

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y &= 9 \\ x + 2y &= -4 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} vx &= 14 \\ x &= 2 \text{ و } y = -3 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{y-x}{xy} = -1 \quad ; \quad \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{xy} = -3$$

\downarrow
 $(x-y) = -xy$

\downarrow
 $\frac{y^2 - x^2}{-xy} = -3 \Rightarrow \frac{y^2 - x^2}{xy} = 3 \Rightarrow y^2 - x^2 = 3xy$

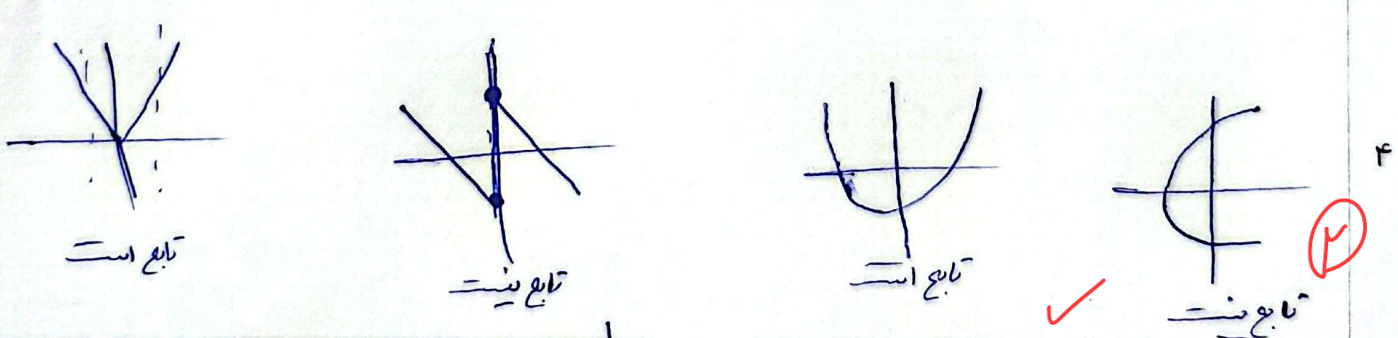
$$a+1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -3$$

$$f(a) + r f(r) = 2 f(1) \Rightarrow rb = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

$$m^2 - 3m = -2 \Rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)(m-2) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1 \text{ و } 2$$

If $m=1$ $(2, 6)$ $(2, 4) \Rightarrow$ تابع نیست x

If $m=2$ $(3, 6)$ $(5, 5) \Rightarrow$ تابع نیست x



الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$ تابع است

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

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

$|y| = x \Rightarrow$ If $x=1 \Rightarrow y = 1-1 \Rightarrow$ صحيح

$y_1^p + 3y_1^r + 2y_1 = y_2^p + 3y_2^r + 2y_2$

$(y_1^p - y_2^p) + 3(y_1^r - y_2^r) + 2(y_1 - y_2)$
 $(y_1 - y_2)(y_1^p + y_2^p + y_1^r + y_2^r + y_1 + y_2 + 2)$
 $\Delta <$

صحيح
 (y)

$f(x) = \frac{(x+r)^p + 1}{(x+r)^r + 3} = f(\sqrt{2}-r) = \frac{8}{4}$

$\frac{r}{2}$

(y)

$y = px - a \rightarrow (-1) - 8 \Rightarrow -px - a = -8 \Rightarrow a = 1$
 $x^r + a + b \rightarrow (-1) - 8 \Rightarrow -r + b = -8 \Rightarrow b = -r$

(1, 2)

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

$x^r - x - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} S = \frac{-b}{a} = 1$

$x^r - rx - 1 \mid \begin{array}{l} x+1 \\ \hline x^r - rx - 1 \\ -x^r - x^r \\ \hline -2x^r - 1 \\ +x^r + x \\ \hline -x - 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow (x+1)(x^r - x - 1) = 0$

$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{r}$

$a + b = ra \Rightarrow a = b$

$ra = a - rb + 1$

$ra = -a + 1 \Rightarrow ra = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$

$b = \frac{1}{r}$

$\frac{fx^r - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} = x$

$\frac{fx^r - ax + c + 1}{bx + 3} = x \rightarrow fx^r - ax + c + 1 = bx^r + 3x$

$fx^r - ax + c + 1 = bx^r + 3x$

$a = -3$

$a + b + c = 0$

$(f-b)x^r + (-a-3)x + c + 1$

$b = f$
 $a = -3$

$c = -1$

$a + b + c = -1$