

$1\omega, 2\omega$

$$ax^p + pa = ax^p - p$$

$$pa = -p$$

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

(1)

$$y = px + b \rightarrow (p, q) \rightarrow p(p) + b = q$$

(2)

$$y = \frac{ax^p + a}{px + 1} \rightarrow \frac{p + a}{\cancel{p} + 1} = q$$

$$\Rightarrow p + a = 10$$

$$\boxed{a = 11}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1 + 11}{p + 1} = \frac{12}{p} = \frac{p}{6}$$

$$px^p + ax + b \xrightarrow{x=-1} p - a + b = 0$$

(3)

$$\xrightarrow{x=p} mp + pa + b = 0$$

$$p - a + b = mp + pa + b$$

$$da = -p0$$

$$\boxed{a = -9}$$

$$\boxed{b = -1}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{p + 1}{p + (-9) - 1} = \frac{p + 1}{-10}$$

~~$$-px^p + ax + b \xrightarrow{x=-1} -p - a + b = 0$$~~

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$0, 1\omega$

~~$a = p - x$~~

~~$$b - a = +p$$~~
~~$$b > a$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow a - b = p$$~~
~~$$p : p = 1$$~~

$$\boxed{b = 9}$$

$$\boxed{a = +2}$$

$$a + b = 16$$

$$(x-1)(x^p + mx + 1) \xrightarrow{x=1} (1-1)(1+m+1) = 0$$

$$x^p + mx + 1 \neq 0$$

$0, 1\omega$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = m^2 - 4 < 0$$

$$m^2 < 4$$

$x=1$ ریشه مضاعف این معادله است
میتواند باشد

$$(x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad m = -2 \text{ I}$$

$$\text{II} \quad \boxed{-2 < m < 2}$$

$$\text{I V II} \rightarrow -2 \leq m < 2$$

910 (9)

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

~~$k \geq \frac{1}{x^p}$~~

$k > 1$
 $\epsilon > 1$
 $x > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$
 $x > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}) \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}, +\infty)$

if $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{x^2}$

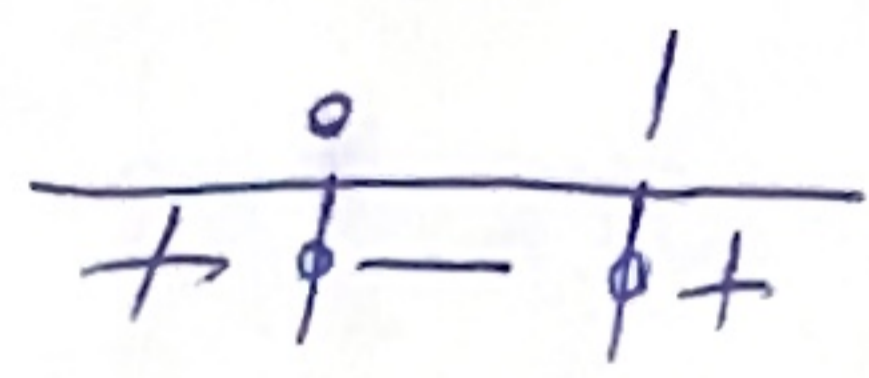
~~$x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \rightarrow D_f = [\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}, +\infty)$~~

$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^p + pmx + 1}$

min $f(x) = 1$ $m = 0$
min $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
C $[0, +\infty)$

$\Delta = k m^2 - k(m) < 0$

$0 < m < 1$



$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{k}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}) + k = \sqrt{k}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}) + 1$

9 (1)

$(\sqrt{k}x+1)(\sqrt{k}x-1)$

$k+k = k$

$k=0$

$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$

$\frac{kx^p - 1}{\sqrt{k}x + 1}$

$= \sqrt{k}x + 1$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$

$x \neq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$

$\in \mathbb{R}$

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

$(\sqrt{k}x - \sqrt{k})(\sqrt{k}x + \sqrt{k})$



$\frac{kx^p - k}{\sqrt{k}x + \sqrt{k}}$

$= \sqrt{k}x + b$

$b = -\sqrt{k}$

9 (9)

$\sqrt{k}x - \sqrt{k} = \sqrt{k}(-\frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}})a + \sqrt{k} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{k}a + \sqrt{k} = -\frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}}\sqrt{k}$

$a - b = \sqrt{k} - (-\sqrt{k}) = 2\sqrt{k}$

$a = \sqrt{k}$

9 (10)

$\sqrt{k}a^p + \sqrt{k}a = \frac{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}}$

$\sqrt{k}a^p + \sqrt{k}a - \sqrt{k} = 0$

$a + b + c = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$

$a = \frac{c}{a} = -\sqrt{k}$

سوال ۴ ← $n = -1$ ضعیف مضرب است. بی مضرب بصورت

$$-5(x+1)^2 = -5(x^2 + 2x + 1) = -5x^2 - 10x - 5 = -5x^2 + ax + b$$

$$a = -10 \quad b = -5$$

$$a + b = -15$$