

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & ; x > a \\ ax - 4 & ; x \leq a \end{cases}$ $\xrightarrow{x=a} f(a) = \begin{cases} a^2 + 2a \\ a^2 - 4 \end{cases}$

$a^2 + 2a = a^2 - 4 \Rightarrow 2a = -4 \Rightarrow a = -2$

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

$f(1) = ?$ $g(2) = 2 \cdot 2 + b \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 3 = 4 + b \Rightarrow b = -1$

$f(2) = \frac{2^2 + a}{2 \cdot 2 + 1} \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 3 = \frac{4 + a}{4 + 1} \Rightarrow a = 11$

$f(1) = \frac{1^2 + 11}{2 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$

$f(x) = \frac{4x + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 4\}$ $f(1) = 1$

$\begin{cases} x = -1 \Rightarrow 2 + a + b = 0 \\ x = 4 \Rightarrow 32 + 4a + b = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow 30 + 5a = 0 \Rightarrow 30 = -5a \Rightarrow a = -6$

$\begin{cases} 2 - a + b = 0 \\ 2 + 6 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -8 \end{cases}$

$f(1) = \frac{4 \cdot 1 + 1}{2 \cdot 1^2 - 6 \cdot 1 - 8} = \frac{5}{-12}$

$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - \sqrt{3}}{-4x^2 + ax + b}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$ $a + b = ?$

$(x+1)^2 = -4x^2 + ax + b$

$-4(x^2 + 2x + 1) = -4x^2 + ax + b \Rightarrow -4x^2 - 8x - 4 = -4x^2 + ax + b$

$(-8) + (-4) = -12$

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

$x^2 + mx + 1 \triangleleft \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow m^2 < 4 \Rightarrow -2 < m < 2$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{2x}} \quad D_f = ? \quad 4 - \frac{1}{2x} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(2 + \frac{1}{x})(2 - \frac{1}{x}) \geq 0$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

(2)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{mx^2 + 2mx + 1} \rightarrow mx^2 + 2mx + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m > 0 \\ \Delta \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$mx^2 + 2mx + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m > 0 \rightarrow 4m^2 - 4m \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4m(m-1) \leq 0 \\ m < 0 \rightarrow \dots \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = \{0\} \cup [1, +\infty)$$

(1)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x - 1} & ; x \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ 4x + k & ; x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = g(\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow 2 + k = 1 + 1 \Rightarrow k = 0$$

(2)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2 - 4}{3x + 2} & ; x \neq -\frac{2}{3} \\ 3ax + 2 & ; x = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f(0) = g(0) = \frac{0-4}{0+2} = -2 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = 3x + 2 \Rightarrow -4 = 2a + 2 \Rightarrow 2a = -6 \Rightarrow a = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a - b = -5$$

(2)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} & ; x \neq 2 \\ 2a^2 + ax & ; x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g(x) = 2 + 2 = 4 \\ f(x) = 2a^2 + 2a \end{cases} \Rightarrow g(x) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = 2a^2 + 2a \Rightarrow 2 = a^2 + a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ or } a = -2$$

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