

۱۸
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x, & x \geq a \\ ax - 4, & x < a \end{cases}$ اگر f در $x=a$ تداوم داشته باشد باید به

انای هر x یک y وجود داشته باشد. $x=a$ است پس باید $a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 4 \Rightarrow a = -2$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x - b}$ $x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1+a}{2-b} = \frac{1+b}{1-b} \Rightarrow 1+a = 1+b \Rightarrow a=b$

$1 = b^2 \Rightarrow a = 1, b = 1$
 $g(x) = 2x + b \Rightarrow x^2 = y = 1 \Rightarrow a = 11$
 $1 + b = 3 \Rightarrow b = -1$
 $f(1) = \frac{1+11}{2+1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 11}{2x + 1}$

$f(x) = \frac{5x + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 2\}$

$S = 2 = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow a = 4$
 $P = -1 = \frac{b}{2} \Rightarrow b = -2$
 $f(1) = \frac{5+1}{2-4-2} = \frac{6}{-4} = -\frac{3}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{3}}{-5x^2 + ax + b}$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$S = 2 = \frac{a}{-5} \Rightarrow a = -10$
 $P = 1 = \frac{b}{-5} \Rightarrow b = -5$
 $a + b = -10 - 5 = -15$

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

۲ وجود دارد. باید ریشه گزین است یعنی ریشه $x-1$ است. ریشه $x^2 + mx + 1 = 0$ ریشه گزین ضرایب است و ریشه $m = -2$
 $x^2 + mx + 1 = 0$ ریشه ندارد پس $0 < \Delta < 4$
 $\Delta = m^2 - 4 < 4 \Rightarrow -2 < m < 2$



$$f(x) = \sqrt{f - \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

سوال: $x \neq 0$

$$f - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow f \geq \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} \leq f$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x^2} \leq f \\ x \leq -\frac{1}{f} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{f}] \cup [\frac{1}{f}, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + 2mx + 1}$$

سوال: $m \neq 0$ $mx^2 + 2mx + 1 \geq 0$

$m = 0$ $f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R}$

$f = 0 \Rightarrow m(m-1) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax^2 - 1}{2x - 1}, & x \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ ax + k, & x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

سوال: $x = \frac{1}{2}$ $y(x) = 2x + 1$

$$f(x) = y(x)$$

$\Rightarrow Df = Dy = Dg = \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{ax^2 - 1}{2x - 1} = ax + k$ $\Rightarrow ax^2 - 1 = (ax + k)(2x - 1)$

$ax^2 - 1 = 2ax^2 - ax + 2kx - k$

$ax^2 - 1 = 2ax^2 - ax + 2kx - k$

$1 + 1 = 2 + 2k \Rightarrow k = 0$

$x + k = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax^2 - 1}{2x - 1}, & x \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ ax + k, & x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$y(x) = 2x + b \Rightarrow b = -1$

$y(x) = 2x - 1$

$\Rightarrow Df = Dy = \mathbb{R}$ $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$ax^2 - 1 = (ax + k)(2x - 1)$

$ax^2 - 1 = 2ax^2 - ax + 2kx - k$

$ax^2 - 1 = 2ax^2 - ax + 2kx - k$

$a = 2$ $b = -1$

$\Rightarrow a - b = 1$

$R(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1, & x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2x + k, & x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax^2 - 1}{2x - 1}, & x \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2ax + a, & x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$f(x) = y(x) \Rightarrow 2ax^2 + 2a = f$

$2ax^2 + 2a - f = 0 \Rightarrow ax^2 + a - \frac{f}{2} = 0$

$(a + \frac{f}{2})(a - \frac{f}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{f}{2}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow f_m^c - f_m \leq 0 \rightarrow m \in [0, 1] \text{ (1)} \\ \text{ضريب} = m > 0 \text{ (2)} \\ \text{if } m = 0 \rightarrow f(m) = 1 \text{ قق (3)} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow [0, 1]$$