

الف) 
$$\begin{cases} 3x - y = 9 \rightarrow 4x - 2y = 11 \\ x + 2y = -4 \rightarrow x + 2y = -4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+} \begin{cases} 3x - y = 9 \\ x + 2y = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 13 \\ 3x - 2y = 11 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 14 \rightarrow x = 7 \\ 3x - 2y = 11 \rightarrow y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{7}{-2} = -\frac{7}{2}$

ب) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \rightarrow y - x = -xy \xrightarrow{\times(-3)} -3y + 3x = 3xy \\ \frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow 5y - 7x = -3xy \rightarrow \frac{5y - 7x}{3y - 4x} = -3xy \end{cases}$$

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

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

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

$2a + 4b = 3a + 3 - 6$

$2a + 4b = 3a - 3$

$4b = a - 3$

$2b = \frac{a-3}{2}$

$2b = 0$

$b = 0$

$f = \{(-1, m^2 - 3m), (2, 5), (-1, -2), (m+1, 4), (2, 4), (m^2 + 2, 2m+1)\}$

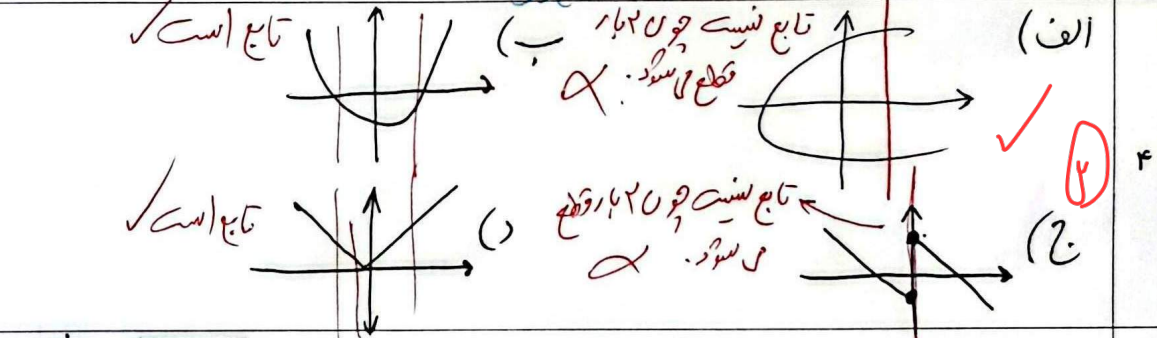
$m^2 - 3m = -2$

$m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0$

$(m-1)(m-2) = 0$

$m = 1$  or  $m = 2$

مقادیر صحیح مقدار



الف)  $y = \sqrt{x+1}$  تابع است.

ب)  $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

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

$y_1^2 = y_2^2$

$y_1 = y_2$

مخرج کسرها مثبت هستند پس  $y_1$  و  $y_2$  هم علامتند.

$y_1^2 = y_2^2 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

تابع است.

الف)  $|y| = n$  تابع نسبی  $\rightarrow$  دو نقطه:  $n=1 \rightarrow y=1$   
 $\rightarrow y=-1$

ب)  $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + n + n = 0$   $(y+1)^3 - 1 = -n - n$   
 $(y+1)^3 = y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + 1$   $(y+1)^3 = -n - n + 1$   
 $y = \sqrt[3]{-n - n + 1} - 1$  تابع است

$f(n) = \frac{n^3 + 3n + 1}{n^3 + 3n + 1} \rightarrow \frac{(n+1)^3 + 1}{(n+1)^3 + 3} \xrightarrow{n=\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{(\sqrt{3})^3 + 1}{(\sqrt{3})^3 + 3} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

$f(\sqrt{3}-1) = ? = \frac{3}{4}$

$y = 3n - a \xrightarrow[n=-1]{m=-1} -1 = 3 - a \rightarrow a = 1$   $f(n) = n^3 + an + b$  تابع  
 $y = \frac{n^3 + an + b}{n} \xrightarrow[n=-1]{m=-1} -1 = \frac{-1 + a + b}{-1} \rightarrow b = -2$  //  $y = 3n + a = 0$  معادله خط

$\rightarrow 3n - 1 = n^3 + n - 2$   
 $n^3 - 2n - 1 = 0$  چون  $n=1$  از اول  $n^3 - 2n - 1$   $(n+1)(n^2 - n - 1) = 0$   
 $n^3 - 2n - 1 = (n^3 + n^2 - n^2 - 2n - 1)$   
 $= (n^3 + n^2) - (n^2 + 2n + 1)$   
 $= n^2(n+1) - (n+1)(n+1)$   
 $= (n+1)(n^2 - n - 1) = 0$   
 در نقطه  $(-1, -1)$  قطع می کند  
 مجموع آرایه ها  $-\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

اگر تابع  $f(n) = \frac{1}{3}(n, a+b), (1, 2a), (-1, a-2b+1)$  باشد:

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

$f(n) = \frac{3n^3 - an + c + 1}{bn + 3}$  تابع گویا  $\rightarrow n$

$n(bn + 3) = 3n^3 - an + c + 1$   
 $bn^2 + 3n = 3n^3 - an + c + 1$   
 $3n^3 - bn^2 - an - 3n + c + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (3-b)n^2 + (-a-3)n + (c+1) = 0$   
 $3-b = 0 \rightarrow b = 3$   $-a-3 = 0 \rightarrow a = -3$   $a+b+c = -3+3-1 = -1 = 0$   
 $c+1 = 0 \rightarrow c = -1$