

با توجه به اینکه  $a$  و  $b$  در  $\mathbb{R}$  هستند

$$a^2 + 2a = a^2 - \varepsilon \rightarrow 2a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

(-2) -1

$$r = \frac{\varepsilon + a}{\varepsilon - b} \rightarrow \varepsilon + a = r(\varepsilon - b) \rightarrow a + rb = 1$$

$$r = \varepsilon + b \rightarrow b = -1 \rightarrow a - r = 1 \rightarrow a = 1 + r$$

(2) -r

$$f(1) = \frac{1+1}{r-(-1)} = \frac{2}{r+1} = 2$$

$$\text{مثلاً } ra^2 + a + b \rightarrow 1 + \varepsilon$$

$$a^2 - 2a - \varepsilon \Rightarrow ra^2 - 4a - 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\varepsilon x + 1}{ra^2 - 4a - 1}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{\varepsilon + 1}{r - 2 - 1} = \frac{\varepsilon + 1}{-1 - r} = -\frac{\varepsilon + 1}{1 + r}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\varepsilon a^2 + a + b \rightarrow -1$$

$$(x+1)^2 = a^2 + 2a + 1 = -\varepsilon a^2 + a + b \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$b = -\varepsilon$$

$$a + b = -1 - \varepsilon = -1 - \varepsilon$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \varepsilon < 0$$

$$(m+r)(m-r) < 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} -r & r \\ + & - \end{matrix}$$

$$m \rightarrow (-r, r)$$

$$\textcircled{2} (x-1)^2 = a^2 - 2a + 1 \rightarrow m = -r$$

$$(2)(1) \rightarrow [-r, r]$$

$$\varepsilon - \frac{1}{a^2} > 0 \rightarrow \left( \frac{\varepsilon + \frac{1}{a}}{-\frac{1}{a}} \right) \left( \frac{\varepsilon - \frac{1}{a}}{\frac{1}{a}} \right) > 0$$

$a \neq 0$



$$\left( -\infty, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] \cup \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty \right) - \left\{ 0 \right\}$$

$$a > 0 \rightarrow m > 0$$

$$m a^2 + r m a + 1 > 0$$

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$$\frac{a}{\varepsilon a} = \frac{\varepsilon a - b}{\varepsilon a} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon m - \varepsilon m^2}{\varepsilon m} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon m(1-m)}{\varepsilon m} > 0 \rightarrow 1-m > 0$$

$$m \leq 1$$

$$(1) (1) \rightarrow 0 < m \leq 1$$

$$\epsilon \cdot \text{Kax} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon \cdot \frac{a}{\epsilon} + k = r \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 \right)$$

$$\rightarrow r + k = 1 + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{k = 0}$$

$$a + k = \frac{1}{\epsilon} + 0 = \boxed{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} - 1$$

$$r a x - \frac{r}{\epsilon} + r = r x - \frac{r}{\epsilon} + b$$

$$\rightarrow -r a + r = -r + b \rightarrow -r a + r = -r + b$$

$$-r a = -r \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$r a = r \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$a - b = 1 - (-r) = \boxed{1 + r}$$

$$\frac{(r a + r)(r a - r)}{r a + r} = r a - r = r a + b \rightarrow b = -r$$

$$r a + r a = r + r$$

$$a + a - r = 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{(a+r)}_r \underbrace{(a-1)}_1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{-r \mid 1}$$

$$-1$$