

$$a^r + ra = a^r - \epsilon \rightarrow ra = -\epsilon \rightarrow a = -r$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x+1} = \frac{1r}{1r} = [r]$$



$$\epsilon + b = r \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$r = \frac{2r^2 + a}{rm + 1} \quad m=r$$

$$r = \frac{\epsilon + a}{\delta} \rightarrow a = 11$$

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$$i) f(x) = -1 \rightarrow \epsilon (-a + b = 0)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{fx + 1}{rx - yx - 1}$$

$$ii) f(x) = \epsilon \rightarrow rx + \epsilon a + b = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(1) = \frac{\delta}{-1r} = -\frac{\delta}{1r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon + \delta b = 0 &\rightarrow b = -\frac{\epsilon}{\delta} \\ a = -y \end{aligned}$$

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$$i) f(x) = -1 \rightarrow -\epsilon(x+1)^r = 0 \rightarrow -\epsilon x - 1x - \epsilon = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow a \hookrightarrow b \Rightarrow a + b = -1r$$

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$$i) f(x) = 1 \rightarrow (m-1)(m^r + mx + 1) \rightarrow x^r + mx + 1 = \underbrace{(m-1)^r}_{x^r + rx + 1} \rightarrow m = -r$$

$$x^r + mx + 1 : \Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - \epsilon < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < r$$

$$\hookrightarrow -r < m < r \rightarrow -r \leq m < r$$

جواب

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