

$f(x) = C \rightarrow \frac{bx+y}{ax+b} = C \rightarrow bx+y = C(ax+b) \rightarrow ax+b=0 \rightarrow ax=-b \rightarrow a = -\frac{b}{x}$ $bx+y = C(ax+b) \rightarrow bx+y = Cax + Cb \rightarrow bx - Cax = Cb - y \rightarrow x(b-Ca) = Cb - y$ $b-Ca = 0 \rightarrow Ca = b \rightarrow C = \frac{b}{a} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \times \frac{b}{a} = y \rightarrow \frac{b^2}{a} = y \\ \text{و } b = \pm \sqrt{ay} \end{array} \right.$ $\frac{ab}{c} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{b}{a} \times b}{\frac{b}{a}} = -b \rightarrow \sigma_s : \pm \sqrt{ay}$	۶
${}^x f = \{(-1, 2), (2, 1), (3, -2), (0, 1)\} \rightarrow f: \{(-1, 2), (2, 1), (3, -2), (0, \frac{1}{2})\}$ ${}^y g = \{(2, 1), (3, 2), (-1, -1), (0, 0)\} \rightarrow f+g = \{(-1, -2), (2, 1), (3, 2)\}$ $\frac{{}^y g}{f+g} = \{(2, 1), (3, 2), (-1, 2)\}$	۷
$d = a - 1$ $3a - 2b = 1 \rightarrow 3(-1) - 2b = 1 \rightarrow -2b = 4 \rightarrow b = -2$ $c = a - 3b \rightarrow c = -1 - 3(-2) = 5 \rightarrow c = 5$ $d + c = -1 + 5 = 4$	۸
$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \sqrt{-a^2 + b - m} = b$ $-(a^2 - a + m)$ $m = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{-(a - \frac{1}{4})^2} \rightarrow - a - \frac{1}{4} = b$ در صورتی که جواب در مطلق مثبت باشد $-a + \frac{1}{4} = b$ $a + b = \frac{1}{4}$	۹
$g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow D_g = D_f \xrightarrow{\text{مجموعه } f} C$ مثال $L \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{c\}$ $\frac{y}{1-(x^2)} = \frac{x+a}{14} : \text{با ضرب کردن در } x=1, \text{ داریم } (c = -3), b = 9$ پس $(x+3) \leftrightarrow -3 = \text{پس}$ $32 = 1 + 4a \rightarrow 4a = 31 \rightarrow a = \frac{31}{4}$ $a + b + c = 12$	۱۰