

؟ $a - 2a = f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & ; x \geq 0 \\ 2x - 4 & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$ (1)

$$x^2 + 2x = ax - 4$$

$$x^2 + 2a = ax - 4 \Rightarrow 2a = -4 \Rightarrow a = -2$$

$g(x) = 2x + b$ و $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b}$ (2)

$g(2) = 2x + b \Rightarrow 4 + b = 2 \Rightarrow b = -2$ $f(1)$ مقدار

$f(2) = \frac{2^2 + a}{2 \cdot 2 - (-2)} = \frac{4 + a}{4 + 2} = \frac{4 + a}{6} = 2 \Rightarrow 4 + a = 12 \Rightarrow a = 8$

$f(1) = \frac{1 + 8}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25$

$\mathbb{R} - \{-6\}$ دامنه آن: $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b}$ (3)

؟ $f(1)$ مقدار

$2x^2 + ax + b = 0 \Rightarrow -6$ ریشه

$2 - a + b = 0 = 12 + 6a + b$

$-8a = 12 \Rightarrow a = -1.5$

$2 - (-1.5) + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -3.5$

$f(1) = \frac{1 + 1}{2 - 3.5 - 1} = \frac{2}{-2.5} = -0.8$

$\mathbb{R} - \{ -1 \}$ جواب آن $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{x}}{-x^2 + ax + b}$ (5)
 $\therefore a+b = -1$

$-x(x+1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{a}x - \frac{1}{b} = 0 \Rightarrow a+b = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{-1}$

$\mathbb{R} - \{ 1 \}$ آن جواب $f(x) = \frac{2x}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)}$ (6)

$-1 < m < 1$ (صورتها) $\therefore m$ دور \therefore
 $x^2 + mx + 1 \Rightarrow m = -1$

اثر
 $x^2 + mx + 1$
 ریشهی حقیقی ندارد
 بازه
 $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 < 4 \Rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2x}}$ (7)

$x - \frac{1}{2x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2x} \Rightarrow 2x^2 \geq 1$

$Df = \mathbb{R} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ و } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x$
 $x \leq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

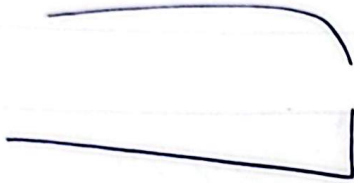
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؟ IR راسته ی آن $f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + 2mx + 1}$

(V)

$$mx^2 + 2mx + 1 \geq 0$$

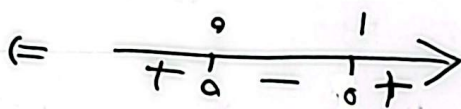
راسته برابر IR
 $\Delta \leq 0$ و $a > 0$



$$\Leftrightarrow 4m^2 - 4m < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m(m-1) < 0$$

$m \in (0, 1)$



؟ $a+k$ - $\frac{1}{r}$ $g(x) = rx + 1$ و $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{rx^2 - 1}{rx - 1} ; x \neq \frac{1}{r} \\ rx + k ; x = \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$

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

$$rx + 1 = k + r \Rightarrow k + r = r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = 0$$

$$a + k = \frac{1}{r}$$

$a-b$ - $\frac{1}{r}$ $g(x) = rx + b$ و $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{rx^2 - r}{rx + r} ; x \neq -\frac{r}{r} \\ rx + r ; x = -\frac{r}{r} \end{cases}$

$$-ra + r = -r + b$$

$$-ra = -r + b$$

$$ra = \frac{-r}{r} + r = -r + r$$

$$a = \frac{-r}{-r} + \frac{b}{-r} = r - \frac{b}{r} = a \Rightarrow$$

Subo

$$-r - r = -ra + r \Rightarrow rx + b$$

$$g(x) = x + r \quad , \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r - r}{x - r} & ; x \neq r \\ ra^r + rx & ; x = r \end{cases} \quad (b)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+r)(x-r)}{(x-r)} = x+r \quad \dots \text{Satz 1.10}$$

$$f(x) = x+r = g(x) = x+r \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = ra^r + rx = r$$

$$ra(a+1) = r \Rightarrow a(a+1) = 1$$

$$\boxed{a = -r \quad \text{und} \quad a = 1}$$