

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & : x \geq a \\ ax - \varepsilon & : x < a \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x=a} \begin{cases} a^2 + 1 = a^2 - \varepsilon \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{x - b} \quad g(x) = 1/x + b \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{\varepsilon + a}{\varepsilon - b} = \varepsilon + b = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$b = -1 \quad \frac{\varepsilon + a}{\varepsilon} = 1 \rightarrow a = \varepsilon \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + \varepsilon}{x - 1} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{-1} = -\varepsilon$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\varepsilon x + 1}{x^2 + ax + b} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\} \quad (3)$$

$$x^2 + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + ax + 1b = 0$$

$$x = -1, 1 \quad (x+1)(x-1) = x^2 + ax + 1b \rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\varepsilon x + 1}{x^2 - 4x - 1} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{\varepsilon - 4 - 1}{1} = -\varepsilon \quad a = -4 \quad b = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{10}}{-\varepsilon x^2 + ax + b} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

$$\rightarrow -\varepsilon x^2 + ax + b = -(x+1)^2 = -\varepsilon x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$a = -2 \quad b = -1 \rightarrow a + b = -3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1/x}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + mx + 1 > 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\varepsilon - \frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \geq 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{x} \quad x = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{x}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{x}, +\infty\right) - \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + 1} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$mx^2 + 1 \geq 0 \quad a > 0 \rightarrow m > 0$$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow 1 - m \leq 0 \rightarrow 1 \leq m \rightarrow m \geq 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x-1} ; x \neq 1 & g(x) = x+1 \\ x+k ; x = \frac{1}{p} & a+k=? \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p} \end{cases} \rightarrow a+k = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{qx-1}{x+1} ; x \neq -\frac{1}{p} & p+k=p \rightarrow k=0 \\ x+k ; x = -\frac{1}{p} & g(x) = x+b \\ & a-b=? \end{cases}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow f(x)=1 \quad g(x)=p(1)+b=1 \rightarrow b=-p \quad | \quad a-b=6$$

$$p\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right)a + 1 = p\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) - 1$$

$$-pa + 1 = -1$$

$$a = \frac{2}{p}$$

✓ (10)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x-1} ; x \neq 1 & g(x) = x+1 \\ pa^1 + a ; x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow pa^1 + pa = 1 \rightarrow pa^1 + pa - 1 = 0$$

$$a^1 + pa - 1 = 0$$

$$(a+1)(a-1) = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-1}{p}, \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{pa} = 1 \rightarrow m^2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow m = \pm 2$$

$$x = \frac{-m}{p} = 1 \rightarrow m = -p \quad \underline{\underline{\pi}}$$

$$I \cup \underline{\underline{\pi}} = (-p, p)$$

دلیل
با $x=1$ در $f(x)$ و $g(x)$