

تکلیف ۲۷

کلاس پر درجم A

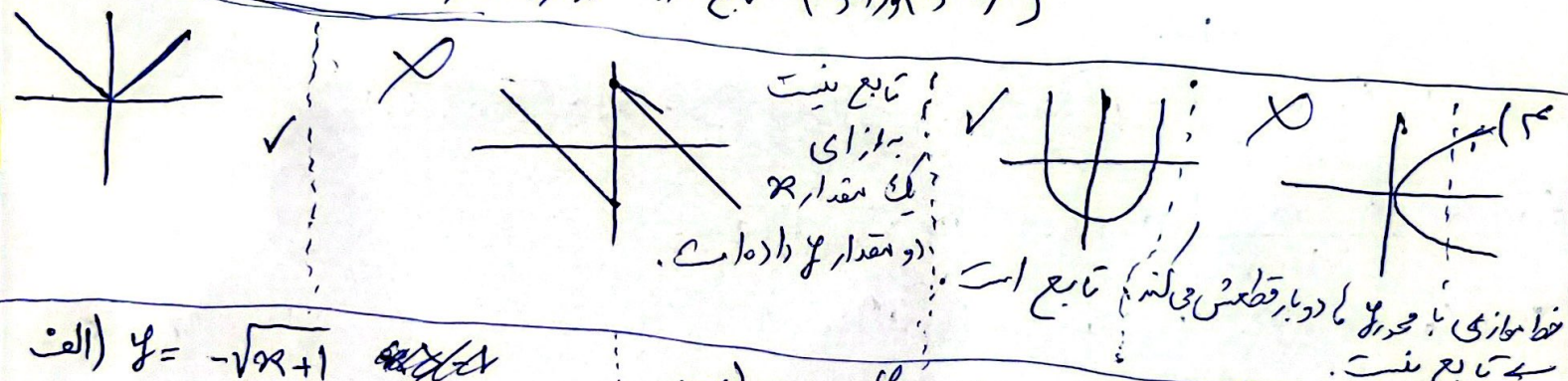
تدریسی بیان بنامی

الف) $(9, 2x+2y), (13, 2x-y), (-4)$
 $q = 2x - y, -f = 2x + 2y$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} q = 2x - y \\ -f = 2x + 2y \end{matrix} \right\} \cdot 1f = 7x \rightarrow x = 2$
 $-f = 2 + 2y \rightarrow y = -2 \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left(\frac{2}{-2}\right)$

۱) $(-1, -3), \left(\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{5}{2x} - \frac{1}{y}\right)$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} -1 = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{y} \\ -3 = \frac{5}{2x} - \frac{1}{y} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} x = \frac{-2}{2x} \\ y = \frac{-1}{2x} \end{matrix} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $-1 = -2 - \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow 1 = -\frac{1}{y} \rightarrow y = -1 \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

۲) $f = \{(a, 2a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (1, b)\}$ $f(a) + 2f(1) = 2f(1)$
 $a+1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -3 \rightarrow -4 + 2b = -4 \rightarrow 2b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b=0}$

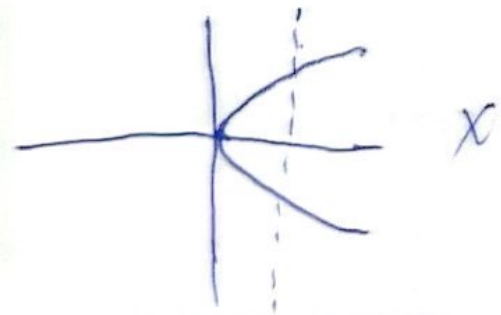
۳) $f = \{(-1, m^2 - 2m), (3, 5), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (2, 4), (m^2 + 2, 4m+1)\}$
 $m^2 - 2m = -2 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m-2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m=1 \\ m=2 \end{cases}$
 $m=1 \rightarrow (m+1, 4) = (2, 4) \rightarrow$ تابع را از بین می برد $\rightarrow (2, 4), (2, 4)$
 $m=2 \rightarrow (m+1, 4) = (3, 4) \rightarrow$ تابع $\parallel \parallel \parallel$ تابع $(3, 4), (3, 5)$
 به ازای m مقدار m صحیح مقدار m



الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$
 $Df = (-1, +\infty)$
 یک جواب دارد
 تابع است

ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$
 $\sqrt{1-y^2} \neq 0, \sqrt{1-y^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow -1 < y < 1$
 به ازای هر مقدار x یک جواب برای y داریم
 تابع است
 ۵)

$$|y| = R \quad (\text{الف})$$



تابع $y = \dots$

$$\rightarrow y^5 + Ry^4 + Ry^3 + Ry^2 + Ry + R = 0$$

$$y(y^4 + Ry^3 + Ry^2 + Ry + R) = -R(R^4 + 1)$$

از این هر دو طرف y خارج می‌کنیم

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r + f_1 x + d}{x^r + f_2 x + v} = \frac{(x+r)^r + 1}{(x+r)^r + r} \quad f(\sqrt{r-1}) = \frac{r+1}{r+r} = \frac{f}{g} = \left(\frac{r}{r}\right) \quad (V)$$

$$f(x) = x^r + ax + b \Rightarrow f(x) = x^r + x - r \quad (A)$$

$$y = rx - a \Rightarrow y = rx - 1$$

$$-f = -r - a \Rightarrow a = +1$$

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

$$x^r + x - r = rx - 1 \Rightarrow \cancel{x^r} + x^r - rx - 1 = 0$$

$$= (x+1)(x^r - x - 1) \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-(-1)}{1} = 1$$

$$f = \{(r, a+b), (1, ra), (-1, a-rb+1)\} \quad (9)$$

$$a+b = ra \Rightarrow a = b$$

$$a - ra + 1 = ra \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{fx^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + r} \quad b = r \quad a = -r \quad c = -1 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\left(a + b + c = r - r - 1 = -1 \right)$$

$$f(1) = 1 = \frac{f - a + c + 1}{b + r} \Rightarrow b + r = f - a + c + 1 \Rightarrow -a + c - b = -r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} rc - rb = -1 \\ \Rightarrow c - b = -1 \\ \Rightarrow a = -r \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f(-1) - 1 = \frac{f + a + c + 1}{-b + r} \Rightarrow b - r = a + c + 1 \Rightarrow a + c - b = -1$$

$$f(r) = r = \frac{19 + 4 + 1 + c}{rb + r} \Rightarrow rb + 4 = r^2 + c \Rightarrow \underbrace{c - b - rb}_{-1} = -14 \Rightarrow -rb = -14 \Rightarrow b = r$$