

Subject:
Date:

$$x = a \Rightarrow a^x + x a = a^x - \epsilon \Rightarrow a < -x \quad -1$$

$$g(x) = f(x) = x \Rightarrow \epsilon + b = x \Rightarrow b = -1 \quad -2$$

$$\frac{\epsilon + a}{x - b} = \frac{\epsilon + a}{x} \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1}, f(1) = \frac{1^2 + 1}{1 + 1} = 1$$

$$x = (-1), \epsilon \begin{cases} x = (-1) \rightarrow x - a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = -9 \\ x = \epsilon \rightarrow x + \epsilon a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1 \end{cases} \quad -3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\epsilon x + 1}{x^2 - 9x - 1} \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{a + \epsilon}{1}$$

$$-1 \rightarrow \text{مستقیم} \Rightarrow -\epsilon x^2 + ax + b = k(x+1)^2 \Rightarrow k = -\epsilon \quad -4$$

$$\Rightarrow -\epsilon x^2 + ax + b = -\epsilon(x+1)^2 = -\epsilon x^2 - 2\epsilon x - \epsilon \Rightarrow a = -2\epsilon, b = -\epsilon \Rightarrow a + b = -3\epsilon$$

$$1 \rightarrow \text{مستقیم} \begin{cases} \text{مستقیم} \Rightarrow (m+1) > 0 \Rightarrow m > -1 \\ \text{مستقیم} \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - \epsilon < 0 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{\epsilon} < m < \sqrt{\epsilon} \end{cases} \quad -5$$

$$-\sqrt{\epsilon} < m < \sqrt{\epsilon} \cup m > -1 \Rightarrow m \in [-\sqrt{\epsilon}, \sqrt{\epsilon}) \quad -6$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad \epsilon - \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon x^2 - 1}{x^2} > 0 \quad \begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \quad -7$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, +\infty) \quad -8$$

$$m = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 1 \quad -9$$

$$m > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon m^2 - \epsilon m < 0 \Rightarrow m \in (0, 1] \quad -10$$

$$D_f = \{0\} \cup (0, 1] = [0, 1] \quad -11$$

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$$kx - 1 = a \quad kx - 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = a = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$kx + 1 = \frac{a}{k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad k = k + k \quad \Rightarrow \quad k = 0$$

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

-1

$$f(x) = g(x) \quad x = \frac{-r}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad cx + b = \frac{ax^2 - r}{cx + c} = \frac{(cx - r)(cx + c)}{cx + c}$$

$$x = \frac{-r}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad cx + b = cx - r \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = -r$$

$$x = \frac{r}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad cx - r = c(ax + r) - r = c(a + r) - r = ca + cr - r = ca + r \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = r$$

$$a - b = r - (-r) = 2r$$

$$f(x) = g(x), \quad a = r \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = ra^r + ra \quad \Rightarrow \quad ra^r + ra - r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a^r + a - r = 0 \quad (a-1)(a+r) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = 1, -r$$

1.