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الف) $(9, x+2y)$ و $(3x-y, -4)$ → $\begin{cases} 9 = 3x - y \\ -4 = x + 2y \end{cases}$ → $\begin{cases} 18 = 4x - 2y \\ -4 = x + 2y \end{cases}$ → $\begin{cases} 7x - 14 = x - 2 \\ -2y - 4 = y - 4 \end{cases}$ → $\begin{cases} 6x = 12 \\ -3y = 0 \end{cases}$ → $\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ → جواب $\left(\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{0}\right)$ ✓

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ب) $(-1, -2)$ و $(\frac{1}{x}, -\frac{1}{y})$ و $(\frac{a}{x}, -\frac{a}{y})$ → $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \\ \frac{a}{x} - \frac{a}{y} = -3 \end{cases}$ → $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{y} = a \\ \frac{a}{x} - \frac{a}{y} = -3 \end{cases}$ → $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{a-3}{2} \\ \frac{a}{y} = \frac{3-a}{2} \end{cases}$ → $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a-3}{3-a}$ ✓

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$F = \{(a, a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\}$ → $a+1 = -2$ → $a = -3$ ✓
 $a = -3$ → $\{(-3, -3), (1, -2), (1, -1), (2, b)\}$

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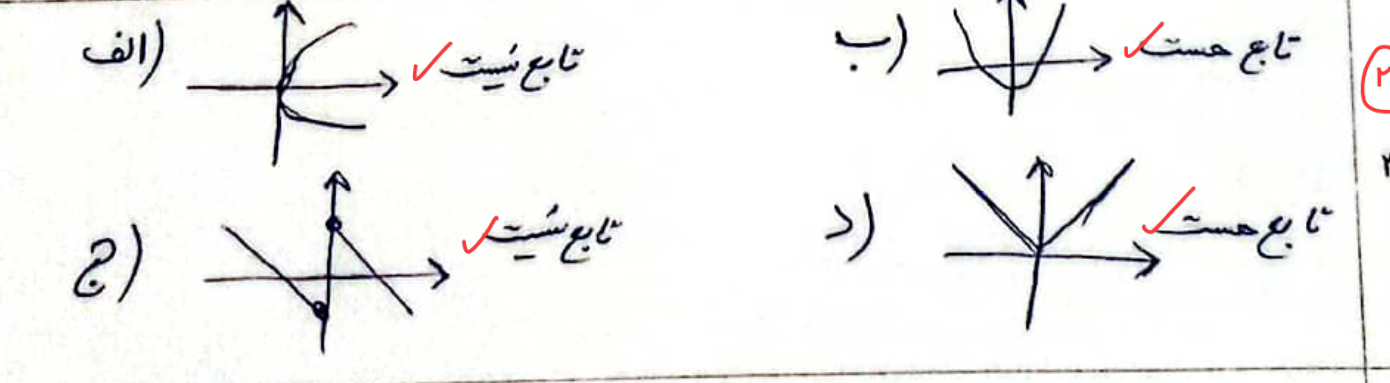
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$F(a) + 2F(2) = 3F(1)$
 $F(-2) + 2F(2) = 3F(1)$ → $-4 + 2b = -4$ → $b = 0$ ✓ → جواب

$F = \{(-1, m^2 - 2m), (2, a), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (2, 4), (m^2 + 2, 4m+1)\}$ $m = ?$
 $m^2 - 2m = -2$ → $m^2 - 2m + 2 = 0$ → $(m-1)(m-2) = 0$ → $m = 1$ یا $m = 2$ جواب
 $m = 1$ → $\{(-1, -2), (2, a), (-1, -2), (2, 4), (2, 4), (3, 5)\}$ → X
 $m = 2$ → $\{(-1, -2), (2, 5), (-1, -2), (3, 4), (2, 4), (6, 9)\}$ → X
 → بد از ای هیچ مقدار ✓

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الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$ → تابع است ✓ ✓

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ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ → چون تابع نیست → ~~$x = -1$~~ → X

۵

الف) $|y| = x \rightarrow$ تابع شیب \rightarrow چون مقدار x و y مقدار \rightarrow تابع شیب \rightarrow $y = \pm 1$ \checkmark \times دارد

(2)
6

ب) $y'' + 3y' + 3y + 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow$ تابع است \rightarrow چون اگر درضا برای عبارتی \rightarrow دارای شیبی از y و y' باشد \checkmark \checkmark عبارت تابع است

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + \epsilon x + \omega}{2x^2 + \epsilon x + \nu} \Rightarrow f(\sqrt{3}-2) = ? \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + \epsilon(\sqrt{3}-2) + \omega}{(\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + \epsilon(\sqrt{3}-2) + \nu} = \frac{3 + \epsilon - \epsilon\sqrt{3} + \epsilon\sqrt{3} - 4 + \omega}{3 + \epsilon - \epsilon\sqrt{3} + \epsilon\sqrt{3} - 4 + \nu} = \frac{\nu - 3}{\nu - 1} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{2}{3} \checkmark$$

جواب \leftarrow

(2)
7

$f(x) = x^3 + ax + b, y - 3x + a = 0, (-1, -\epsilon)$

$y = 3x - a \rightarrow -\epsilon = 3(-1) - a \rightarrow -\epsilon = -3 - a \rightarrow a = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{حل}} y = 3x - 1$

$\xrightarrow{\text{عبارت}} -\epsilon = (-1)^3 - 1 + b \rightarrow -\epsilon = -2 + b \rightarrow b = -2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + x - 2$

$x^3 + x - 2 = 3x - 1 \rightarrow x^3 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x^2 - 2x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow$ ریشه $\rightarrow x = -1$ و

$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow y = 3x - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \checkmark$ جواب \rightarrow

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8

$f = \left\{ (2, a+b), (1, 2a), (-1, a-2b+1) \right\} \quad a = ?$

$a+b = a-2b+1 \rightarrow 3b = 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{3}$

$a+b = 2a \rightarrow \left\{ \left(2, \frac{2}{3} \right), \left(1, \frac{2}{3} \right), \left(-1, \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2\left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \right) \right) \right\} \rightarrow a = b$

$\rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3} \checkmark$ جواب \rightarrow

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9

$f(x) = \frac{\epsilon x^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} \rightarrow$ عکس $\rightarrow f(x) = 2x$

$\rightarrow x = \frac{\epsilon x^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} \rightarrow \underline{bx^2 + 3x} = \underline{\epsilon x^2 - ax + c + 1} \rightarrow b = \epsilon$

$-ax + c + 1 = 3x \rightarrow a = -3$ و $c = -1$

$a + b + c = -3 + \epsilon - 1 = 0 \checkmark$ جواب \rightarrow

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10

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مخرج سرعاً مثبت اند پس
 y_1 و y_2 هم علامتند!

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}} \\ x = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}} \end{cases}$$

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

توان ۲
طرفین وسطین

$$y_1^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2 = y_2^2 - y_1^2 y_2^2$$

$$y_1^2 = y_2^2$$

y_1 و y_2 هم علامتند

$$\boxed{y_1 = y_2}$$

تابع
حسب!