

الفصل الثاني

دوم و ستر

فاطمه زهرا عبد الجبار

٢٥

$$x=a \rightarrow x^2 + 2a = x^2 - 2$$

$$2a = -2 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

(1)
5

$$f(x) = \frac{x+a}{x-b} \rightarrow \frac{x+a}{x} = x \rightarrow \boxed{a = 11}$$

$$g(x) = x+b \rightarrow x+b = x \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$$

(4)
5

$$f(1) = \frac{1+a}{1-b} = \frac{12}{2} = \boxed{6}$$

(7)
12

$$2(n+1)(a-x) = 2(x^2 - 2a - 2) = 2ax^2 - 4a - 4$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{b = -4}, \boxed{a = -9}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{f(1)+1}{2(1)^2 - 4(1) - 4} = \frac{-9}{12}$$

$$-2(n+1)^2 = -2(x^2 + 2ax + 1) = -2x^2 - 4ax - 2$$

$$\boxed{a = -1}, \boxed{b = -2} \rightarrow a+b = \boxed{-3}$$

(5)
12

$$x^2 + m(x+1) \xrightarrow{\Delta x_0} m^2 - 2 < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{-2 < m < 2}$$

$$f(1) \downarrow 1 + m + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m = -2}$$

(5)
12

$$\rightarrow \boxed{-2 < m < 2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{k - \frac{1}{nr}} \rightarrow k - \frac{1}{nr} \geq 0 \rightarrow k \geq \frac{1}{nr}$$

$$k_{nr} \geq 1$$

$$nr \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow n \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon r}$$

$$nr \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq 0 \text{ (II)}$$

$$\text{(II)} \cap \text{(I)} = \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{r}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{m^2 + km + 1} \xrightarrow[m=0]{\text{if}} 1 \geq 0 \checkmark$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow km^2 + km \leq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{if}} m(m-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow m = [0, 1]$$

$$\text{if } n \neq \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{(km-1)(km+1)}{ka-1} = km+1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = g\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \rightarrow k\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + k = r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + 1 \rightarrow k=0, a = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9ax^2 - \varepsilon}{km+r} \rightarrow n \neq \frac{r}{k} \\ km+1 \end{cases}$$

$$n = -\frac{r}{k} \xrightarrow{*b} r\left(-\frac{r}{k}\right)a + r = -\varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{a = r}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{r}{k}\right) = g\left(-\frac{r}{k}\right) \rightarrow \frac{(km+r)(km-r)}{km+r} \rightarrow km-r = km+b$$

$$g\left(-\frac{r}{k}\right) = r\left(-\frac{r}{k}\right) - r = -\varepsilon \xrightarrow{*b} \boxed{b = -r}$$

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

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^r - r}{n - r} & n \neq r \\ r a^r + a n & n = r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n + r & n \neq r \\ r a^r + a n & n = r \end{cases}$$

Q (1)

$$r a^r + r a = r$$

$$r(a^r + a) = r$$

$$a^r + a - r = 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a+r) \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$a = -r \rightarrow a = -r, 1$$

Sarv
Note Book