsilon \rightarrow 2a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -2}$

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$g(x) = 3 = r(x) + b = \varepsilon + b \rightarrow \underline{b = -1}$

$f(x) = c = \frac{(x)^r + a}{r(x) - (-1)} = \frac{\varepsilon + a}{2} \rightarrow 1 \cdot 2 = \varepsilon + a \rightarrow \underline{a = 11}$

$f(x) = \frac{1 + 11}{2 + 1} = \frac{12}{3} = \boxed{4}$

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$rx^r + ax + b = 0 = x^r + \frac{a}{r}x + \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{r} = \varepsilon - 1 = c \rightarrow \underline{a = -9}$

$\frac{b}{r} = -\varepsilon \rightarrow \underline{b = -1}$

$f(x) = \frac{\varepsilon(1) + 1}{2(1)^r - 9(1) - 1} = \frac{2}{-12} \rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{2}{12}}$

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$-\varepsilon x^r + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{a}{-\varepsilon} = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = -2 \rightarrow \underline{a = -1}$

$\rightarrow \frac{b}{-\varepsilon} = 1 \rightarrow \underline{b = -\varepsilon}$

$\rightarrow a + b = -1 - \varepsilon = \boxed{-12}$

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① $x^r + mx + 1 \xrightarrow{\Delta < 0} m^r - \varepsilon < 0 \rightarrow m^r < \varepsilon \rightarrow \underline{-2 < m < 2}$

② $x^r + mx + 1 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 0} m^r - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow m = \pm 2$

$\rightarrow m = \boxed{[-2, 2]}$

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$$\textcircled{1} x^r \neq 0 \rightarrow \underline{x \neq 0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \varepsilon - \frac{1}{x^r} \geq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{x^r} \rightarrow \varepsilon x^r \geq 1 \rightarrow x^r \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{x \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}, \underline{x \leq -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} = \boxed{D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] \cup [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty)} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{inv} \\ \text{c} \\ \text{u} \end{array} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^r + 5mx + 1} \rightarrow \overset{\alpha = m > 0}{\Delta \leq 0} \rightarrow \varepsilon m^r - \varepsilon m \leq 0$$

$$\rightarrow m^r - m \leq 0 \rightarrow m(m-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow \underline{m = [0, 1]}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{m = [0, 1]} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{inv} \\ \text{c} \\ \text{u} \end{array} \right)$$

$$ra - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \underline{\alpha = \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = Q\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \rightarrow \varepsilon\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + K = r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + 1 \rightarrow r + K = r$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{K = 0} \rightarrow \alpha + K = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{inv} \\ \text{c} \\ \text{u} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{if } x \neq -\frac{r}{c} \rightarrow \frac{(rx+r)(rx-r)}{cx+r} = cx-r = cx+b \rightarrow \underline{b = -r}$$

$$-ra+r = -r+r \rightarrow r = ra \rightarrow \underline{\alpha = r}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha - b = r - (-r) = \boxed{2r} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{inv} \\ \text{c} \\ \text{u} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\underline{x=r} \rightarrow ra^r + ra = \varepsilon \rightarrow ra^r + ra - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow a^r + a - r = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (a-1)(a+r) = 0 \rightarrow a = \begin{array}{l} r+1 \\ -r \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \{-r, 1\}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{inv} \\ \text{c} \\ \text{u} \end{array} \right)$$