

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & x > a \\ ax - 1 & x \leq a \end{cases} \quad \text{تابع پیوسته} \quad \begin{matrix} a < a \\ a > a \end{matrix} \quad \xrightarrow{a=a} \quad a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 1 \Rightarrow 2a + 1 = 0$$

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

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$$g(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{x + b} \quad (2, 3) \quad 2 = \frac{4 + a}{2 + b} \Rightarrow b = \frac{4 + a}{2} - 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + a}{x + b} \quad (2, 3) \quad 3 = \frac{4 + a}{2 + b} \Rightarrow 4 + a = 3(2 + b) \Rightarrow 4 + a = 6 + 3b \Rightarrow a = 2 + 3b$$

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

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$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + ax + b} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 2\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - a + b = 0 \\ 4 + 4a + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a - b = 1 \\ 4 + 4a + b = 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = b + 1 \\ 4 + 4(b + 1) + b = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 4b + 4 + b = 0 \Rightarrow 5b + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{8}{5} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{5}$$

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

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$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{x}}{x^2 + ax + b} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - a + b = 0 \\ 1 - 1 + a + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a - b = -1 \\ a + b = -1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$a + b = -1 - 1 = -2$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + ax + 1} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left(-\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left(-\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}\right)$

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

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

دنباله  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow m \in (-2, 2) \text{ (۱)} \\ \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm 2 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow m = -2 \text{ (۲)}$

①  $\cup$  ②  $\Rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

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$$f(u) = \sqrt{f - \frac{1}{a^p}} \quad a^p \neq 0 \rightarrow a \neq 0$$

$$f - \frac{1}{a^p} > 0 \Rightarrow a > \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{f}} \quad \vee \quad a < -\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{f}}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{f}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{f}})$$

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$$f(u) = \sqrt{m a^p + p m u + 1} \quad m a^p + p m u + 1 > 0 \rightarrow m > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f m^p - f m \leq 0 \Rightarrow f m (m-1) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{0}{+b - bt} \Rightarrow m \in [0, 1]$$

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

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$$f(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{f a^p - 1}{p a - 1} & a \neq \frac{1}{p} \\ f a + k & a = \frac{1}{p} \end{cases} \quad g(u) = p u + 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow g(u) = p = f(u) = f a + k \Rightarrow k = 0$$

$$a = a \rightarrow p a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p}$$

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

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$$f(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{a x^p - f}{p x + p} & a \neq -\frac{p}{x} \\ p a u + p & a = -\frac{p}{x} \end{cases} \quad g(u) = p u + b$$

$$a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a x_0 - f}{p x_0 + p} = p x_0 + b \Rightarrow \frac{-f}{p} = b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{p}{p} = -1$$

$$a = -\frac{p}{x} \rightarrow p x (-\frac{p}{x}) - p = p x (-\frac{p}{x}) + p \Rightarrow -f = -p a + p \Rightarrow -p a = -p \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$a - b = p - (-p) = \frac{p}{\omega}$$

1.

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{a x^p - f}{a - p} & a \neq p \\ p a x + a & a = p \end{cases} \quad g(u) = u + p$$

$$a = p \rightarrow p + p = p a^p + p a \Rightarrow p a^p + p a - f = 0 \Rightarrow p (a^p + a - p) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p (a + p)(a - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = +1 \quad a = -p$$