

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^p, & x \geq a \\ ax^p, & x < a \end{cases}, f(a) = a^p, Pa = a(a)^p$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} Px + b, & x \geq a \\ \frac{x^p + a}{Px + b}, & x < a \end{cases}, \begin{cases} P = \frac{f(a) - a^p}{a - a} \\ \frac{f(a) - a^p}{a - a} = \frac{a^p - a^p}{a - a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1+11}{P+1} = \frac{12}{P+1}$$

$$Px^p + ax + b, x \geq 1, Pa + b = 0, \begin{cases} Pa + b = 0 \\ 3P + Pa + b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} Pa + b = 0 \\ Pa + b = -2a \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = -Pa = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1+1}{P \cdot 0 + 1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^p - \sqrt{p}}{-x^p + ax + b}, D_f = R - \{1\}, S = \{1\} = P = -\frac{a}{-1}, a = 1$$

بیشتر ضاعف خروج است یعنی  $a = -1, b = -1$

$$\rightarrow a, b = -1, P = 1$$

$D_f = R - \{1\}$  یعنی خروج فقط یک ریشه دارد که برابر  $x=1$  است و  $x=1$  ریشه در اعداد حقیقی ندارد و یک ریشه ضاعف دارد

①  $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0$   
 $(m-2)(m+2) < 0 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

②  $S = P = -m \rightarrow m = -P$   
 $\rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^p}} \rightarrow f = \frac{1}{x^p} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^p} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^p} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^p} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^p} = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^p + pmx + 1} \rightarrow mx^p + pmx + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} m > 0$$

عبارت درجه اول باشد  $\textcircled{2} m < 0$

$$\Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow P^2 m^2 - 4m \leq 0 \rightarrow P^2 m(m-4) \leq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m > 0 \\ m \leq 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow 0 < m \leq 4$$

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

\$f(x)\$ در \$a\$ ریشه نخرج است

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

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{1^p} \rightarrow 1^p, k = 1^p \left(\frac{1}{1^p}\right) + 1 \rightarrow k = 0$$

$$a, k = \frac{1}{1^p}$$

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

\$x = -\frac{1^p}{1^p}, 1^p a + 1^p = 1^p \left(-\frac{1^p}{1^p}\right) + b \rightarrow a = \frac{1^p}{1^p}\$

$$1^p x^p - 1^p = (1^p x - 1^p)(1^p x + 1^p)$$

$$1^p x - 1^p \quad 1^p x + 1^p$$

$$x \neq -\frac{1^p}{1^p}, 1^p x - 1^p = 1^p x + b, b = -1^p$$

$$\rightarrow a, b = \frac{1^p}{1^p} = 1$$

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

\$1^p a^p + a x, x = 1^p, 1^p a^p + 1^p a - 1^p = 0 \quad | \cdot 1\$

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

$$\rightarrow a = 1^p \text{ و } -1^p$$