

کتابت در صورت B

به نام خدا

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$\frac{x}{y} = -\frac{x}{x}$ (1)

$\begin{cases} 2x - y = -2 \\ x + 2y = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow 4x - 2y = -4 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 4x - 2y = -4 \\ x + 2y = -2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 3x = -2 \\ x = -\frac{2}{3} \end{matrix} \rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{3}$

(ب) $(-1, -2)$ و $(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1, \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} = -2)$ (2)

$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \Rightarrow y - x = -xy \rightarrow -2y + 2x = 2xy$

$\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} = -2 \Rightarrow xy - y^2 = -2xy$

$xy - y^2 = 0$
 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{y}{y} = 1 \rightarrow 2x = 4$

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

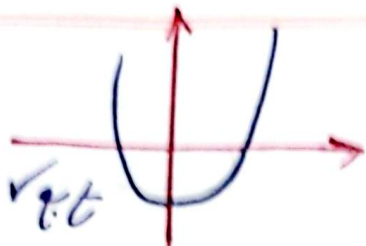
$f(a) + 2f(1) = 3f(1)$
 $a + 1 = -2$
 $a = -3$

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

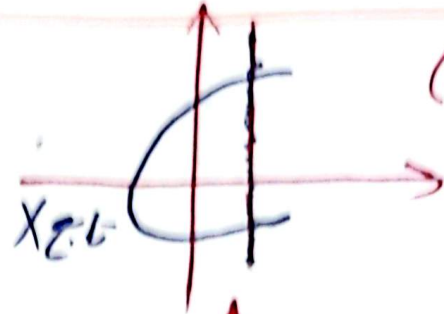
$f = \{ (-1, m^2 - 2m), (2, a), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (3, m^2 - 2m), (m^2 + 2, m+1) \}$

$m^2 - 2m = -2 \Rightarrow m^2 - 2m + 2 = 0$
 $m = 1 \rightarrow$ غلط
 $m = 2 \rightarrow$ غلط (2)

به ازای هیچ مقداری از m رابطه برقرار نیست و تابع نیست

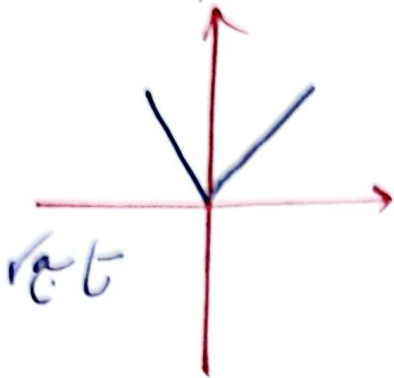


(ب)

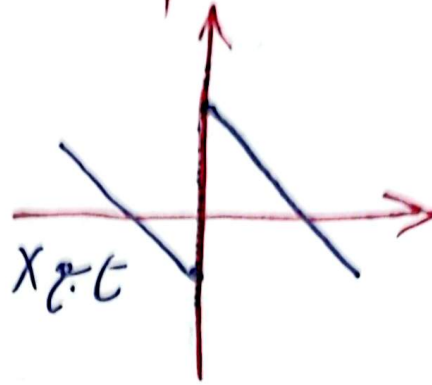


(الف)

2



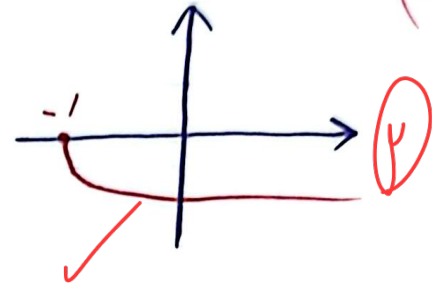
(ج)



(ب)

الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$
 \sqrt{x}

مستقیم



(ا)

ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ $\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

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

تساوی

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

$y_1^2 - \frac{y_1^4}{1-y_1^2} = y_2^2 - \frac{y_2^4}{1-y_2^2}$

هم‌علاصت! به دلیل خروج این دو کسر

$y_1^2 = y_2^2 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

مثال تصدیق $x=1$ $\Rightarrow y=0$ و $y=1$

2

ب) $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 + x = 0 \Rightarrow y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y = -x^3 - x$

$(y+1)^3 = y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1$

$(y+1)^3 - x^3 - x + 1$

$y = \sqrt[3]{1-x^3-x} - 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + px + q}{x^2 + px + r}$$

$$f(\sqrt{r}-p) = ? \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{r}{r}}$$

$$\frac{(2c+p)^2 + 1}{(c+p)^2 + r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{r}-p+p)^2 + 1}{(\sqrt{r}-p+p)^2 + r}$$

$$= \frac{r+1}{r+r} = \frac{r+1}{2r}$$

✓
②

$$f(x) = x^m + ax + b$$

$$y - px + q = 0 \quad (-1, -p)$$

$$\rightarrow -px = -1 - q + b \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$$

$$\rightarrow -p = -p - a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$px - 1 = x^m + x - 1$$

$$x^m - px - 1 = 0$$

چون به ازای $x = -1$ برقرار است پس بر $(x+1)$ بخشیم بر است.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^m - px - 1 \quad | \quad x+1 \\ \underline{x^m + x} \\ -x^m - px - 1 \\ \underline{+x^m + x} \\ -px - 1 \\ \underline{+px + 1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(x^m - x - 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{مجموع ۲ ریشه دیگر} = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

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

$$a+b = 2a \Rightarrow b = a$$

$$a - 2b + 1 \stackrel{b=a}{\Rightarrow} a - 2a + 1 = 2a \Rightarrow -a = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

①

②

$$f(x) = \frac{rx^r - ax + c+1}{bx+r} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ilmo q.6}} \quad \xrightarrow{(1)}$$

$$bx+r = rx^r - ax + c+1$$

$$rx^r - bx^r - ax - rx + c+1 = 0 \Rightarrow (r-b)x^r - (a+r)x + c+1 = 0$$

$$r-b=0 \Rightarrow bx^r \quad \quad \quad -a-r=0 \Rightarrow a = -r$$

$$c+1 = 0 \Rightarrow c = -1 \quad \quad \quad a+b+c = -r+r-1 = -1$$

(2)

$$\left[\frac{r}{x} \right]$$