

الف) $(9, x+2y), (2x-y, -4)$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 9 \\ x + 2y = -4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \begin{cases} 4x - 2y = 18 \\ x + 2y = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3x = 22}{x = \frac{22}{3}}$$

$$y = -3 \quad \frac{x}{y} = \frac{-22}{3}$$

ب) $(-1, -3), (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y})$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \\ \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y} = -3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\times -2} \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{y} = 2 \\ \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y} = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{5}{y} = 5 \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{0}$$

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

$$f(a) + 2f(2) = 3f(1)$$

$$f(1) + 2f(2) = 3f(1)$$

$$-9 + 2b = -9 \rightarrow b = 0$$

تابع نیند

$f = \{(-1, m^2 - 3m), (3, 5), (-1, -2), (m+1, 2), (2, 4), (m^2 + 2, m+1)\}$

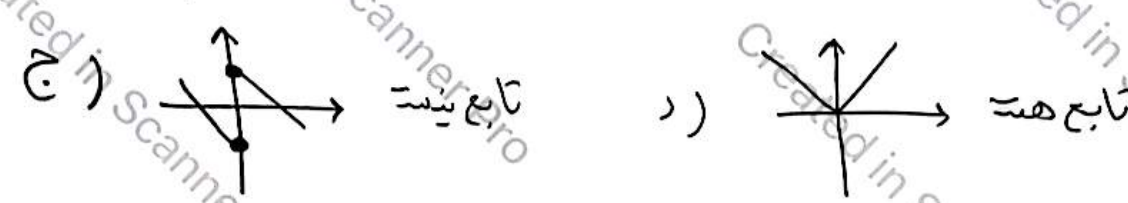
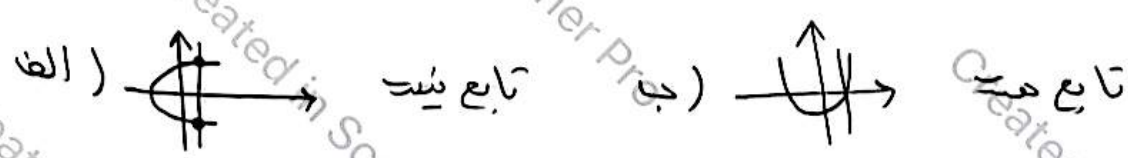
بہ ازای هیچ مقدار

$$m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0$$

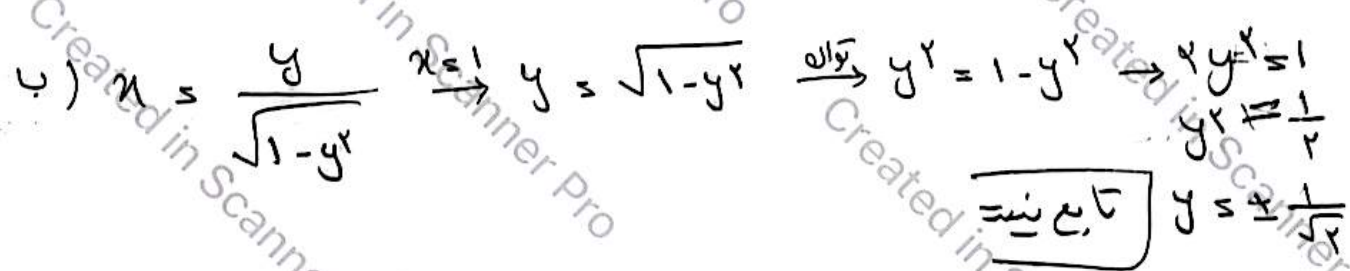
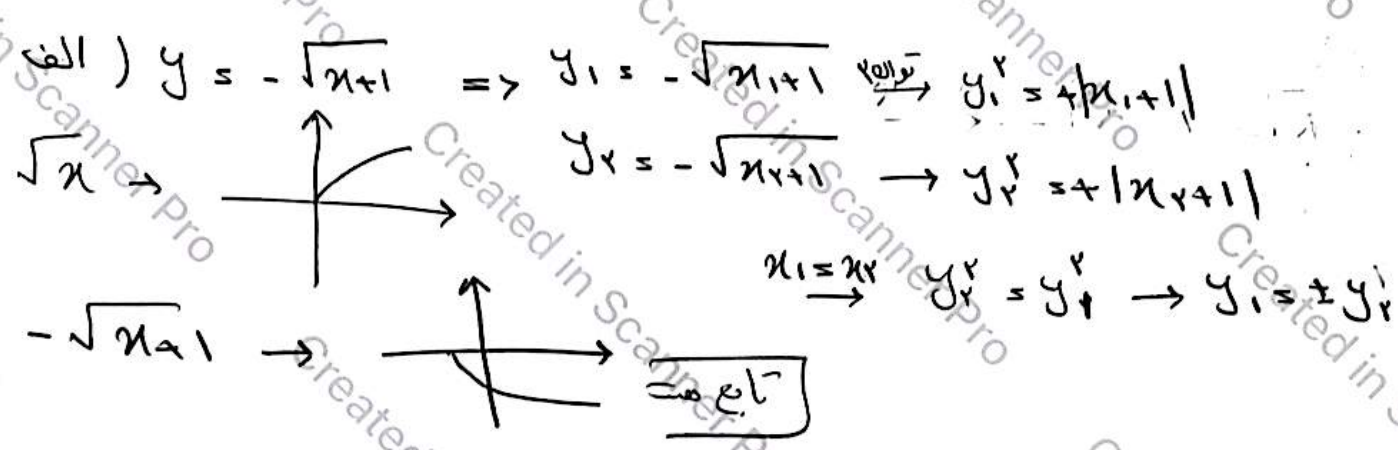
$$(m-2)(m-1) = 0$$

$m = 2$ یا $m = 1$

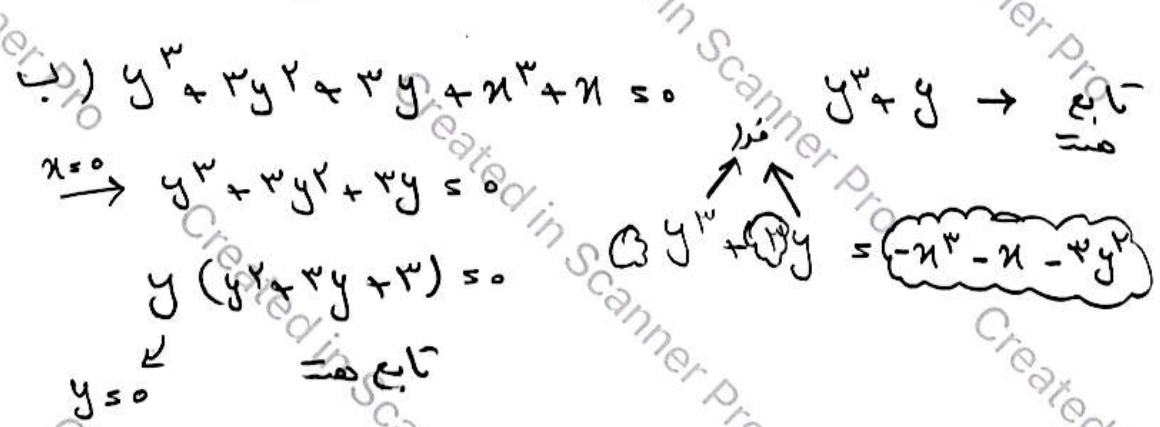
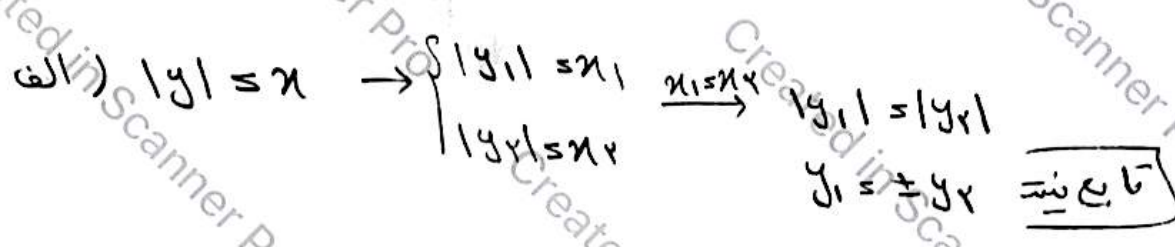
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$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + a}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

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

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$$

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

$$y = x^2 + 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + x - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 = x^2 + x - 1$$

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

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

$$x = -1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1$$

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

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad a+b = 2a = a-2b+1$$

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

$$3b = 1$$

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

$$a+b = 2a$$

$$b = a$$

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

Polynomial division:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x - 1 \mid x^2 + x - 1 \\ \underline{-(x^2 - 2x - 1)} \\ 3x \\ \underline{-(3x - 3)} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

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

1.

$f(x) = x$ ازلل ايس عبارت
باید یک x شود

$$\frac{bx^2 - ax + c}{bx^2 + k} = x$$

$$\frac{bx^2 - ax + c}{bx^2 + k} = bx^2 + k$$

$$\frac{bx^2 - ax + c}{x} = bx^2 - a$$

$c = -1$ ← باقی مانده 0

$$\frac{bx - a}{bx + k} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b = 1 \\ a = -1 \\ c = -1 \end{array} \right\} 0$$