

$(a+b) = (B+d) \Rightarrow a=c$   
 $b=d$  . *تساوی در مجموع و اختلاف*

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الف)  $(9x+2y), (3x-y, -4) \Rightarrow \frac{a}{y} = \frac{-4}{-3}$

ب)  $(-1-2), (\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}, \frac{a}{x}-\frac{v}{y}) \Rightarrow \frac{a}{y} = \frac{1}{-1}$

5 الف  $\rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x-y=9 \\ x+2y=-4 \end{cases} \rightarrow 2x-2y=18$   
 $+ \Rightarrow 4x=14 \rightarrow x=\frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow 3x-y=9 \rightarrow y=9-\frac{21}{2} = \frac{18-21}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$

ب)  $\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}=-1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}+1=-1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}=-2 \rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\frac{a}{x}-\frac{v}{y}=-3 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{-\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{v}{-\frac{3}{2}}=-3 \Rightarrow -2a+\frac{2v}{3}=-3 \Rightarrow -6a+2v=-9 \Rightarrow v=3-3a$   
 $\omega(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}) = -1$

7  $f = \{(-2, a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\} \Rightarrow$  تابع است  $\Rightarrow$  *نمایند که هر دو نقطه یک خط است*  
 $f(a)+f(x) = 3f(1) \Rightarrow a+2b = 3(a+1) \Rightarrow a+2b = 3a+3 \Rightarrow 2b = 2a+3 \Rightarrow b = a + \frac{3}{2}$

15  $f = \{(-2, m^2-3m), (3, \omega), (-1, -2), (m+1, 2), (2, k), (m^2+2, k+m+1)\}$   
 $m^2-3m = -2 \Rightarrow m^2-3m+2 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)(m-2) = 0 \Rightarrow m=1, m=2$   
 $m=2 \rightarrow$  *قبل قبول*  $(3, 4) \neq (3, \omega)$

8 الف) *خط متوازی است پس از یک بار  $\Rightarrow$  تابع مستقیم*  
*تصویر کرده*

20 ب) *تابع مستقیم* ج)  $x=0$  *خط عمود بر محور x*  
 د)  $y=1$  *خط موازی با محور x*

9 الف)  $y = -\sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{1}{4(x+1)^{3/2}}$   
 ب)  $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{1-y^2} \Rightarrow x^2(1-y^2) = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x^2y^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 + x^2y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2(1+x^2) \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

25 الف)  $|y| = x \Rightarrow y = \pm x$

ب)  $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 + x = 0$   
 $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1 + x^3 + x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (y+1)^3 = -x^3 - x - 1 \Rightarrow y+1 = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x - 1}$   
 $y = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x - 1} - 1$   
 $\left\{ \begin{matrix} y_1 = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x - 1} \\ y_2 = \sqrt[3]{-\omega^2(-x^3 - x - 1)} \\ y_3 = \sqrt[3]{-\omega(-x^3 - x - 1)} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow y_1 = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x - 1}$

$$\textcircled{v} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^p + kx + \omega}{x^p + kx + v} = \frac{x^p + \omega + v - v}{x^p + kx + v} = 1 + \frac{-v}{x^p + kx + v}$$

$$f(\sqrt{p}-r) = 1 + \frac{-v}{(\sqrt{p}-r)^p + k(\sqrt{p}-r) + v} = \frac{-v}{v - \cancel{\omega} + k\sqrt{p} - 1 + v} = \frac{-v}{2v + k\sqrt{p} - 1}$$

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

$$y - px + a = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y = px - a \quad \rightarrow -r = -p - a \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$f(n) = x^p + n - p \quad x^p + n - p = p^{n-1}$$

$$y = p^{n-1}$$

$$x^p - p^{n-1} = 0 \quad \rightarrow (n+1)(x^{p-n-1}) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^p - p^{n-1} \quad | \quad n+1 \\ \hline x^p + x^p \quad | \quad n+1 \\ \hline -x^p - p^{n-1} \\ \hline -x^p - n \\ \hline -n-1 \\ \hline -n-1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^p - n - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + \epsilon = \omega \quad \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{\omega}}{p}$$

$$\sum_{\text{root}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\omega} + 1 - \sqrt{\omega}}{p} = 1$$

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$$\textcircled{q} \quad f = \{(p, a+b), (1, ka), (-1, a-pb+1)\}$$

$$a - pb + 1 = pa = a + b$$

$$ka = a + b \Rightarrow a = b$$

$$a - pb + 1 = pa$$

$$a - pa + 1 = ka$$

$$-a + 1 = pa \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p} = b$$

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$$\textcircled{b} \quad f(x) = \frac{fx^p - ax + c + 1}{bx + p} = x$$

$$fx^p - ax + c + 1 = bx^p + p$$

$$a + b + c = f - p - 1 = 0$$

$$b = f$$

$$-a = p \rightarrow a = -p$$

$$c + 1 = 0 \rightarrow c = -1$$

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