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الف)  $(9, x+2y), (2x-y, -4)$  (1)

$$\begin{cases} x+2y = -4 \\ 2x-y = 9 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\times(2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2y = -4 \\ 4x-2y = 18 \end{cases}$$

$$5x = 14 \rightarrow \boxed{x=2}$$

$$4-y = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{y=-5}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{-2}{5}$$

ب)  $(-1, -3), (\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}, \frac{5}{x}-\frac{y}{y})$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y} = -1 \\ \frac{5}{x}-\frac{y}{y} = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y-x = -xy \\ 5y-xy = -3xy \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2y + 5x = -xy \\ 2y - 5x = -3xy \end{cases}$$

$$-2x = 2xy$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \leftarrow \boxed{x=-1} \leftarrow \boxed{y=-1}$$

f =  $\{(a, 2a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\} \rightarrow f(a) + 2f(2) = 3f(1)$  (2)

$$a+1 = -2 \rightarrow \boxed{a=-3}$$

$$2a+2b = 3a+3$$

$$b = \frac{a+3}{2} \xrightarrow{a=-3} b = \frac{0}{2} \Rightarrow b=0$$

f =  $\{(-1, m^2-2m), (2, 5), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (2, 4), (m^2+2, 2m+1)\}$  (3)

$$m^2-2m = -2 \rightarrow m^2-2m+2=0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m-2)=0$$

عَنْتَ 1 ← 2 → عَنْتَ

if  $m=2$   $\xrightarrow{\text{از زوج مرتب}} (m+1, 4) \Rightarrow (3, 4) \rightarrow$  عَنْتَ

$m=1$   $\xrightarrow{\text{از زوج مرتب}} (m+1, 4) \Rightarrow (2, 4) \rightarrow$  عَنْتَ

if  $(3, 4) \xrightarrow{\text{از زوج مرتب}} (m^2+2, 2m+1) \Rightarrow m^2+2=3 \rightarrow m=\pm 1 \rightarrow$  عَنْتَ

$(2, 4) \xrightarrow{\text{از زوج مرتب}} (m^2+2, 2m+1) \Rightarrow m^2+2=2 \rightarrow m=0 \rightarrow$  عَنْتَ

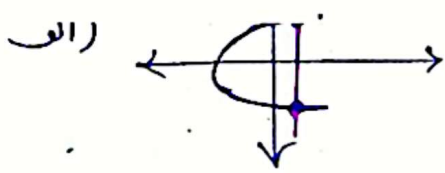
if  $2m+1 = 4 \rightarrow m = \frac{3}{2}$  عَنْتَ

\*م ازای هیچ مختارم بهتر است. سمت ب سوال 5

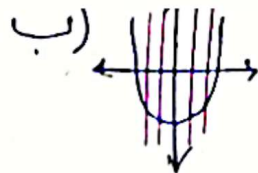
$$x = \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}} \quad x = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}} \quad \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}} = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}} \rightarrow \frac{y_1^2}{1-y_1^2} = \frac{y_2^2}{1-y_2^2}$$

$$y_1^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2 = y_2^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2 \rightarrow y_1^2 = y_2^2 \rightarrow |y_1| = |y_2|$$

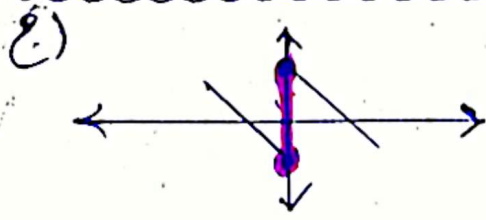
$$y_1 = y_2$$



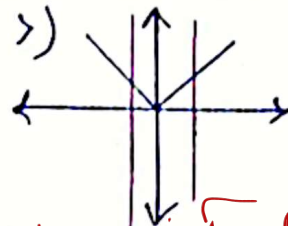
تابع نیست



تابع هست (۴)



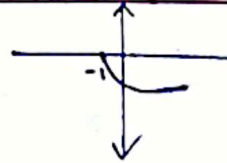
تابع نیست



تابع اما تابع نیست

حل در صورتی که اصل از صفحه

(الف)  $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$



تابع هست

(ب)  $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

if  $x \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}$  تابع نیست

(الف)  $|y| = x$  if  $x=1$

$y = \pm 1$  غرضی  
تابع نیست

(ب)  $y^2 \pm y = \dots$  تابع است

با عبارت  $y^2 + y = -y^2 + x^2$  تابع است

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \frac{(x+2)^2 + 1}{(x+2)^2 + 3} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} - 2 + 2)^2 + 1}{(\sqrt{3} - 2 + 2)^2 + 3} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$y = -3x + a$

$-2 = -3(-1) + a \rightarrow a = -5$

برای یافتن نقاط تقاطع

$y = -3x - 5$

$f(x) = x^3 + ax + b$

$-2 = (-1)^3 + (-5)(-1) + b$

$b = -10$

$f(x) = x^3 - 5x - 10$

$y = f(x) \rightarrow x^3 - 5x - 10 = -3x - 5 \rightarrow x^3 - 5x + 3x - 10 + 5 = 0$

$x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$

$x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$

لم یکنی از روش نقاط  
خود سوال کنه است

$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$   $\rightarrow x = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

$f = \{(2, a+b), (1, 2a), (-1, a-2b+1)\} \rightarrow a+b = 2a = a-2b+1$

$a=b \Rightarrow 2a = -a+1$

$a = \frac{1}{3}$

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c + 1 = x \rightarrow \frac{ax^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} = x \rightarrow ax^2 - ax + c + 1 = bx^2 + 3x + 0$

(۵)

$\Rightarrow a = b$

$\Rightarrow c + 1 = 0 \rightarrow c = -1$

$\Rightarrow -a = 3 \rightarrow a = -3$

$a + b + c = -3 + 3 - 1 = -1 = 0$