

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & ; x \geq a \\ ax - \varepsilon & ; x \leq a \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 + 2x = ax - \varepsilon \xrightarrow{a=x} \begin{matrix} a^2 + 2a \\ = \\ a^2 - \varepsilon \end{matrix}$$

$$2a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b}$  و  $g(x) = 2x + b$  نقطه  $(2, 3)$  و  $f(1) = ?$

$g(2) \rightarrow 3 = 2(2) + b = 3 = \varepsilon + b \rightarrow b = -1$

$f(x) \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + a}{2x + 1} \rightarrow a = 11 \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{(1)^2 + 11}{2 \times 1 + 1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$

$f(x) = \frac{\varepsilon x + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow D = R - \{-1, \varepsilon\}$  و  $f(1) = ?$

$-1 \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon + 1}{2 - a + b} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{2 - a + b} \Rightarrow -a + b = -2 \Rightarrow -a = \varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\varepsilon, b = -1$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2 + \varepsilon a + b} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2 - \varepsilon - 1} = \frac{-a}{1} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{1} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{3}}{-\varepsilon x^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow D = R - \{1\} \rightarrow m = ?$

$\frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{-\varepsilon - a + b} \rightarrow -a + b = \varepsilon$

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 4ab = 0 \rightarrow a(a + 4b) = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$

$-(-1) + b = \varepsilon \rightarrow b = \varepsilon - 1$

$\begin{cases} 14a - 14b = -6\varepsilon \\ a^2 + 14a + 4\varepsilon = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow a + b = -\varepsilon + (-1) = -1 - \varepsilon$

$\text{جواب}$

$f(x) = \frac{2x}{(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1)}$  و  $D = R - \{1\}$   $m = ?$

برای آنکه دوم درخرج نباید ریشه‌ی حقیقی داشته باشد پس  $\Delta < 0$

$m^2 - \varepsilon < 0 \rightarrow m^2 < \varepsilon \rightarrow -2 < m < 2 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\varepsilon - \frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow D_f = \varepsilon - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow x^2 = \varepsilon x^2 \geq 1$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow |x| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow D_f = \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, \infty\right)$$

-1/2 ←

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

$\forall m = 0 \rightarrow mx^2 + 2mx + 1 = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow$  حتملاً  $(I)$   
 $\forall m \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = (2m)^2 - \varepsilon(m)(1) = 4m^2 - \varepsilon m = \varepsilon m \Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon m(m-1) \leq 0$   
 $\rightarrow \dots \left( \begin{matrix} m < 1 \\ m > 0 \end{matrix} \right) \rightarrow m < m < 1 \text{ (II)} \rightarrow \left( \begin{matrix} m < 1 \\ m > 0 \end{matrix} \right) \rightarrow \dots$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varepsilon x^2 - 1}{2x - 1} ; x \neq \frac{1}{2} \text{ (I)} \\ \varepsilon x + k ; x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (II)} \end{cases} \text{ , } g(x) = 2x + 1 \text{ , } f(a) = g(x) \text{ , } a + k = ?$$

$$\text{(I)} \frac{\varepsilon x^2 - 1}{2x - 1} = \frac{(2x - 1)(2x + 1)}{2x - 1} = 2x + 1 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{2} \text{ , } f(x) = g(x) \text{ , } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \varepsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + k = 2k$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 = 2 \text{ , } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ , } 2k = 2 \rightarrow k = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{...} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a + k = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9x^2 - \varepsilon}{2x + 2} ; x \neq -\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \text{ (I)} \\ 2ax + k ; x = -\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \text{ (II)} \end{cases} \text{ , } g(x) = 2x + 1 \text{ , } a + k = ?$$

$$\text{(I)} 9x^2 - \varepsilon = (2x + 2)(2x + 1) \text{ (} x \neq -\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \text{) } f(x) = 2x - 2 \text{ , } g(x) = 2x + 1$$

$$2x + 1 = 2x - 2 \rightarrow b = -2 \text{ , } g\left(-\frac{2}{\varepsilon}\right) = 2\left(-\frac{2}{\varepsilon}\right) + 1 = -\frac{4}{\varepsilon} + 1 = -\varepsilon$$

$$f\left(-\frac{2}{\varepsilon}\right) = -\varepsilon \rightarrow f(x) = 2ax + k \rightarrow 2a\left(-\frac{2}{\varepsilon}\right) + k = -\varepsilon \rightarrow -\frac{4a}{\varepsilon} + k = -\varepsilon$$

$$-4a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \rightarrow a + b = \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - 2 = \frac{\varepsilon - 8}{4} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon}{x - 1} ; x \neq 1 \text{ (I)} \\ ra^2 + ax ; x = 1 \text{ (II)} \end{cases} \text{ , } g(x) = x + 1 \text{ , } a + k = ?$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = x+1 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \text{ , } f(x) = x+1 \xrightarrow{a} f(x) = g(x)$$

$$f(1) = ra^2 + a(1) = ra^2 + ra = \varepsilon \rightarrow a^2 + a - \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow (a+1)(a-1) = 0$$

$$g(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$a = -1 \text{ , } b = 1 \rightarrow \dots$$