

C. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

(2, 1, 2)

(6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

$$1) \begin{cases} x^r + r x & ; x > a \\ a x - r & ; x < a \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} a = a \\ r = b \end{matrix}$$

$a = ?$

$$x^r + r x = a x - r$$

$$x^r + r a = a x - r$$

$$(a = -r)$$

$$2) f(x) = \frac{x^r + a}{r x + b} \quad g(x) = r x + b \quad (1, 2) \quad f(1) = ?$$

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

$$r - r b = r + a$$

$$r b + a = 1$$

$$-r + a$$

$$a = 11$$

$$r + b = r$$

$$b = -1$$

$$\frac{1 + 11}{r + 1} = f$$

$$3) f(x) = \frac{r x + 1}{r x^r + a x + b}$$

$$r x^r + a x + b$$

$$R = \{-1, r\}$$

$$f(1) = ?$$

$$\frac{r + 1}{r - 4 - 1} = \frac{-1}{-12}$$

$$r - a + b = 0$$

$$r + b = a$$

$$a = -4$$

$$r + 1 + a + b = 0$$

$$r + 1 - 4 + b = 0$$

$$r + 1 + 4b = 0$$

$$b = -\frac{r + 5}{4}$$

$$4) f(x) = \frac{x^r - \sqrt{r}}{-r x^r + a x + b}$$

a, b

$$L = -12$$

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

$$a^r + 14b = 0$$

$$b^r + 14 = -1b + 14b = 0$$

$$b^r + 13b + 14 = 0$$

$$(b + 1)^r = 0$$

$$b = -1$$

$$-r - a + b = 0 \quad a = b - r$$

$$a = -1$$

$\Delta < 0 \implies m^2 - r < 0$ $R = \{1\}$ for $r > 0$
 $\Delta = 0 \implies m^2 - r = 0$ $[-r, r]$

$(r-1)(\alpha^r m \alpha + 1)$
 $m^2 - r \leq 0 \implies (r-1) \alpha^r - r \alpha + 1$
 $\frac{-r \quad r}{+ \quad - \quad +}$
 $\frac{-1 \quad 1}{+ \quad - \quad +}$
 $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}$

$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha^r}}$
 $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}$

$R = \left(-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right)$

$m \alpha^r + r m \alpha + 1$
 $\Delta < 0 \implies m^2 - r m \leq 0$
 $m > 0 \implies m^2 - m \leq 0$
 $m(m-1) \leq 0$
 $\frac{0 \quad 1}{+ \quad - \quad +}$ $[0, 1]$

$f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^r - 1}{r\alpha - 1}; \alpha \neq \frac{1}{r}$ $g(\alpha) = r\alpha + 1$
 $\frac{r}{r+k}; \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$ $\alpha + k = \frac{1}{r}$
 $r+k = r$ $r+k = r$
 $k=0$
 $\frac{\alpha^r - 1}{r\alpha - 1} = r\alpha + 1$
 $\alpha^r - 1 = r\alpha^r - 1$

s.a.m

91

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$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{ax^r - r}{r^2x + r} ; x \neq -\frac{r}{r} \\ r^2ax + r ; x = -\frac{r}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = rx + b$$

$$a - b = 0$$

$$r^2ax + b = \frac{ax^r - r}{r^2x + r} (r^2x + r)$$

$$b = -r$$

$$-r - r = -r^2ax + r$$

$$a = r$$

$$10) f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{ax^r - r}{x - r} ; x \neq r \\ r^2ax + r ; x = r \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = rx + r$$

$$r^2ax + r$$

$$r^2ax + r^2a = r$$

$$a^r + a - r = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{-r}$$