

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

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

$f(1) = p$ $g(x) = px + b$ $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 11}{2x + 1}$
 $g(1) = p$ $p = p + b$ $f(1) = \frac{1 + 11}{2 + 1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$
 $b = p - p = -1$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b}$ $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x + 1}$ $p = \frac{p + a}{p + 1}$
 $b = -1$ $f(1) = p$ $p = \frac{p + a}{0}$ $p \times 0 = p + a$ $0 = p + a$ $a = -p$ $a = 11$

$f(x) = \frac{px + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b}$ $R = \{1, 2\}$ $\frac{-p}{2 - a + b}$ $2 - a + b = 0$
 $f(x) = \frac{px + 1}{2x^2 - 2x - 1}$ $\begin{cases} a - b = p \\ a + b = -2p \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2p + 2a + b}$ $a - b = p$
 $f(1) = \frac{p}{-1}$ $2p + 2a + b = 0$ $pa + b = -2p$
 $2a = -p$ $a = -\frac{p}{2}$ $b = -\frac{p}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{3}}{-x^2 + ax + b}$ $-x^2 + ax + b = 0$ $a + b = 1 - \sqrt{3} = 4$
 $-x^2 + ax + b = k(x - 1)$
 $-x^2 + ax + b = k(x^2 - 2x + 1)$
 $-x^2 + ax + b = kx^2 - 2kx + k$
 $-1 = k$ $a = -2k$ $a = 1$ $b = k$ $b = -1$

$f(x) = \frac{px}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)}$ $R = \{1\}$ $[-2, 2] = \text{مورد}$
 $(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)^2$
 $x = 1$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0$
 $1 + m + 1 = 0$ $m = -2$ $a = 1$ $c = 1$ $m^2 - 4(1)(1) < 0$ $-2 < m < 2$
 $b = m$ $m^2 - 4 < 0$

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

حضره صفر $\Rightarrow x = 0$

زیررادیكال مستقیم $\Rightarrow x < \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{x} \cup x < \frac{1}{x}$

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

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

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

$$2mx + 1 \geq 0$$

مهور مثبت

$$m \in [0, 1]$$

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

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

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

$$0 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$b=2m$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$2m - 1 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$x \neq -\frac{p}{2}$$

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

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

$$(2x - p)(2x + p)$$

$$2ax + p = 2x + b$$

$$a - b = 2(-2) = \boxed{a}$$

$$f(x) = 2x - p$$

$$\boxed{-2 = b}$$

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

$$2ax + p$$

$$x = -\frac{p}{2}$$

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

$$\boxed{a = 2}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{a = -2, 1}$$

$$(a+p)(a-1) = 0$$

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

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

$$a = 1$$

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

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

$$2a^2 + pa = p$$