

نام و نام خانوادگی: صنیر

۱- اگر دو خط موازی باشند و حاصل $\frac{a}{b}$ و $\frac{c}{d}$ برابر باشد

$$6 = 2x - y \quad \text{و} \quad 3x - y = -4$$

$$\text{col } 2 \quad (1, 2, 1, 1, y) \quad (3, 1, -1, -4)$$

$$-1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$-2 \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad -\frac{1}{8}$$

تابع $f = (1, 2, 1, 1, y) \quad (3, 1, -1, -4) \quad (1, 2, 1, 1, y) \quad (2, 1, 1, 1, y)$

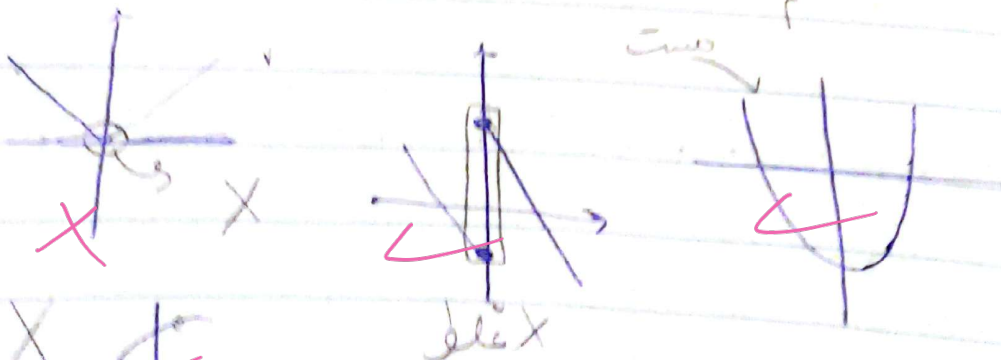
$$a + 1 = 2 - 2 \rightarrow a = -3$$

$f(a) + f(b) = 3f(c)$ $b = 5$

$1a + 2b = -1$ $3 - 4 + 2b = -4$ $2b = -3$

$f = (-1, 2, 1, 1, y) \quad (3, 1, -1, -4) \quad (-1, 2, 1, 1, y) \quad (m+1, 4) \quad (2, 1, 1, 1, y)$

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



1/8

$$y = -\sqrt{x+1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$x|y| = x$$



$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 0}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 + 2x - 1 + 1}$$

$$f(\sqrt{x}-1) \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{4} \right] \left[\frac{1}{1} \right]$$

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

$$a+b = 1$$

$$a-2a = -1$$

$$b = a$$

$$2a = -a+1$$

$$3a = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{3}$$

ب-ا

$$\int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \xrightarrow{x=\omega} \int \frac{-\omega}{x} + \frac{\omega}{y} = \omega$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\omega}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \\ \frac{\omega}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -3 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{-1}{y} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{y = -1}$$

$$\text{if } y = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + 1 = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -2 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = +\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\rightarrow y_1^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2 = y_2^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2 \xrightarrow{\text{هم عبارت } y_1, y_2} y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{رابطه تابعیت}$$

$$y - 3x + a = 0 \xrightarrow{(-1, -2)} -2 + 3 + a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

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

$$x^2 - 1 = x^2 + x - 2 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=-1} (x+1)(x^2 - x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} = 1$$

$$f = \left\{ (-1, m^2 - 3m), (3, a), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (2, 4), (m^2 + 2, 4m + 1) \right\}$$

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

$$m = 1 \rightarrow (2, 4), (m+1, 4) \rightarrow (2, 4), (2, 4) \quad \times$$

$$m = 2 \rightarrow (3, a), (m+1, 4) \rightarrow (3, a), (3, 4) \quad \times$$

دبا: ای هم متناظر جواب
تفاوت داشت!

ب-ب

$$f(n) = \frac{x^r + kn + A}{n^r + \sum u + v} = \frac{x^r + kn + r + 1}{n^r + \epsilon n + k + r} = \frac{(n+r)^r + 1}{(n+r)^r + r}$$

✓

$$f(\sqrt{r}-r) = \frac{(\sqrt{r}-r+r)^r + 1}{(\sqrt{r}-r+r)^r + r} = \frac{r}{r} = \textcircled{\frac{r}{r}}$$

$$(1, -r)(1, a+1) \rightarrow a+1 = -r \rightarrow a = -r$$

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

-r

$$y^r + r y^r + r y = -x^r - x \xrightarrow{+1} y^r + r y^r + r y + 1 = -x^r - x + 1$$

$$(y+1)^r = -x^r - x + 1 \rightarrow y+1 = \sqrt[r]{-x^r - x + 1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{-x^r - x + 1} - 1 \rightarrow \text{تابع است!}$$

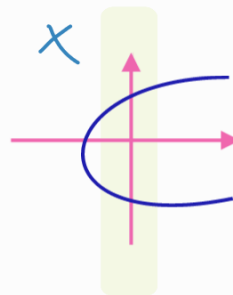
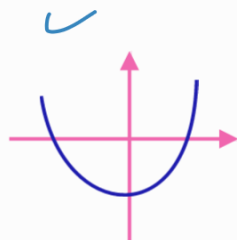
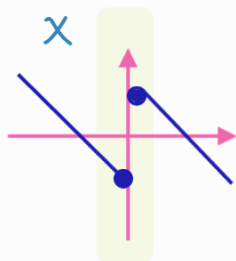
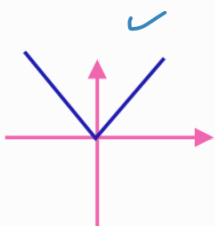
-4 ب

$$f(n) = \frac{fn^r - an + c + 1}{bn^r + ru} = x \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{fn}^r - an + c + 1 = 0 \\ \text{bn}^r + ru = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \text{b} = \text{r}$$

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$$(r+a)x = 0 \rightarrow a = -r$$

$$c+1 = 0 \rightarrow c = -1 \rightarrow a+b+c = -1-r = \textcircled{-1-r}$$



4

صورتی هانبايد
بیس از يك بار
صورتی را قطع کنند!

$$\forall a = a + b \rightarrow \boxed{a = b}$$

-9

$$a - 2b + 1 = a + b \xrightarrow{a=b} -a + 1 = 2a \rightarrow 2a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$