

الفصل نوشتن شده است

الف) $\begin{cases} 3x - y = 1 \\ 6x - 2y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - y = 1 \\ x + \frac{1}{2}y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - y = 1 \\ 2x + y = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$

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$\rightarrow 2x + y = -1 \rightarrow y = -2 \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{-2}$

ب) $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = 3 \\ \frac{1}{y} = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + 1 = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -2 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -1$

$-2 = a + 1 \rightarrow a = -3 \rightarrow f = \{(-3, -4), (-2, -4), (2, b)\}$
 $f(-2) + 2f(2) = 2f(1) \rightarrow -4 + 2b = -4 \rightarrow b = 0$

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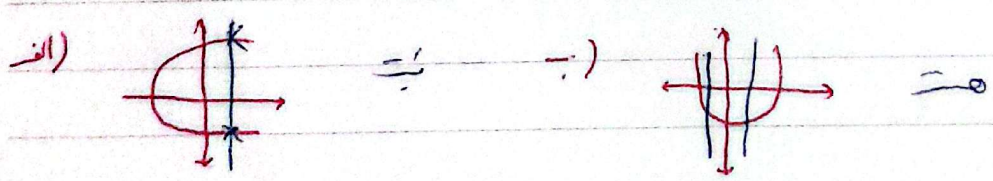
$m^2 - 3m = -2 \rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m=1 \\ m=2 \end{cases}$

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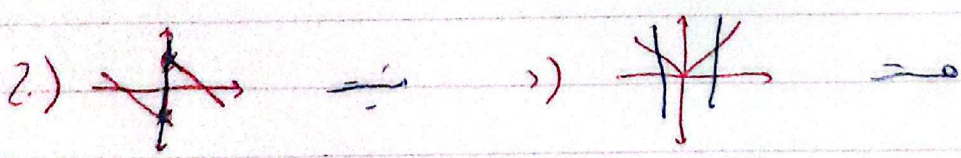
$m=1 \rightarrow \{(-1, -2), (3, 5), (-1, -2), (3, 6), (3, 5), \dots\}$

با این مقدار

$m=2 \rightarrow \{(-1, -2), (3, 5), (-1, -2), (3, 6), \dots\}$



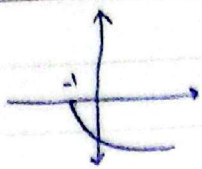
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دلیل - الف) تابع بیابانیت چون خط معادله محور را قطع کند
 در بیابان از آن نقطه قطع می کند
 ب) بود تابع بیابانیت چون خط معادله محور را قطع کند
 حواشی آن نقطه قطع می کند

حل باست صحنه

الف) $\sqrt{n+1}$



$n = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ (4)

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ب) $\sqrt{1-y^2} > 0 \rightarrow 1 > y^2 \rightarrow y = 0$
 $\rightarrow n = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

ج) $|y| = n \xrightarrow{n=2} |y| = 2 \rightarrow y = \pm 2$ X

$y^2 + 2y^2 + y + n^2 + n = 0 \rightarrow y(y^2 + 2y + n^2) + \frac{n(n+1)}{0} = 0$
 $\rightarrow y = 0$

$f(n) = \frac{n^2 + \epsilon n + \zeta}{\lambda^2 \epsilon n + \nu} = \frac{n^2 + \epsilon n + \nu - \zeta}{\lambda^2 \epsilon n + \nu} = \frac{n^2 + \epsilon n + \nu - \zeta}{\lambda^2 \epsilon n + \nu} = 1 - \frac{\zeta}{n^2 + \epsilon n + \nu}$ (7)

$\lambda^2 \epsilon n + \nu \xrightarrow{n=(\sqrt{3}-1)} (\sqrt{3}-1)^2 + \epsilon(\sqrt{3}-1) + \nu = 3 + \epsilon - 2\sqrt{3} + \epsilon\sqrt{3} - 1 + \nu = 2$

$\rightarrow f(\sqrt{3}-1) = 1 \rightarrow 1 - \frac{\zeta}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$

د) $a + b = 2a \rightarrow a = b \rightarrow a - 2b + 1 = a - 2a + 1 = 1 - a = 2a$ (9)

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

$y = \frac{\epsilon n^2 - a n + \zeta + 1}{b n + \tau} = n \rightarrow \epsilon n^2 - a n + \zeta + 1 = b n^2 + \tau n \rightarrow b = \epsilon$ (10)

$-a = \tau \rightarrow a = -\tau$
 $\zeta + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \zeta = -1$

$\rightarrow a + b + \tau = \epsilon - \epsilon - 1 = 0$

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

سوال 5

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

نتیجه است که اول و دوم جمع عدت اند

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

$y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow$ جمع است



$$f(x) = x^r + ax + b \frac{x-1}{y-x}$$

$$-1 - a + b = -x$$

$$-1 - a + b = -r - x$$

$$b = -r - a = 1$$

(1, 0)

$$y - r x + a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{y-x}$$

$$r + a = x \rightarrow -r - a = -x$$

$$\rightarrow x^r + x - r = r x - 1 \rightarrow x^r - r x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^r = r x + 1$$

$$x^r - r x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x^r - 1) - r x}{(x-1)}$$

$\delta > 0$

$$s = \frac{-b}{a} = -1$$



