

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

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

$$\frac{3x - y = 3}{-2x - 4y = 2} \rightarrow 5x + 3y = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1 - 3y}{5}$$

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

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

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

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

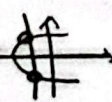
② $a + 1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -3 \rightarrow f = \{(-3, -4), (1, -2), (2, b)\}$

$f(-3) + 2f(2) = 3f(1) \rightarrow 2f(2) = 0 \rightarrow f(2) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

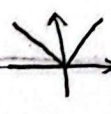
③ $m^2 - 3m = -2 \rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m-2) = 0 \rightarrow m = 1, m = 2$


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

دارد اگر m باشد $m+1$ می شود و با $(2, 4)$ تناقض \rightarrow

④ (الف) نسبت \rightarrow دو نقطه 

(ب) هست (همی است) \rightarrow  (ج) نیست \rightarrow 

(د) هست (همه را دو بار قطع می کند اگر خط راست باشیم) 

⑤ $\begin{cases} y_1 = \sqrt{x+1} \\ y_2 = -\sqrt{x+1} \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ تابع است  (الف)

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

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

چرا $y_1 = y_2$ نیست چون در آن صورت عبارت مساوی نمی شود بلکه قرینه می شوند و واقع $x_1 \neq x_2$

ب (ادامه سوال 6) $(y_1 - y_2) [(y_1^2 + y_1 y_2 + y_2^2) + 3(y_1 + y_2) + 3] = 0$

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$y_1 = y_2$ ← صواب است \oplus همیشه

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

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

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

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

د $f(\sqrt{x} - 2) = \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 2)^2 + k(\sqrt{x} - 2) + 5}{(\sqrt{x} - 2)^2 + k(\sqrt{x} - 2) + v} = \frac{v - k\sqrt{x} + k\sqrt{x} - 1 + 5}{v - k\sqrt{x} + k\sqrt{x} - 1 + v} = \frac{v - 1 + 5}{v - 1 + v}$

$$= \frac{k}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

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

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

مساوی $x^3 - 2x - 1 \mid x + 1$
 $\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 2x - 1 \\ -x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline -x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ +x^2 + x \\ \hline -x - 1 \end{array} \rightarrow x - 1 - x + 1 = 0$

پس از $x = -1$ است

ا $ya = a - 2b + 1 \rightarrow a = -2b + 1 \rightarrow k(-2b + 1) = -2b + 1 + b$

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

$$-kb - 2 = k - 2 = 2 \rightarrow a + b = 2 \rightarrow a = 3$$

د $\frac{kx^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} = x \rightarrow \frac{kx^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} - x = 0$

$$kx^2 - ax + c + 1 - bx^2 - 3x = 0$$

$$-3x = -ax \rightarrow a = 3 \quad kx^2 - bx^2 \rightarrow b = k \quad 1 = c$$

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