

الف) $(a, m+2y) = (3m-y, -2)$

$\frac{a}{y} = -\frac{3}{4}$ ✓

$\begin{cases} m-y=9 \\ 2y+m=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=14 \\ m=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y=3$

ب) $(-1, -3)$ و $(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{a}{x} - \frac{y}{y})$

$\frac{a}{y} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$ ✓

$\frac{a}{m} - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{m} = -2 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \Rightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = 3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}$

$f = \{(a, 2a), (a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\}$

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

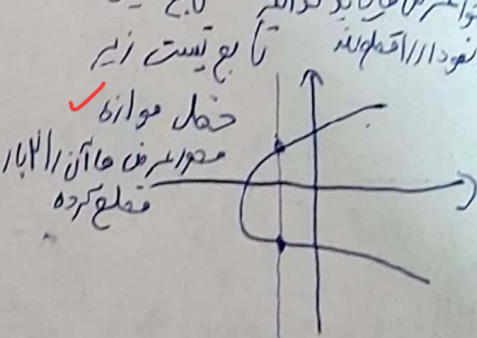
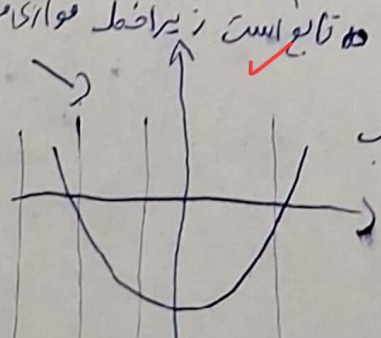
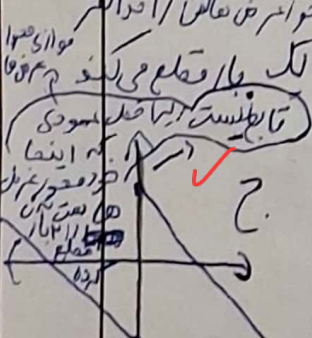
$f(a) + 2f(2) = 3f(1) \Rightarrow -4 + 2b = -4 \Rightarrow b = 0$ ✓

$f = \{(-1, m^2-3m), (m, 4), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (2, 4), (m+1, 2m+1)\}$

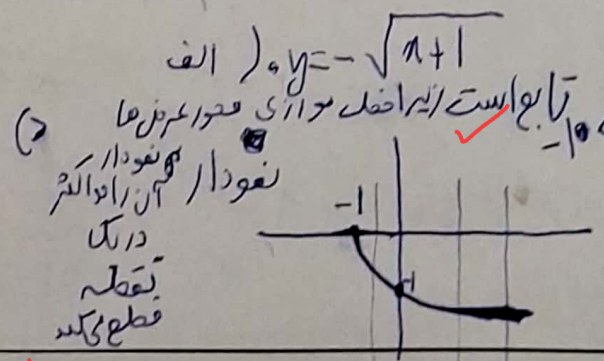
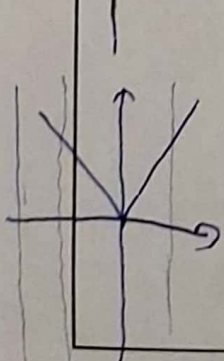
$m^2-3m = -2 \Rightarrow m^2-3m+2=0 \Rightarrow (m-2)(m-1)=0$
 $m=2$ or $m=1$

$f(m=2) \Rightarrow (m+1, 4) = (3, 4)$
 $f(m=1) \Rightarrow (m+1, 4) = (2, 4)$

چون $m=1$ و $m=2$ در هر دو مورد $(2, 4)$ و $(3, 4)$ را هم داریم تابع نیست



در صورت تابع بودن خط موازی موازی می باشد و تابع نیست
 یک بار نمودار را قطع کند



الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$
 ب) $n = \sqrt{1-y^2}$
 $n=1 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1-y^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = 1-y^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

تابع است
 آن را دو آنگه موازی می کند

موازی است

$|y| = n \quad n = 2 \Rightarrow y = \pm 2$
 قائله ناقص تابع نيس ✓

1.5

جواب داد منته
 تعريف رياضيات
 $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + n^3 + n = 0$

6

$f(n) = \frac{n^3 + 3n + 1}{n^3 + 3n + 7}$ $f(\sqrt{3}-2)$

2

$f_m = \frac{(n+2)^3 + 1}{(n+2)^3 + 3} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-2+2)^3 + 1}{(\sqrt{3}-2+2)^3 + 3} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ ✓

7

$y = n^3 + an + b$, $y - 3n + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -3 = -1 + (-1) + b \Rightarrow b = -1$
 $n^3 + an + b = 3n - 1$
 $\Rightarrow n^3 + (a-3)n + a + b = 0$
 $-3 - a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -2$
 $n^3 - 2n - 1 = 0$
 ادراسه درصفت

2

8

$f = \{ (1, a+b), (1, 2a), (-1, a-2b+1) \}$
 تابع ثابت $y = a$
 $a+b = 2a \Rightarrow a = b$
 $a - 2b + 1 = 2a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$
 $a - 2a + 1 = 2a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$

2

9

$\frac{3n^3 - an + c + 1}{bn + 3} = f(n) = y = a$
 $\Rightarrow (bn + 3)a = 3n^3 - an + c + 1$
 $= 3n^3 + 3an - an + c + 1$

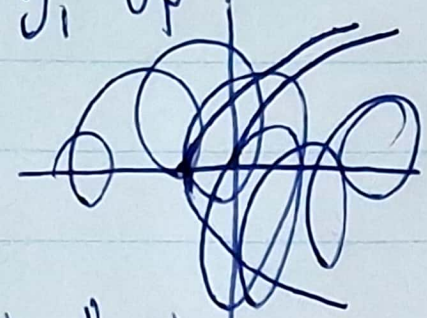
2

10

$c+1=0 \Rightarrow c = -1$
 $a+b+c = 3 - 1 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow c = -1 \Rightarrow b = 3$

$$y_1 = \frac{-m - y_p \pm \sqrt{y_p^2 - 4y_p - m}}{p} y_1^N + (y_p) y_1 + m y_p + m = 0$$

$$y_1 = y_p$$



$$\Delta = y_p^2 - 4y_p - m$$

$$\Delta = y_p^2 - 4y_p - m$$

Δ می تواند + باشد و عبارت

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$y_1^m + m y_1^p + m y_1 + m^m + m = 0$$

$$y_1^m + m y_1^p + m y_1 + m^m + m = 0 \Rightarrow (y_1^m + m y_1^p + m y_1) = (y_1^m + m y_1^p + m y_1)$$

جواب سوال 4

ب

$$y_1 - y_2 + m(y_1^N - y_2^N) + p(y_1 - y_2)$$

معادله

$$= (m + y_1 + y_2 + m y_1 + m y_2 + m y_1^m + m y_2^m) (y_1 - y_2) = 0$$

حل المسألة

$$\frac{m^{\mu} - \mu m - 1}{-m^{\mu} - m^{\mu}} \left[\frac{m+1}{m^{\mu} - m - 1} \right]$$

$$\frac{-m^{\mu} - \mu m - 1}{-m^{\mu} - m^{\mu}}$$

$$m^{\mu} - \mu m - 1 = 0 = (m+1)(m^{\mu} - m - 1) + m^{\mu} + m$$

$$(m^{\mu} - m - 1) = 0$$

$$m^{\mu} - m$$

$$\frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{\omega}}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{-m - 1}{+m + 1}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{\omega} + 1 - \sqrt{\omega}}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{\omega}}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{\omega}}{\mu}$$

جواب
 الحل
 1

ب ۵

مخرج سرعاً مثبت اند پس
 y_1 و y_2 هم علامتند!

$$n = \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}}$$

$$n = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}} = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}} \xrightarrow[\text{طرفین وسطین}]{\text{توان ۲}} y_1^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2 = y_2^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2$$

$$y_1^2 = y_2^2$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{هم علامتند}]{y_1 \text{ و } y_2} \boxed{y_1 = y_2} \text{ تابع هست!}$$

ب ۶

$$\xrightarrow{\text{طرفین + 1}} y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1 = -n^3 - n + 1$$

$$(y+1)^3 = -n^3 - n + 1$$

$$y+1 = \sqrt{-n^3 - n + 1}$$

$$y = \sqrt{-n^3 - n + 1} - 1 \text{ تابع هست!}$$