

الف)
$$\begin{cases} 3x - y = 9 \rightarrow y = 3x - 9 \\ x + 2y = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2(3x - 9) = -4 \\ x + 6x - 18 = -4 \\ 7x = 14 \rightarrow x = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = 3(2) - 9 = -3$$

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{-3}$

ب)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{y-x}{xy} = -1 \rightarrow y-x = -xy \\ \frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{5y-7x}{xy} = -3 \rightarrow 5y-7x = -3xy \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y-7x = 3(y-x) \\ 2y-4x = 0 \\ y-2x = 0 \rightarrow y=2x \end{cases}$$

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$

الف) $f(a) + 2f(b) = 3f(1) \rightarrow 2a + 2b = 3(a+1) \rightarrow 2b = a + 3 \rightarrow 2b = 0$

$b = 0$

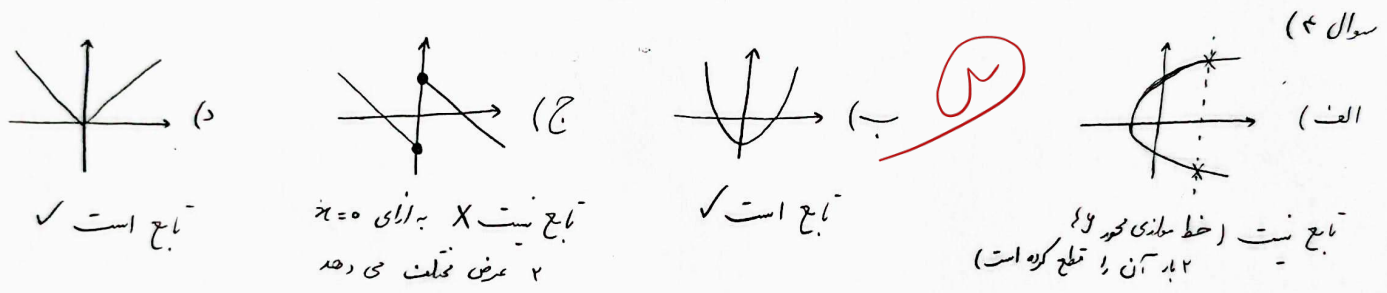
ب) $(1, a+1) = (1, -2) \rightarrow a+1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -3$

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

$m = 1$
 $a+b+c=0 \rightarrow m = \frac{c}{a} = 2$

ب) $m = 1 \rightarrow \{(-1, -2)(3, 5)(2, 4)(3, 5)\}$ غنقون

ج) $m = 2 \rightarrow \{(-1, -2)(3, 5)(3, 4)(4, 9)\}$ غنقون



الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$

ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

تابع است

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

$y_1^2 = y_2^2 \rightarrow |y_1| = |y_2|$
(چون جفت * هم علامتند)

الف) $|a| = x$ $x = 4$ $\begin{cases} y = 4 \\ y = -4 \end{cases}$ تابع نیست

ب) $y_1^3 + 3y_1^2 + 3y_1 = y_2^3 + 3y_2^2 + 3y_2 \rightarrow y_1^3 - y_2^3 + 3y_1^2 - 3y_2^2 + 3y_1 - 3y_2 = 0$

$(y_1 - y_2)(y_1^2 + y_1y_2 + y_2^2) + 3(y_1 - y_2)(y_1 + y_2) + 3(y_1 - y_2) = 0$

$(y_1 - y_2)(y_1^2 + y_1y_2 + y_2^2 + 3y_1 + 3y_2 + 3) = 0$

① $y_1 - y_2 = 0 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

② $y_1^2 + y_1(y_2 + 3) + y_2^2 + 3y_2 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$\Delta = (y_2 + 3)^2 - 4(1)(y_2^2 + 3y_2 + 3) = -3y_2^2 - 4y_2 - 3 = -3(y_2 + 1)^2 < 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2+1}{(x+2)^2+3} \rightarrow f(\sqrt{3}-2) = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-2+2)^2+1}{(\sqrt{3}-2+2)^2+3} = \frac{4+1}{4+3} = \frac{5}{7} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{سوال 5 (7)}$$

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

$$x^3 + x - 2 = 2x - 1$$

سوال 8 (1)

$$x^3 + ax + b = y \xrightarrow[a=1]{(-1, 2)} (-1)^3 + (1)(-1) + b = -2 \rightarrow b = -2$$

$$x^3 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2(x+1) - (x+1)^2 = (x+1)(x^2-x-1) = 0$$

مجموع الجذور : $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$
نقطه ابر

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سوال 9 : $x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1$ فان $(-1, -2)$ نفي سوال
 $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2(1)}$

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

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

$$2a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$$

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سوال 9 (6)

تابع طمانی : $f(x) = x \rightarrow \frac{ax^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 2} = x \rightarrow ax^2 - ax + c + 1 = bx^2 + 2x$

سوال 10 (1)

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$$(a-b)x^2 - (a+2)x + c + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a-b=0 \rightarrow b=a \\ a+2=0 \rightarrow a=-2 \\ c+1=0 \rightarrow c=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$a+b+c = -2+2-1 = -1 \neq 0$$