

(11) 5

1) $9x^2 - y^2 = 9$, $x + 2y = -1$

(الف)

$$\begin{cases} 9x^2 - y^2 = 9 \\ (x + 2y = -1)^2 \rightarrow -3x - 4y = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$3x - 4y = 9 \rightarrow 3x + 3 = 9 \rightarrow x = 2$$

5

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{-y}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{-0}{x} + \frac{0}{y} = 0 \\ \frac{0}{x} - \frac{0}{y} = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{-y}{y} = -1 \rightarrow y = 1$$

(ب)

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

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

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

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2f(2) = 3f\left(\frac{-2}{-4}\right) \rightarrow 2f(2) = 0 \rightarrow f(2) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

3) $m^2 - 3m = -2 \rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m-2) = 0 \rightarrow m = 1, m = 2$

برای هر مقدار m چون اگر $m = 1$ باشد $m + 1 = 2$ می شود و با $(1, 4)$ تناقض

دارد اگر $m = 2$ باشد $m + 1 = 3$ می شود و با $(2, 5)$ تناقض \rightarrow

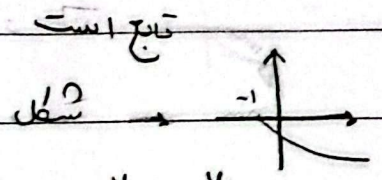
5

(الف) نیست \rightarrow دو نقطه \rightarrow خط

(ب) هست (همه است) \rightarrow خط \rightarrow نیست

(ج) هست (همه را دو بار قطع نمی کند اگر خط راست باشیم)

4)
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \sqrt{x+1} \\ y_2 = -\sqrt{x+1} \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$$



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

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

چرا $y_1 = y_2$ نیست چون در آن صورت عبارت مساوی نمی شود بلکه قرینه می شوند \rightarrow واقع $\rightarrow y_1^2 = y_2^2 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

$x_1 \neq x_2$

$y_1 = y_2$ ← صفر شود \oplus همیشه

الف) $x = k \rightarrow y = +k$ تابع نسبت \rightarrow مثال بقیه

$y_1^3 + 3y_1^2 + 3y_1 + x + x = 0 \rightarrow y_1^3 + 3y_1^2 + 3y_1 + x + x = 0 \rightarrow y_1^3 + 3y_1^2 + 3y_1 + y_1^2 + y_1^2 + y_1$

$y_1^3 - y_2^3 + 3y_1^2 - 3y_2^2 + 3y_1 - 3y_2 + x + x = 0 \rightarrow y_1^3 - y_2^3 + (y_1^2 + y_1 y_2 + y_2^2) + 3(y_1 - y_2) + 3(y_1 + y_2) + 3(y_1 - y_2)$

$\rightarrow 3y_1 - 3y_2 + 3(y_1 - y_2) \rightarrow (y_1 - y_2) (y_1^2 + y_1 y_2 + y_2^2) + 3(y_1 - y_2) (y_1 + y_2) + 3(y_1 - y_2)$

$\frac{V - K}{(\sqrt{K} - 1)^2 + K(\sqrt{K} - 1) + V} = \frac{(\sqrt{K} - 1)^2 + K(\sqrt{K} - 1) + V}{(\sqrt{K} - 1)^2 + K(\sqrt{K} - 1) + V} = \frac{V - K + 1 + V}{V - 1 + V}$
 $= \frac{K - 2}{2}$

$-K = \frac{-K}{x} - a \rightarrow a = 1 \quad -1 + (-) + b = -K \rightarrow b = -K$

$x^3 + x - 2 = 3x - 1 \rightarrow x^3 + x - 3x - 2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^3 - 2x - 1 = 0$

$\frac{x^3 - 2x - 1}{x + 1} \rightarrow \frac{-x^3 - x^2}{x^2 - x - 1} \rightarrow \frac{-x^3 - x^2 + x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - x - 1} \rightarrow \frac{-x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - x - 1}$
 $x = -1 \rightarrow -1 - 1 - 1 = -3 \neq 0$

$Ya = a - 2b + 1 \rightarrow a = -2b + 1 \rightarrow P(-2b + 1) = -2b + 1 + b$

$-Kb - 2 = -2b + 1 + b \Rightarrow -Kb = -b + 3 \rightarrow b = 1$

$-Kb - 2 = K - 2 = 2 \rightarrow a + b = 2 \rightarrow a = 3$

$\frac{Kx^2 - ax + C + 1}{bx + 3} = x \rightarrow \frac{Kx^2 - ax + C + 1}{bx + 3} - x = 0$

$Kx^2 - ax + C + 1 - bx^2 - 3x = 0$

$-3x = -ax \rightarrow a = 3 \quad Kx^2 - bx^2 \rightarrow b = K \quad 1 = C$

$a + b + C = 3 - K + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$

$a + b = 2a \rightarrow a = b$

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

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