

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + px & x \geq a \\ ax - p & x \leq a \end{cases}$$

گاه‌نژادی
 $x = a \Rightarrow a^2 + pa = a^2 - p$
 و به اشتباه
 $pa = -p$
 $a = -1$ ✓

(۲)

$$f(2) = 3$$

$$g(2) = 3$$

$$g(x) = px + b$$

$$3 = 2 + b$$

$$b = 3 - 2 = 1$$
 ✓

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x + 1}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1 + 1}{2 + 1} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 ✓

(۲)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x + 1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = \frac{p + a}{p + 1} \\ p = \frac{p + a}{0} \end{cases}$$

$$p \times 0 = p + a$$

$$1 \times a = p + a$$

$$a = 1$$
 ✓

$$f(x) = \frac{px + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b}$$

$$R - \{1, 2\}$$

$$\frac{-p}{2 - a + b}$$

$$2 - a + b = 0$$

$$a - b = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2p + pa + b}$$

$$2p + pa + b = 0$$

$$pa + b = -2p$$

$$f(x) = \frac{px + 1}{2x^2 - 2x - 1}$$

$$+ \begin{cases} a - b = 2 \\ pa + b = -2p \end{cases}$$

$$2a = -2$$

$$a = -1$$
 ✓

$$f(1) = \frac{0}{-1}$$
 ✓

(۲)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{3}}{-x^2 + ax + b}$$

چون مقدر اولی و دومی
 $-x^2 + ax + b = 0$
 $-x^2 + ax + b = k(x+1)$ **دقت!**
 $-x^2 + ax + b = k(x^2 - 2x + 1)$
 $-x^2 + ax + b = kx^2 - 2kx + k$
 $-1 = k$ $a = -2k$ $b = k$ $b = -1$ ✓

$$a + b = 1 - 1 = 0$$
 ✓

(۱)

$$f(x) = \frac{px}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)}$$

$$b = R - \{1\}$$

$$[-2, 2] = m, p$$
 ✓

$$(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)^2$$
 ✓
$$x = 1$$

$$1 + m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -2$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad c = 1 \quad m^2 - 4(1)(1) < 0 \Rightarrow -2 < m < 2$$

$$m^2 - 4 < 0$$

(۲)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}}$$

حضر صفر $x=0 \Rightarrow x=0$

زیر رادیکال مثبت $\Rightarrow x < \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{x} \cup x < \frac{1}{x}$

$$D_{f(x)} = -\frac{1}{x} < x < \frac{1}{x} \cup \{0\}$$

$$D_{f(x)} = (-\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x}) \cup \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + px + 1}$$

$$2mx + 1 \geq 0$$

مهور مثبت

$$m \in [0, \infty)$$

پس با آن از جوابها $m=0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 1} = \sqrt{1} = 1$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \leq 0$$

$$c=1 \quad a=m \quad (2m)^2 - 4(m) \cdot 1 \leq 0$$

$$0 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$b=2m$$

$$f m^2 - 4m \leq 0$$

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

$$\frac{f x^2 - 1}{2x} = 2x + 1$$

$$f x^2 + 2x = f x^2 - 1$$

$$2x = -1 \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 + k$$

$$2 + k = 2 \Rightarrow k = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2m - 1 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(\frac{1}{2}) = 2(\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = 2$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$x \neq -\frac{p}{q}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{qx^2 - p}{qx + p}$$

$$qx^2 - p = (qx - p)(qx + p)$$

$$qx - p = qx + p$$

$$a - b = p - (-p) = 2p \Rightarrow f(x) = px - p$$

$$-p = b$$

$$g(-\frac{p}{q}) = p(-\frac{p}{q}) + (-p) = -\frac{p^2}{q} - p = -p$$

$$qa + p$$

$$x = -\frac{p}{q}$$

$$f(-\frac{p}{q}) = pa(-\frac{p}{q}) + p = -\frac{pa^2}{q} + p = -p$$

$$a = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$x \neq p \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 - p}{x - p} = \frac{(x-p)(x+p)}{x-p} = x + p$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \quad x \neq p$$

$$a = -p$$

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

$$a^2 + a - p = 0$$

$$a^2 + a = p \quad a = -p$$

$$a = 1$$

$$x = p \quad g(p) = p + p = 2p$$

$$f(p) = pa^2 + a(p) = pa^2 + pa$$

$$pa^2 + pa = p$$

۴. فقط $n = -1$ در دامنه تابع نینک پس یعنی ریشه مضاعف مخرج بوده

$$-fn^r + an + b = -f(n+1)^r = -fn^r - \lambda n - f \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\lambda \\ b = -f \end{cases} \rightarrow a + b = \boxed{-12}$$

$$f - \frac{1}{n^r} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{fn^r - 1}{n^r} \geq 0 \quad \frac{\frac{-1}{r} \quad * \quad \frac{1}{r}}{+\phi - \phi - \phi +} \quad (-\infty, -\frac{1}{r}] \cup [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty) \quad -9$$