

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y &= 9 \Rightarrow 2x - cy = 18 \\ x + cy &= -4 \Rightarrow \frac{x + cy}{\sqrt{x+cy}} = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{x+cy}} \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow y = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

ب) ~~...~~ $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-x+y}{xy} \Rightarrow -xy = y-x \Rightarrow xy = x-y$

$$\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - y^2}{xy} \Rightarrow -2xy = x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow -2(x-y) = x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-cx} = \sqrt{y-cy} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-cx} = \sqrt{y-cy} \Rightarrow x = y$$

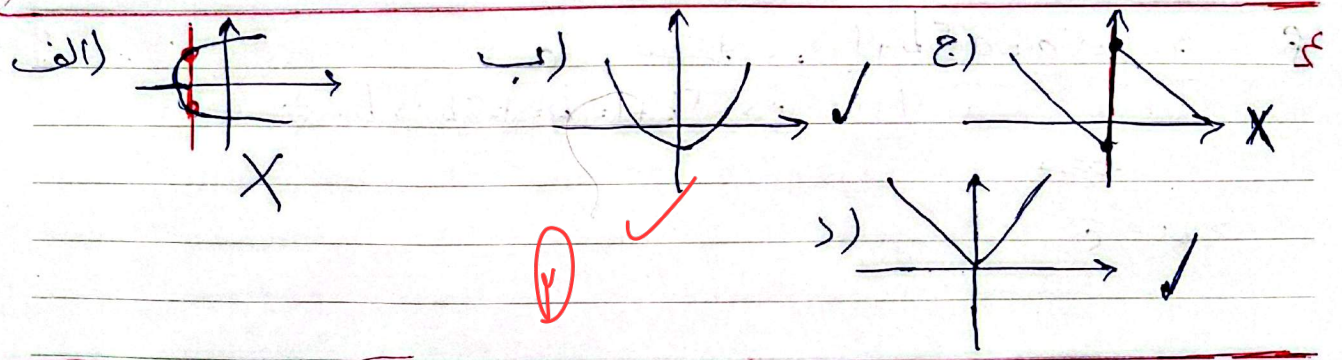
$$a+1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -3 \quad (a, f(a)) = (-3, -4)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) + c f(c) = c f(1) \Rightarrow -4 + c f(c) = -4 \Rightarrow c f(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f(c) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

$$m^2 - cm = -5 \Rightarrow m^2 - cm + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)(m-2) \begin{cases} m=2 \\ m=1 \end{cases}$$

if $m=2 \rightarrow (c, y) = (2, 4)$
 if $m=1 \rightarrow (c, y) = (1, 4)$

به ازای هیچ مقدار m تابع نیست



الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$ تابع هست زیرا از زیر رادیکال همیشه \geq نامنفی است و x باید بزرگتر از -1 باشد و کل عبارت همیشه نامنفی است

ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \Rightarrow x(\sqrt{1-y^2}) = y \Rightarrow x^2(1-y^2) = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x^2y^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 + x^2y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2(1+x^2) \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = y^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ تابع نیست

$|y_1| = |y_2| \xrightarrow{y_1, y_2 \text{ هم علامت}} y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow$ تابع هست

$$\text{الف) } |y| = x \Rightarrow y = \pm x \quad \times \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\text{ب) } y^3 + ay^2 + cy + x^3 + x = 0$$

$$\text{ب) } y^3 + ay^2 + cy + x^3 + x = 0 \rightarrow y^3 + ay^2 + cy + 1 = -x^3 - x + 1 \rightarrow (y+1)^3 = -x^3 - x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 + ay^2 + b = 0 \rightarrow \text{جواب صحیحی ندارد} \rightarrow \times \quad \text{B}$$

$$\rightarrow y+1 = \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x + 1} \rightarrow y = -1 + \sqrt[3]{-x^3 - x + 1} \rightarrow \text{تابع مستقیم}$$

$$\frac{(x+2)^c + 1}{(x+1)^c + c} \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{c} - c + c)^c + 1}{(\sqrt{c} - c)^c + c} \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{c})^c + 1}{(\sqrt{c})^c + c}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{c+1}{c+c} = \frac{c}{c} = \frac{c}{c} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$g = cx + a = 0 \Rightarrow -c + a = -c \Rightarrow a = -1 \Rightarrow y = cx - 1$$

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$$x^c + x - c = cx - 1 \Rightarrow x^c - cx - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (-1)^c - c(-1) - 1 = -1 + c - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)(x^c - cx - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow (x^c - cx - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1+\sqrt{c}}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{c}}{c} + \frac{1-\sqrt{c}}{c} = \frac{c}{c} = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^c + ax + b = y - 1 - 1 + b \Rightarrow b = -c$$

$$\text{B) } \underbrace{a+b=c}_{b=a} \underbrace{a=a-c}_{a=-c} \underbrace{b+1}_{b+1} = 1 \Rightarrow -c b + 1 = b \Rightarrow 1 = c b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{c} \quad \checkmark$$

(۳)

$$\frac{fx^c - ax + c + 1}{bx + c} = x \Rightarrow \frac{fx^c - ax + c + 1}{bx^c + cx} = 1 \Rightarrow bax^c = fx^c \Rightarrow b = f$$

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$$-a = c \Rightarrow a = -c$$

$$c+1 = 0 \Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$c - c - 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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