

پایان باقی

$$2x = a \implies x^2 - 2ax = a^2 - \epsilon \implies \epsilon + 2a = 0 \implies a = -\frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

(1)

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + b = 2 \implies b = -1$$

(2)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x^2 + 1} = \frac{\epsilon + a}{4} = 2 \implies \epsilon + a = 10 \implies a = 11$$

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

(3) ریشه های $\epsilon x^2 + ax + b$ برابر با ϵ و $1 - \epsilon$ است

$$2 - a + b = 2 + \epsilon a + b \implies 2 + \epsilon a = 0 \implies a = -\frac{2}{\epsilon} \implies b = \frac{2}{\epsilon}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{\epsilon + 1}{2 + 2 + \epsilon} \implies f(1) = \frac{\epsilon + 1}{4 + \epsilon} = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$-\epsilon x^2 + ax + b = 0 \implies a^2 + 4\epsilon b = 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \text{ چون یک ریشه دارد پس}$$

$$-\epsilon - a + b = 0 \implies -a + b = \epsilon \implies -4a + 4b = 4\epsilon$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + 4\epsilon b = 0 \\ -4a + 4b = 4\epsilon \end{cases} \implies a^2 + 4a + 4\epsilon = 0 = (a+2)^2 \implies a = -2, b = -\frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$-2 + (-\frac{\epsilon}{2}) = -\frac{4 + \epsilon}{2}$$

$$2x^2 + mx + 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \implies m^2 - 4 = 0 \implies m = 2, -2$$

(4)

$$x \neq 0, \epsilon - \frac{1}{2x^2} \geq 0 \implies x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \implies x = [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty)$$

(5)

$\Delta = 0$ = مفاد داشته باشد $m^2 + 2m + 1$ باید یک ریشه داشته باشد

$$\Delta = \epsilon m^2 - \epsilon m = 0 \implies m = 0, 1$$

(6)

$$a = \frac{1}{x}, f(\frac{1}{x}) = 2 + k, g(\frac{1}{x}) = 1 + 1 = 2 \implies k = 0, a + k = \frac{1}{x}$$

(7) شرط را بردن متابع دامنه های یکسان و یک شکل بردن نقاط

$$a = \frac{1}{x} \iff \mathbb{R} = g(x)$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \implies D_f = D_g$$

(8)

$$9x^2 - \epsilon = \frac{(2x-2)(2x+2)}{2x+2} = 2x-2 = 2x+b \implies b = -2$$

$$-2a + 2 = -2 - 2 = -4 \implies a = 2 \implies a - b = 4$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow D(f) = D(g)$$

(۱۰)

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow 2a^2 + 2a = 2 + 2 \Rightarrow 2a^2 + 2a + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 32 = -28$$

به ازای هیچ مقدار a