

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

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2a + 2b &= 3a + 3 \Rightarrow 2b = a + 3 \\ a + 1 &= -2 \Rightarrow a = -3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

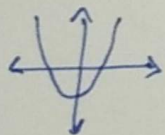
$$m^2 - 3m = -2 \Rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 4 = 5$$

$$m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

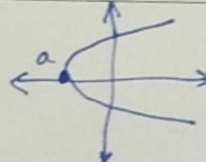
$\rightarrow \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5 \rightarrow (m+1, 6) = (2.5, 6) \neq (2, 6) \alpha$
 $\rightarrow \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5 \rightarrow (m+1, 6) = (2.5, 6) \neq (2, 6) \alpha$

پرازای هئیع مقدار m

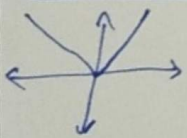


تابع هست. ✓

(ب)

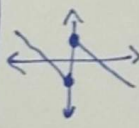


(الف) پرازای x های بزرگتر از a، هر x دو y دارد. تابع نیست.



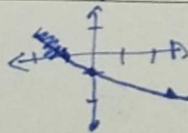
تابع هست. ✓

(د)



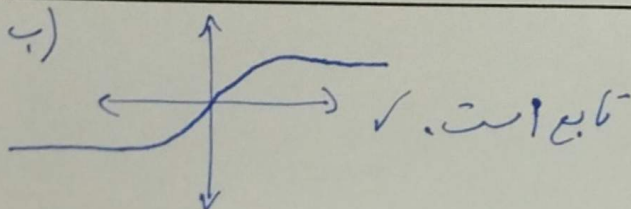
(ج) پرازای x=0، دو y دارد. تابع نیست. ✓

تابع هست. (الف)



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

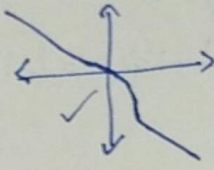
$$\Rightarrow y^2(1-y^2) = y^2(1-y^2) \Rightarrow y^2 - y^2 y^2 = y^2 - y^2 y^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm y$$



تابع مستقیم $x=1 \rightarrow y=\pm 1$ الف

ب) $y^2 + 2y^2 + 2y + x^2 + x = 0$

تابع است. ✓



6

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

7

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

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

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

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

$$2x - 1 = x^2 + x - 2 \Rightarrow 2x = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x = 1 \Rightarrow x(x^2 - 2) = 1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \quad | \quad \frac{1}{9} | \frac{1}{10} | \frac{1}{11} | \frac{1}{12} | \frac{1}{13} | \frac{1}{14} | \frac{1}{15} | \frac{1}{16} | \frac{1}{17} | \frac{1}{18} | \frac{1}{19} | \frac{1}{20}$$

$$| \frac{1}{9} | \frac{1}{10} | \frac{1}{11} | \frac{1}{12} | \frac{1}{13} | \frac{1}{14} | \frac{1}{15} | \frac{1}{16} | \frac{1}{17} | \frac{1}{18} | \frac{1}{19} | \frac{1}{20} = \boxed{1}$$

8

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

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

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

9

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

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

10

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