

$$\rightarrow (9, 9, x+2y) \circ (2x-y, -2)$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix} \right\}$$

2/2

$$\begin{cases} x+2y = -1 \\ 2x-y = 9 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x-4y = 2 \\ 2x-y = 9 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -5y = 11 \\ y = -2.2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - (-2) = 9 \\ 2x + 2 = 9 \\ 2x = 7 \\ x = 3.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow (-1, -2) \circ \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \circ \frac{9}{x} - \frac{2}{y} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \xrightarrow{\times xy} y - x = -xy$$

$$\frac{9}{x} - \frac{2}{y} = 9 \xrightarrow{\times xy} 9y - 2x = 9xy$$

$$\begin{cases} y - x = -xy \\ 9y - 2x = 9xy \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\times 5} \begin{cases} 5y - 5x = -5xy \\ 45y - 10x = 45xy \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{45y - 10x = 45xy} \\ & \underline{5y - 5x = -5xy} \\ & 40y - 5x = 40xy \end{aligned}$$

$$40y - 5x = 40xy$$

$$8y - x = 8xy$$

$$8y = 8xy$$

$$\frac{y}{y} = \frac{8xy}{8y} = \frac{8x}{8}$$

$$f = f(a+2b) \circ (1, a+1) \circ (1, -2) \circ (2, b) \circ \text{...}$$

$$f(a) + 2f(b) = 2f(1)$$

$$f = f(-1, m^2 - \frac{m}{12}) \circ (2, a) \circ (-1, -2) \circ (m+1, \frac{m}{2}) \circ (2, b) \circ (m^2 + 2, \frac{m}{m+1})$$

$$m^2 m + 1 = a$$

$$f_{m+1} = f$$

$$f_m = f$$

$$m = 1 \times$$

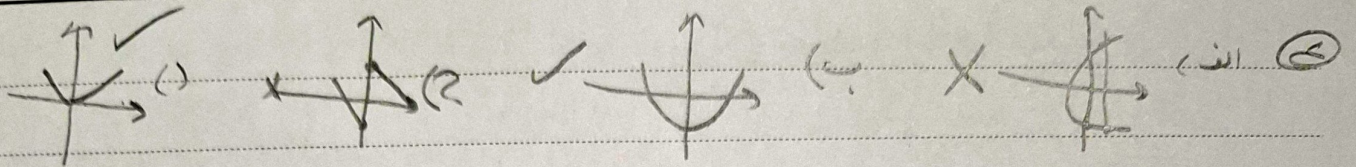
$$f_m = m$$

$$m = \frac{m}{m} \checkmark$$

$$f_{m+1} = f \times \frac{m}{2} + 1 = f$$

$$m^2 = \frac{9}{12} - f\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{9 \times 2}{12} = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{18}{12} = -\frac{9}{12}$$

$$\frac{9}{12}$$



بہترین در مقدار x و y جو یہی ہے (10)

$$y = -\sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow x=3 \rightarrow -\sqrt{4} = -2 \checkmark$$

$$x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \checkmark$$

$$|y| = x \rightarrow |-1| = 1 \text{ } \& \text{ } ||1| = 1 \text{ } \times$$

$$y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 + x = 0 \checkmark$$

$$f(\sqrt{x}-r) \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 + 5x + 4} \quad (11)$$

$$(\sqrt{x}-r)^2 = x - 2r\sqrt{x} + r^2 = -1$$

$$\sqrt{x}-r \times t = r\sqrt{x} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1 + r\sqrt{x} - 1 + r}{-1 + r\sqrt{x} - 1 + r} = \frac{r\sqrt{x} - 2}{r\sqrt{x} - 2}$$

$$(r, a+b), (1, ra), (-1, a-b+1) \}$$

$$a+b = ra = a - 2b + 1$$

$$a+b = ra \quad ra = a - 2b + 1$$

$$b = a$$

$$ra = 1$$

$$b = a = \frac{1}{r}$$

Subject:

Date:

$$y = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx^2 + r} = x$$

معادله لانهایی (12)

$$ax^2 - ax + c + 1 = bx^2 + rx$$

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$r + r - 1 = 0$$

$$b = r$$

$$-ax + c = rx \Rightarrow a = -r$$

$$c + 1 = 0$$

$$c = -1$$

$$y = -x^2 + a = 0$$

شودار (1) $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$ اینها طراد لانهایی

خطوطی که طولهای (دو نقطه تقاطع اینها) را مشخص و خط را بیابید.

$$y = x^2 + ax + b \xrightarrow{(-1, -1)} -1 = -1 - 1 + b \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$y = x^2 - a \xrightarrow{(-1, -1)} -1 = -1 - a$$

$$a = 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 = x^2 - 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x^2 - 2) (x + 1) = 0$$

x^2

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = -1$$

نتیجه

$$x = -1, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}$$

APCO

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

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