

$(x^2 - y^2 = -1)$  و  $(x^2 + y^2 = 1)$  کے دو دایوں

$x^2 - y^2 = -1$

$x^2 - y^2 = -1$

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

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

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

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

$2x^2 = 0 \implies x = 0$

$x^2 - y^2 = -1$

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

$y = -1$

دو دایوں کے لیے  $(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y})$

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

$-1 = \frac{y-x}{xy} \implies -xy = y-x$

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

$-1 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \implies -1 = \frac{y-x}{xy} \implies -xy = y-x$

$xy - x = y - x$

$\frac{xy - x}{x} = -x \implies y - 1 = -x$

$x = 1 \implies y = 0$

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

$F = \{(a, a), (a+1, a), (a-1, a), (a, b)\}$

$a+1 = -1 \implies a = -1$

$F(a, a) + F(a, b) = F(a, 1)$   
 $a + b = -1$   
 $-1$

$b = 0 \implies b = 0$

$F = \{(1, -1), (m^2 - 1, m), (1, -1), (m+1, 1), (1, 1), (m^2 - 1, m+1)\}$

$m^2 - 1 = -1 \implies m(m-1) = -1$

$m^2 - 1 + 1 = 0 \implies (m-1)(m-1) = 0$   
 $m = 1$   
 $m = 1$

$X \ m=1 \implies \{(1, -1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), \dots\}$

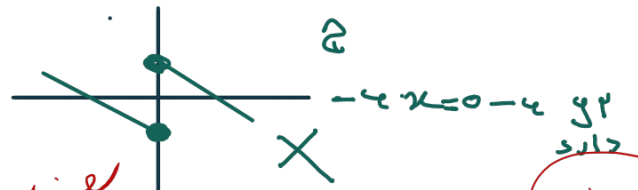
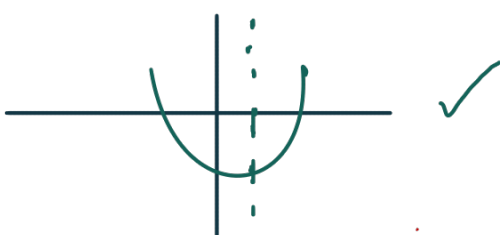
$X \ m=2 \implies \{(1, -1), (1, 1), (1, -1), \dots\}$

(بہ ازای صحیح قدری تابع نسبت)



خود کو ازای محور  $y$  کا رسم کی گئی اور بہ ازای  $x$  کی گئی  
 دو دایوں کے تابع نسبت

د ب



۱۱۵

در معادله الفادج الفاضل موازن حول خود را در

دلیل

در معادله ب و د فرض موازن حول خود را در حد اکثر نصف

کنند، تابع است

د ا ب  $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$

$y^2 = x+1 \quad -x = y^2 - 1$

$x = y^2 - 1$

$x = y^2 - 1$

یکه حول حلال

$y_1^2 = y_2^2$

$y_1^2 = y_2^2$

$y_1 = \pm y_2$

د ب  $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

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

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

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

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

$y_1^2 (1-y_2^2) = y_2^2 (1-y_1^2)$   
 $y_1^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2 = y_2^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2$

$y_1^2 = y_2^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2 + y_1^2 y_2^2 = y_2^2$

$|y| = x - x = 1 \quad -x = y = \pm 1$

تساوی فرض

د ب  $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 + x = 0$

$y_1^3 + 3y_1^2 + 3y_1 = -x^3 - x$

$y_2^3 + 3y_2^2 + 3y_2 = -x^3 - x$

$y_1 + 1 = y_2 + 1$

$y_1 = y_2$

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

$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x + 6}{x^2 + 4x + 7}$

$f(\sqrt{3}-2) = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-2)^3 + 3(\sqrt{3}-2) + 6}{(\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + 4(\sqrt{3}-2) + 7}$

۵

۶



$$c_1 x^2 - a x + c + 1 = x c b x + c_2$$

$$F x^2 - a x + c + 1 = x c b x + c_2$$

$$F x^2 - a x + c + 1 = b x^2 + c_2 x$$

$$\begin{cases} c = -1 \\ b = F \\ a = -c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$-1 + F - c_2 = 0$$

کمیترادی

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

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

سوال ۵ قسمت ب

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

جمع برها  $\oplus$  انت به اول و دوم علامت اند

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

$$y_1 = y_2$$

کتاب است