

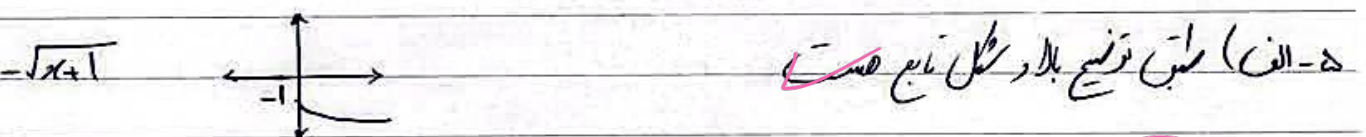
۱- الف) $3x - y = 9 \quad x + 2y = -2 \Rightarrow 4x - 2y = 18 \quad \forall x, 14 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow y = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = -\frac{2}{4}$

ب) $1 = \frac{y-x}{xy} \quad \frac{5y-7x}{xy} = -3 \Rightarrow -xy = y-x, -2xy = 5y-7x \Rightarrow -2xy = 2y-2x$
 $-2xy = 5y-7x \Rightarrow 2y-2x = 5y-7x \Rightarrow 4x = 3y \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{4}$

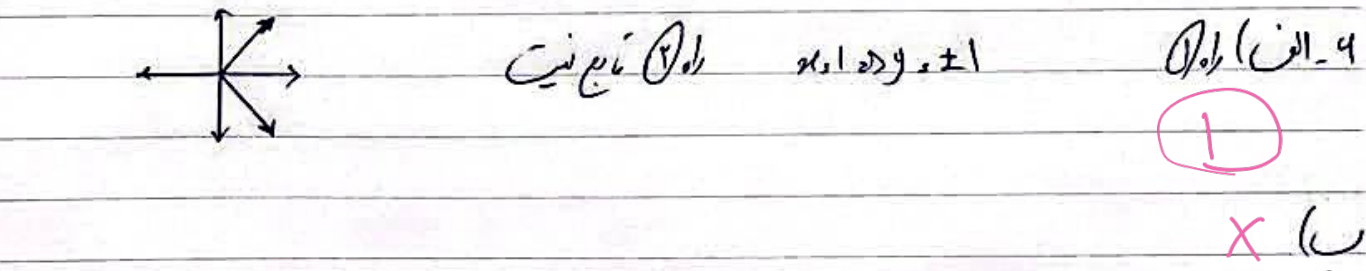
۲- $f(1) = -2 \Rightarrow a + b = -2 \quad 2f(1) = -9 \Rightarrow f(a) + 2f(b) \quad f(a), x, a, 2x = -9$
 $f(2), b \Rightarrow 2f(2) = 2b \quad -9 = -9 + 2b \Rightarrow -3 = 2b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}$

۳- $X = \{(-1, -2), (2, 5), (-1, 2), (2, 4), (2, 4), (2, 5)\}$
 این رابطه جابجایی دارد

۴- الف) تابع نسبت به تابع هست
 برای نمودار تابع بردار یا نمودار باید خطی عمود بر محور x ها یا عمودی عمود بر محور y ها رسم شود یعنی زاویه نقطه قطع کند



ب) x کوچه اول و دوم (نقطه) $-1 < y < 1$ یا $y > 1$
 $\frac{1}{y}$ و y^2 کوچه اول و دوم $1 < y < \infty$ و $y < 1$ و $y > 1$
 تابع نسبت به $y = \pm \sqrt{x}$ حاصل عبارت متغیر است!



۷- $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 5}{x^2 + 4x + 7} \Rightarrow f(\sqrt{3}-2), (\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + 4(\sqrt{3}-2) + 5 = \frac{7-4\sqrt{3}+4\sqrt{3}-8+5}{(\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + 4(\sqrt{3}-2) + 7} = \frac{4-4\sqrt{3}+4\sqrt{3}-8+5}{7-4\sqrt{3}+4\sqrt{3}-8+7} = \frac{1}{4}$

1 / 1

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax + b \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (-1, \varepsilon) \\ y, x - a \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\varepsilon = -1 - a + b \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow b = -2 \\ -\varepsilon = a - \varepsilon \Rightarrow a = 1 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 = x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x(x+1)(x-1) - (x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x^2 - x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{جمع } x = \frac{b}{a} = 1$$

$$f(x) = (x, a+b)(1, a)(-1, a-2b+1)$$

$$a+b, a \Rightarrow a = b \quad a - 2b + 1, a \Rightarrow -a + 1 + a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C \neq 1 ?$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} \Rightarrow \text{باقی های} \quad \frac{2x^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} = x$$

$$(2-b)x^2 - (a+3)x + c + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow c = 1, a = -3, b = 2 \Rightarrow a + b + c = 0$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 3x}{2x + 3} = x \Rightarrow P_f, R = \left\{ \frac{x}{2} \right\}$$

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

$$\leadsto y_1^2 - \cancel{y_1^2 y_2^2} = y_2^2 - \cancel{y_1^2 y_2^2} \xrightarrow[\text{هم علامت}]{y_1, y_2} y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{رابطه تابعیت} \checkmark$$

$$(1, -2)(1, a+1) \rightarrow a+1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$f(-3) + 2f(2) = 3f(1) \rightarrow -4 + 2f(2) = -4 \rightarrow f(2) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y = -x^3 - x \xrightarrow{+1} y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1 = -x^3 - x + 1$$

$$(y+1)^3 = -x^3 - x + 1 \rightarrow y+1 = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x + 1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x + 1} - 1 \rightarrow \text{تابعیت!}$$