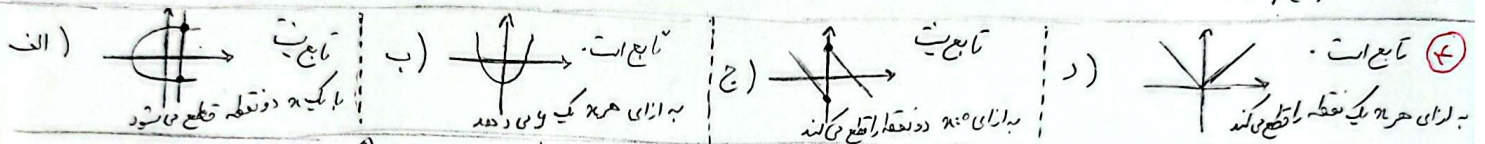


الف) $(9, 2y), (3x-y, -4)$ $\left. \begin{aligned} 3x-y &= 9 \xrightarrow{x=2} 4x-2y=18 \\ x+2y &= -4 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \forall x \geq 1 &\Rightarrow x \geq 2 \\ &\Rightarrow y = -2 \end{aligned}$ $\frac{x}{y} = -\frac{2}{3}$ (1)

ب) $(-1, -3), (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y})$ $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} &= -1 \xrightarrow{x=2} -\frac{2}{2} + \frac{5}{y} = 5 \\ \frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y} &= -3 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -\frac{2}{y} &= 2 \Rightarrow y = -1 \\ x &= -2 \end{aligned}$ $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{-1}$

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

$m^2 - 3m = -2 \Rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)(m-2) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1, m = 2$ $m = 2 \times \Rightarrow f(m+1) \neq f(2)$ (3)
 $m = 1 \times \Rightarrow f(m+1) \neq f(2)$



الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$ تابعیت
 ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ $\xrightarrow{x=1} \sqrt{1-y^2} = y \Rightarrow 1-y^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow 2y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ تابعیت (5)

الف) $|y| = x \Rightarrow x = 2, y = \pm 2$ تابعیت
 ب) $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 + x = 0 \xrightarrow{\pm 1} (y+1)^3 = -x^3 - x + 1$ تابعیت (6)
 $y+1 = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x + 1} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x + 1} - 1$
 if $x = x_1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \sqrt[3]{-x_1^3 - x_1 + 1} - 1 \\ y_2 = \sqrt[3]{-x_1^3 - x_1 + 1} - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 5}{x^2 + 4x + 7} = \frac{(x+2)^2 + 1}{(x+2)^2 + 3}$ $f(\sqrt{3}-2) = \frac{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 3} = \frac{4}{4} = \frac{2}{2}$ (7)

$f(x) = x^2 + ax + b \xrightarrow{(-1, -4) \in \text{graph}} -f = -1 + -1 + b \Rightarrow b = -2$ (8)
 $y = x^2 + ax + a = 0 \Rightarrow y = x^2 - a \xrightarrow{(-1, -4) \in \text{graph}} -f = -3 - a \Rightarrow a = 1$
 $x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow s = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{-1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow$ جمع طول ها

$x^2 + x - 2 = 3x - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$
 $\frac{-x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 + x - 2} \begin{array}{l} \frac{x+1}{x^2 - x - 1} \\ -x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ -x^2 - x \\ -x - 1 \\ -x - 1 \\ -x - 1 \\ -x - 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$

$a+b = 2a \Rightarrow a = b$ $a - 2a + 1 = 2a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$ (9)

$f(x) = \frac{fx^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3}$, $f(x) = x \Rightarrow bx^2 + 3x = fx^2 - ax + c + 1 \Rightarrow b = f, a = -3, c = -1$ (10)
 $a + b + c = 0$