

الف) $(9, x+2y)$ و $(3x-y, -4)$

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$$\begin{cases} 3x-y=9 \\ x+2y=-4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=2, y=(-2) \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = -\frac{2}{2}$$

ب) $(-1, -2), (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{a}{x} - \frac{y}{y})$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = (-1) \\ \frac{a}{x} - \frac{y}{y} = (-2) \end{cases} \sim \begin{cases} y-x = -xy \rightarrow -ay + ax = axy \\ ay - yx = -2xy \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x = 2xy \sim y = -1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

۲ $f = \{ (a, 2a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b) \}$

$$a+1 = -2 \sim a = -3$$

$$f(2) + 2f(1) = 3f(1) \rightarrow -4 + 2b = -4 \rightarrow b = 0$$

۳ $f = \{ (-1, m^2-2m), (2, a), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (2, c), (m^2+2, c_{m+1}) \}$

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

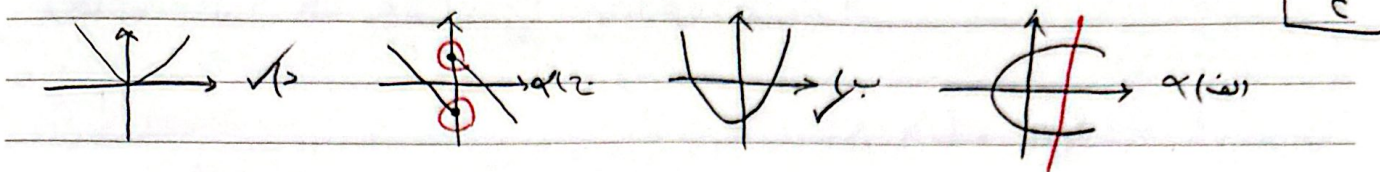
$$m=1 \rightarrow (m^2+1, 4) \neq (2, c) \text{ و } (-1, -2)$$

$$\rightarrow (m^2+2, c_{m+1}), (2, a) \checkmark$$

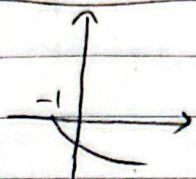
$$m=2 \rightarrow (m^2+1, 4) \neq (2, a) \text{ و } (-1, -2)$$

$$\rightarrow (m^2+2, c_{m+1}) \checkmark$$

m هر دو حالت را میسر می آید $m=1, 2$ و $(-1, -2)$



الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$ ✓



ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ ✗

مثال تقصير $\xrightarrow{y_1} x=1 \xrightarrow{y_2} y = \sqrt{1-y^2} \rightarrow y^2 = 1-y^2 \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

الف) $|y| = x$ ✗

مثال تقصير $x=2 \rightarrow y = \pm 2$

ب) $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 + x = 0$ ✓
 $(y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y)$ →

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 9}{x^2 + 6x + 9} = \frac{(x+3)^2 + 0}{(x+3)^2 + 0}$$

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

$y = -3x + a$ $y = -3x + v$

$6 = -3(-1) + a \rightarrow a = -9$

$f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$

$f(x) = x^2 - 9x - 10$

$-6 = -1 + v + b \rightarrow b = -10$

$f(x) = y \rightarrow x^2 - 9x - 10 = -3x - 9 \rightarrow x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$

$x^2 - 6x - 1 = (x+1)(x^2 - x - 2)$

$x = (-1) \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} \rightarrow y = 0$

$y = -1 + 3 - 2 = 0$

Parsian مجموع نقاط = $\frac{1 + \sqrt{13} + 1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} = 1$

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

$$a = b \quad \begin{matrix} + \\ -a + 1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

1.

$$x = y = 1 \rightarrow \frac{f - a + c + 1}{b + r} = 1 \rightarrow a - a + c = b + r$$

$$c - a - b = -r$$

$$x = y = r \rightarrow \frac{r^2 f - r a + c + 1}{r b + r} = r \rightarrow r^2 f - r a + c = r b + r$$

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

$$x = y = r^2 \rightarrow \frac{r^4 f - r^2 a + c + 1}{r^2 b + r^2} = r^2 \rightarrow r^2 f - r^2 a + c = r^2 b + r^2$$

$$-r^2 a + c - r^2 b = -r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c - a - b = -r \\ c - r a - r b = -1 \\ c - r^2 a - r^2 b = -r^2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$r + r^2 b = r$$

$$c - r^2 a - r^2 b = c - r^2(r + r^2 b) - r^2 b = c - r^3 = -r^2$$

$$c = (-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = -1 \Rightarrow a = (-r^2), b = r^2$$

$$a + b + c = 0$$