

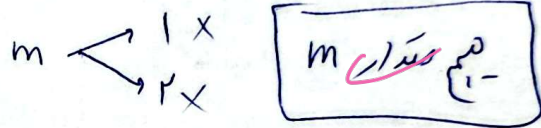
الف)  $\begin{cases} 3x - y = 9 \\ x + 2y = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x - 2y = 18 \\ x + 2y = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = 14 \rightarrow x = \frac{14}{3} \\ y = -3 \end{cases}$   $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{-\frac{14}{3}}{-3}$

ب)  $\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 1) \times -y \\ \frac{a}{x} - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{y} = +y \\ \frac{a}{x} - 1 = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{y}{x} + 1 = y \\ \frac{a}{x} - 1 = -3 \end{cases}$   
 $\frac{a}{x} - 1 = -3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{x} = -2 \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2}$   
 $-\frac{y}{-\frac{a}{2}} + 1 = y \rightarrow \frac{2y}{a} + 1 = y \rightarrow \frac{2y}{a} = y - 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{2y}{a - y} \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{a - y}$

f:  $\{(a, 2a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\}$   
 $\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ -3 & -4 \end{matrix}$

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

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



این رابطه همیشه تابع نسبت

بارم خط عمود بر محور ها: اگر این خط در بین از یک نقطه عمود را قطع کرد - تابع X  
 که حداقل در یک نقطه عمود را قطع کرد - تابع ✓

الف) X ✓    ب) ✓    ج) X    د) ✓

الف)  $\begin{cases} y = -\sqrt{x+1} \\ y = \sqrt{x+1} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{تعریف یکنواخت}} \begin{cases} y_1 = -\sqrt{x+1} \\ y_2 = \sqrt{x+1} \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

ب)  $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$  if  $x=1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{1-y^2}$   $\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \rightarrow y^2 = 1 - y^2 \rightarrow 2y^2 = 1$   
 با ای  $y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  حاصل عبارت منفی است!  
 $\left\{ \begin{matrix} X \\ \text{ب. ج. د.} \end{matrix} \right.$   $\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

الف)  $|y| \cdot x \xrightarrow{if n=1} y = \pm 1$  تکامل نیست Ⓟ

ب)  $y^p + ay^r + by + n^m + n = 0$   
 $(y+1)^{p-1} \rightarrow (y+1)^p - n^m - n + 1$  Ⓟ ✓  
 (y, +1)^m = (y, p+1)^m ✓  
 تکامل است. ✓

$f(\sqrt{p}-2) = \frac{(\sqrt{p}-2)^2 + f(\sqrt{p}-2) + a}{(\sqrt{p}-2)^2 + f(\sqrt{p}-2) + v} \rightarrow \frac{p + 4 - 4\sqrt{p} + 4\sqrt{p} - 1 + a}{p + 4 - 4\sqrt{p} + 4\sqrt{p} - 1 + v} = \frac{a}{v}$   
Ⓟ = \frac{p}{p}

$y + px + a \xrightarrow{(-1, +\epsilon)} -\epsilon + p + a = 0 \rightarrow a = \epsilon - p$   
 $f(n) = n^p + n + b \xrightarrow{(-1, +\epsilon)} -1 - \epsilon + b = -\epsilon \rightarrow b = -\epsilon$

$n^p - 1 = n^p + n - p \rightarrow p n + 1 + n^p = 0$  Ⓟ  
 $\frac{n^p - 1}{n - 1} = n^{p-1} + n^{p-2} + \dots + 1$   
 $\frac{1 + \sqrt{a}}{1 - \sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+a}}{2}$

$a + b = pa \rightarrow a = b$   
 $pa = a - pb + 1 \rightarrow pa = a - pa + 1 \rightarrow pa = 1$  Ⓟ  
 $a = \frac{1}{p}$  Ⓟ

$\frac{fn^p - an + c + 1}{bn + p} = x \rightarrow fn^p - an + c + 1 = x(bn^p + pn + p)$   
 $a + b + c = 0$  Ⓟ b = f a = -p c = -1

$$x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \rightarrow \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}} = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}} \rightarrow \frac{y_1^2}{1-y_1^2} = \frac{y_2^2}{1-y_2^2} \quad \underline{5}$$

$$\leadsto y_1^2 - \cancel{y_1^2 y_2^2} = y_2^2 - \cancel{y_1^2 y_2^2} \quad \xrightarrow[\text{هم علامت}]{y_1, y_2} y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \checkmark \text{ راجعاً تا برهت}$$