

الف) $(9, x+2y), (3x-y, -4) \rightarrow (3x-y=9)^{x^2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 6x-2y=18 \\ x+2y=-4 \end{cases}$ (1)

$7x=14 \rightarrow x=2, y=-3 - \frac{x}{y} = \frac{-2}{3}$

ب) $(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1)^{xy}, \frac{x}{x} - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-y}{x} + \frac{y}{y} = -3 \Rightarrow \frac{-y}{x} = -2 \rightarrow x = \frac{-y}{2}$

جانبدار $\rightarrow -10 - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow y = -1 \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$

$f = \{(a, 2a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\}$ $f(a) + 2f(2) = 3f(1)$ (2)
 $-6 + 2b = -6 \rightarrow 2b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

$f = \{(-1, m^2-3m), (2, a), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (2, c), (m^2+2, 5m+1)\}$ (3)
 $m^2-3m = -2 \rightarrow m^2-3m+2=0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m-2)=0 \rightarrow m=1, m=2$
 این رابطه هیچگاه تابع نیست!

الف) X (ب) ✓ (ج) X (د) ✓
 تابع نیست قطع عمود بر محور x ها قطع عمود بر محور y ها قطع عمود بر محور z ها تابع نیست

الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$ $y_1 = -\sqrt{x+1}, y_2 = -\sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ تابع است ✓ (5)
 ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ if $x=1 \rightarrow (y = \sqrt{1-y^2})^2 \rightarrow y^2 = 1-y^2 \rightarrow 2y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ X
 این رابطه هیچگاه تابع نیست!

الف) $|y| = x$ if $x=1 \rightarrow y = \pm 1$ X تابع نیست (6)

ب) $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 + x = 0 \rightarrow (y+1)^3 = -x^3 - x - 1 \rightarrow (y_1+1)^3 = (y_2+1)^3$
 $(y+1)^3 - 1$

$f(\sqrt{3}-2) = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + 4(\sqrt{3}-2) + 5}{(\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + 4(\sqrt{3}-2) + 7} = \frac{3+4-4\sqrt{3}+4\sqrt{3}-1+5}{3+4-4\sqrt{3}+4\sqrt{3}-1+7} = \frac{6}{6}$ (7)

$\frac{6}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$ ✓ (8)

$$y - r^n + a = 0 \xrightarrow{(-1, -\varepsilon)} -r + r^n + a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \quad (A)$$

$$f(n) = n^r + n + b \xrightarrow{(-1, -r)} -1 - 1 + b = -r \rightarrow \boxed{b = -r}$$

$$r^n - 1 = n^r + n - r \rightarrow n^r - r^n - 1 \rightarrow (n+1)(n^r - n - 1)$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+\varepsilon}}{r} \begin{cases} \rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{a}}{r} \\ \rightarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{a}}{r} \end{cases} \quad \frac{1+\sqrt{a}}{r} + \frac{1-\sqrt{a}}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \quad (P)$$

$$a + b = r a \rightarrow a = b \quad r a = a - r b + 1 \rightarrow r a = a - r a + 1 \quad (9)$$

$$r a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad (P)$$

$$x = \frac{r n^r - a n + c + 1}{b n + r} \rightarrow \boxed{r n^r - a n + c + 1 = b n^r + r n + 0} \quad (10)$$

$$b = r, a = -r, c = -1 \quad a + b + c = -r + r - 1 = 0 \quad (P)$$

$$x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^r}} \rightarrow \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^r}} = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^r}} \rightarrow \frac{y_1^r}{1-y_1^r} = \frac{y_2^r}{1-y_2^r} \quad (A)$$

$$\rightarrow y_1^r - y_1^r y_2^r = y_2^r - y_1^r y_2^r \xrightarrow{y_1, y_2} y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{انها متساوية} \quad (P)$$

