

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

$$a = b \quad (1)$$

$$a - \gamma a + 1 = \gamma a \Rightarrow \gamma a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{kx^r - ax + c + 1}{bx + r} \quad (10)$$

$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{مساوی}}{\Rightarrow} x = \gamma \Rightarrow f(x) = x = \frac{kx^r - ax + c + 1}{bx + r}$$

$$bx^r + \gamma x = kx^r - ax + c + 1$$

$$b = k \Rightarrow a = -\gamma, \quad c = -1$$

$$a + b + c = k - \gamma - 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

۱۸, ۲۵

۱)  $(a = 3x - y) \wedge 2$  (۱, ۷۵)

آیدین اثرنی  
گروه A

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= -4 \\ + 4x - 2y &= 18 \end{aligned}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned} 5x &= 14 \Rightarrow x = \frac{14}{5} \\ 2 + 2y &= -4 \Rightarrow y = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{-\frac{14}{5}}{-3} = \frac{14}{15}$  ✓

ب)  $-1 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$

$$\begin{aligned} -3 &= \frac{a}{x} - \frac{y}{y} \\ -5 &= \frac{a}{x} - \frac{a}{y} \end{aligned}$$

وقت!

$$\begin{aligned} y = \frac{-y}{y} \Rightarrow y = -1 \checkmark \\ x = -\frac{1}{y} \checkmark \Rightarrow x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

1/2

۲)  $f(a) + 2f(2) = 3f(1)$  (۲)

$2a + 2 \times 2 = 3 \times 1 - 2$

شروط تابع بودن f  $\rightarrow (1, a+1) = (1, -2)$

$$\begin{aligned} a + 1 &= -2 \Rightarrow a = -3 \\ 2x - 3 + 2x \times b &= -9 \Rightarrow b = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

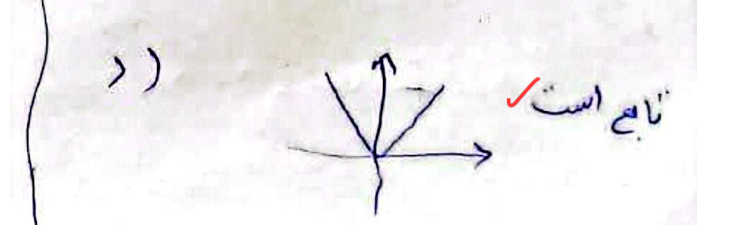
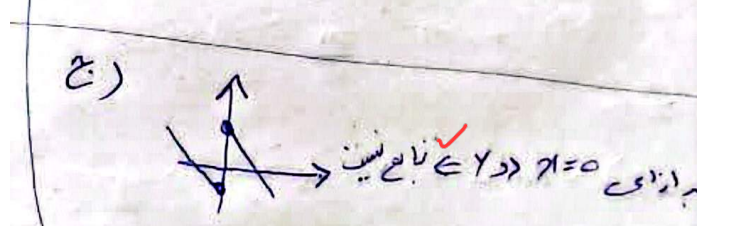
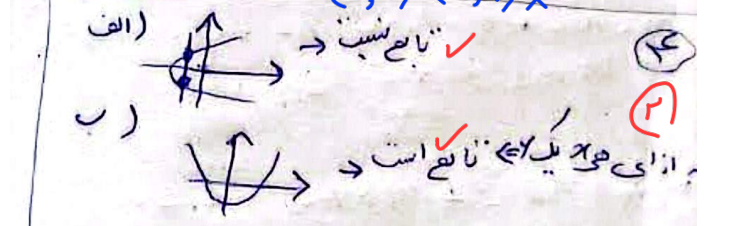
۳)  $(-1, -2) = (-1, m^2 - 3m)$  (۳)

$$\begin{aligned} m^2 - 3m &= -2 \quad | \quad m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \\ (m-1)(m-2) &= 0 \Rightarrow m = 1 \text{ یا } m = 2 \end{aligned}$$

۴)  $f(m=1) \quad m+1=2$  جمع مقدار

تابع نسبت  $\rightarrow (2, 4) \text{ و } (2, 4)$

پس نقطه  $m=2$  قابل قبول  $(3, 4) \text{ و } (3, 4) \times$



$$y = yx - a$$

$$-f = -y - a \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad (1)$$

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

$$-f = -1 + 1 + b \Rightarrow b = -1$$

(2)

$$x^y + x - 1 = yx - 1$$

$$x^y - yx + 1 = 0$$

$$x^y - yx + 1$$

$$x^y + x^y$$

$$-x^y - yx - 1$$

$$-x^y - x$$

$$-x = 1$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x^y - x - 1}$$

$$x^y - x - 1 = 0$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$b) x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \quad (1)$$

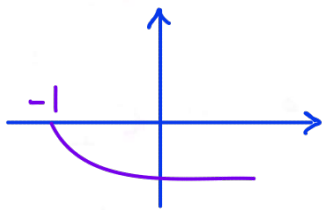
$$\sqrt{1-y^2} \cdot x = y$$

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

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

$$y = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

به ازای هر  $x$  یک  $y$  می ده  
 $y_1 = y_2 \checkmark$



تابع هست!

الف)

$$a) |y| = x \quad x=1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

$$b) y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 + x + 1 = 1 \quad \text{تابع نیست} \checkmark$$

$$(y+1)^3 + x^3 + x = 1$$

$$(y+1)^3 = 1 - x^3 - x \Rightarrow \text{تابع است} \checkmark$$

چون  $y+1$  توان فرد دارد

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^2 + 4x + 6}$$

$$\frac{(x+2)^2 + 1}{(x+2)^2 + 3} = f(x)$$

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