

$a^2 + 2a = a^2 - f \Rightarrow 2a = -f \Rightarrow a = -\frac{f}{2}$ ✓ a در بر دو ضلع یکسان است

(۲)

$(2, 3) \rightarrow f(x) = 3 = \frac{f+a}{f-b} \rightarrow \frac{f+a}{\omega} = 3 \quad a = 11$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 11}{2x + 1}$ (۲)

$g(x) = 2x + b = 3$

$3 = f + b \quad b = -1$

$f(1) = 12$ ✓

۱ و ۴ - ریشه های منبج هستند

$S = 3 \quad x^2 - 5x + P \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4 \xrightarrow{x^2} 2x^2 - 4x - 11 \quad a = -4 \quad b = -11$

$P = -4$

$f(1) = \frac{f(1) + 1}{2(1)^2 - 4(1) - 11} = \frac{\omega}{-12}$ ✓ (۲)

۱- ریشه منبجات

$-f x^2 + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow -f(-1)^2 + a(-1) + b = 0 \Rightarrow -f - a + b = 0 \quad (1)$

$-1x^2 + 2ax + 2b = 0 \rightarrow -1(-1)^2 + 2a(-1) + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow -1 - 2a + 2b = 0 \quad (2)$

$(1) + (2) = -f - a + b = 0 \quad (3)$

$(1) + (3) \Rightarrow a = -1$ ✓ (۲)

$b = f - 1$ $a + b = f - 12$

$D_f = R - \{1\}$ $(x-1)(x^2 + mx + 1) \rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0$ (۱) پارشیخدار دوالت نام

$-2 < m < 2$

$(1) \cap (2) = m \in [-2, 2]$ (۲)

$\rightarrow 1 + m + 1 = 0 \quad (1) \text{ یا } 1 + m + 1 = 0$ ✓

$m = -2$

$f - \frac{1}{x^2} \geq 0 \quad f \geq \frac{1}{x^2}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}\right) \cup (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}] \cup [\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}, \infty)$	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{p}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$ <p style="text-align: center;">+ - +</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6</p>
$\Delta \{0 \cap a = m\} \quad m \leq 0 \rightarrow f(x) \leq 1 \quad (1)$ $m > 0, \Delta f \rightarrow \{m^2 - \varepsilon m\} \rightarrow m \in (0, 1] \quad (2)$ $\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$	<p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p>
$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}\right) = \sqrt{p} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} + k \quad f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}\right) \leq 1 + k$ $\sqrt{p} + k = 1 \quad k \leq 0$ $a + k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} + 0 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$ $g\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}\right) = \sqrt{p} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} + 1$ $a \neq a \xrightarrow{\text{نقص}} \sqrt{p} - 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{p} - 1 \leq a \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$	<p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">8</p>
$f(0) = \frac{g(0) - f}{\sqrt{p}(0) + \sqrt{p}} = -1 \quad g(0) = \sqrt{p}(0) + b \quad b = -1$ $f\left(\frac{-\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}}\right) = \sqrt{p} \times \frac{-\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} + \sqrt{p} = -\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{p} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{-\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}}\right) = -\sqrt{p} + 1$ $g\left(\frac{-\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{p} \times \sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} + b = -\sqrt{p} - 1 = -\varepsilon \quad g\left(\frac{-\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}}\right) = -\sqrt{p}$ $a = \sqrt{p} \quad a - b \Rightarrow \sqrt{p} - (-1) \leq \Delta$	<p style="text-align: right;">← x=0 نقطة</p> <p style="text-align: right;">← x = -\frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}}</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9</p>
$x = \sqrt{p} \quad f(\sqrt{p}) = \sqrt{p}^2 + \sqrt{p} \quad g(\sqrt{p}) \leq \sqrt{p}$ $a^2 + a - \sqrt{p} = 0 \quad (a - 1)(a + \sqrt{p}) \Rightarrow a \leq -\sqrt{p}$ $\frac{\sqrt{p}^2 + \sqrt{p} - \sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} \leq \dots$	<p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10</p>