

$$3x - y = 9 \Rightarrow 3(-2y - 4) - y = 9 \Rightarrow -6y - 12 - y = 9 \Rightarrow -7y = 21 \Rightarrow y = -3 \text{ (I)}$$

$$x + 2y = -4 \Rightarrow x = -2y - 4 \Rightarrow x = -2(-3) - 4 \Rightarrow x = 6 - 4 \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ (II)}$$

(I) و (II) $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{-3} = \boxed{\frac{-2}{3}}$ ✓

$(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}), (\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1 \\ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + 2b = 3a + 3 \Rightarrow 2b = a + 3 \\ a + 1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = \boxed{0}$$

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

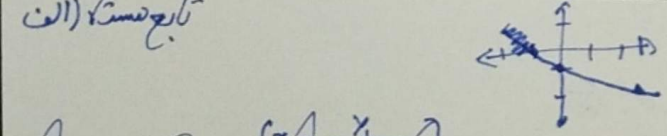
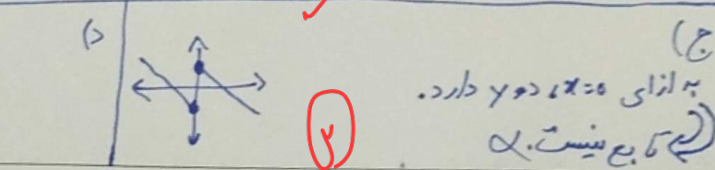
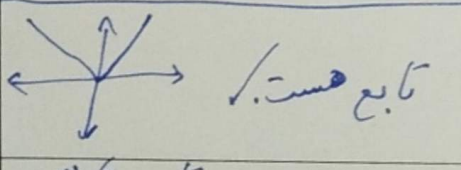
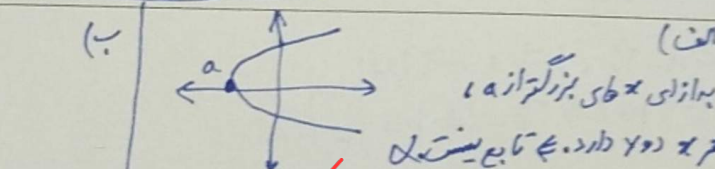
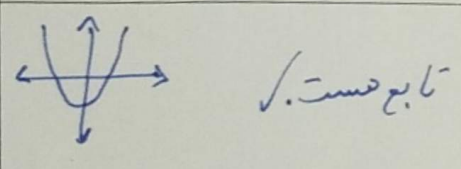
$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 4 = 1$$

$$m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{3+1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \rightarrow (m+1, 6) = (2, 6) \neq (2, 4) \alpha$

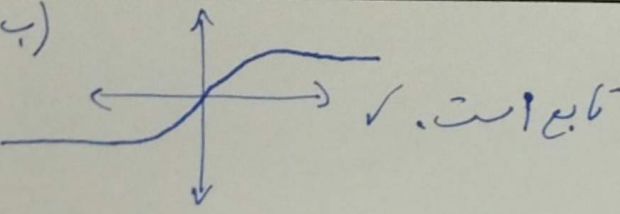
$\rightarrow \frac{3-1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \rightarrow (m+1, 6) = (2, 6) \neq (2, 4) \alpha$

په ازای هئیع مقدار m ✓



$$x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \\ x_2 = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \Rightarrow y \sqrt{1-y^2} = y \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

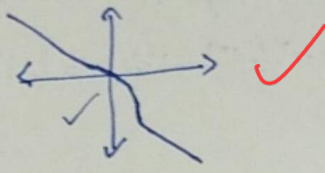
$$\Rightarrow y^2(1-y^2) = y^2(1-y^2) \Rightarrow y^2 - y^2 y^2 = y^2 - y^2 y^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm y$$



تابع یکتا. $x=1 \rightarrow y=\pm 1$ الف

ب) $y^2 + 2y^2 + 2y + x^2 + x = 0$

تابع است. ✓



(۲)

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$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2 + 1}{(x+2)^2 + 3} \Rightarrow f(\sqrt{3}-2) = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-2+2)^2 + 1}{(\sqrt{3}-2+2)^2 + 3} = \frac{3+1}{3+3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

✓

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$$y - 2x + a = 0 \Rightarrow -2 + 2 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax + b \Rightarrow -2 = -1 - 1 + b \Rightarrow b = -2$$

$$y - 2x + a = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2x - 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax + b \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + x - 2$$

$$2x - 1 = x^2 + x - 2 \Rightarrow 2x = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x = 1 \Rightarrow x(x^2 - 2) = 1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ or } 1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ or } -2$$

$$1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ or } -2 \text{ or } -1 = \boxed{1}$$

(۲)

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

$$2a = a - 2b + 1 \Rightarrow a = -2b + 1$$

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

(۲)

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$$f(0) = \frac{c+1}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow c+1=0 \Rightarrow c=-1 \text{ (I)}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{f-a}{b+r} = 1 \Rightarrow f-a = b+r \Rightarrow b+a=1 \text{ (II)}$$

$$\text{(I) + (II)} \Rightarrow a+b+c = 1-1 = \boxed{0}$$

(۲)

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