

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x & ; x > a \\ ax - 4 & ; x \leq a \end{cases}$
بازوی راسته
بازوی چپ
در نقطه $x=a$ پیوسته است

$x=a \rightarrow f(a) \begin{cases} a^2 + 2a \\ a^2 - 4 \end{cases}$

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

1

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

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

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

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

2

$f(x) = \frac{4x + 1}{2x^2 + ax + b}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 4\}$

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

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

$2 - a + b = 0$
 $2 + 6 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -8$

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

3

$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - \sqrt{3}}{-4x^2 + ax + b}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$a + b = ?$

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

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

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

4

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

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

$m = ?$

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

5

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ + & - \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4m \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4m(m-1) \leq 0$$

$$D_f = \{0\} \cup [1, +\infty) \quad m=0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1} = 1$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ k = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a + k = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = 3x + b \Rightarrow -4 = 2(-\frac{2}{3}) + b \Rightarrow -4 = -\frac{4}{3} + b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{8}{3}$$

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

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

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

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