

الف) $(9, x+2y), (2x-y, -4)$ (1)

$$\begin{cases} x+2y = -4 \\ 2x-y = 9 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\times(2)} \begin{cases} x+2y = -4 \\ 4x-2y = 18 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 4-y &= 9 \rightarrow \boxed{y = -3} \\ \frac{x}{y} &= \frac{-2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$4x = 14 \rightarrow \boxed{x = 2}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \\ \frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y-x = -xy \\ 5y-xy = -3xy \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\cancel{xy} + \cancel{xy} = \cancel{xy} \\ \cancel{xy} - \cancel{xy} = -3xy \end{cases}$$

$$-2xy = 2xy$$

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

$f = \{(a, 2a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\} \rightarrow f(a) + 2f(2) = 3f(1)$ (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 $m=2$ $\xrightarrow{\text{ریشه مرتب}} (m+1, 4) \Rightarrow (3, 4) \rightarrow$ عَنْتَ

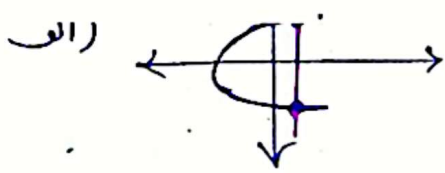
$m=1$ $\xrightarrow{\text{ریشه مرتب}} (m+1, 4) \Rightarrow (2, 4) \rightarrow$ عَنْتَ

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

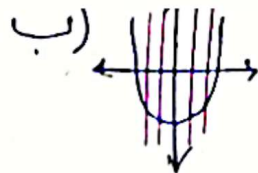
$(2, 4) \xrightarrow{\text{ریشه مرتب}} (m^2+2, 2m+1) \Rightarrow m^2+2=2 \rightarrow m=0 \rightarrow$ عَنْتَ

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

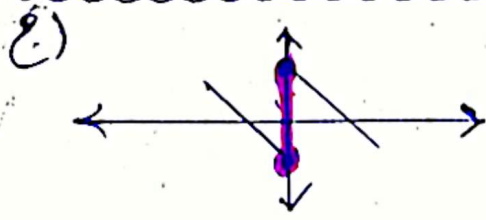
* همه از این هیچ خنارم بهتر است.



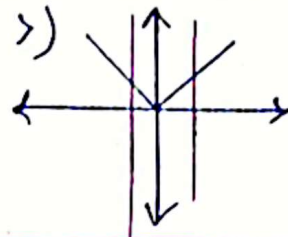
تابع نیست



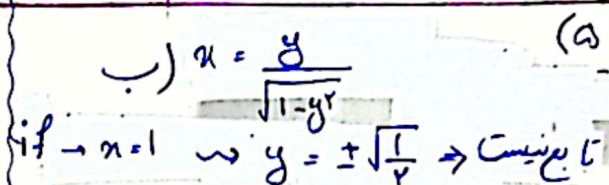
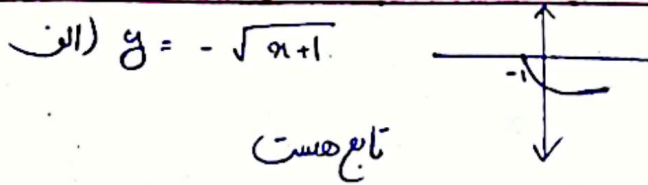
تابع هست



تابع نیست



تابع اما $|x|$ تابع هست



(الف) $|y| = x$ if $x=1$
 $y = \pm 1$ غنوی
 لا تابع نیست

(ب) $y^2 \pm y = \dots \rightarrow$ تابع است
 ← عبارت $y^2 + y = -y^2 + x^2$ هم تابع است

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

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

$y = -3x - 5$

برای یافتن نقاط تقاطع

$f(x) = x^3 + ax + b$
 $-2 = (-1)^3 + (-5)(-1) + b$
 $b = -10$

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

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

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

$\frac{x^3 - 2x - 5}{x+1} = x^2 - x - 3$

لم یکن از روش نقاط
 خود سوال کنه است

$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{نقاط تقاطع دیگر}}$ $x = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

$f = \{(2, a+b), (1, 2a), (-1, a-2b+1)\} \rightarrow a+b = 2a = a-2b+1$ (9)

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

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

$f(x) = x \rightarrow \frac{bx^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} = x \rightarrow bx^2 - ax + c + 1 = bx^2 + 3x + 0$ (10)

$\Rightarrow b = b$
 $\Rightarrow c + 1 = 0 \rightarrow c = -1$
 $\Rightarrow -a = 3 \rightarrow a = -3$

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