

19, 5

آینا شادری

الف) $(9, x+2y)$ و $(13x-y, -4)$ (1)

$x+2y = -4 \rightarrow x = -4-2y$
 $13x-y = 9 \rightarrow (-4-2y) \times 13 - y = 9$
 $-12-4y-y = 9$
 $-5y = 9+12 = 21 \rightarrow y = -\frac{21}{5}$
 $x = -4-2(-\frac{21}{5}) = \frac{22}{5}$

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$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{-21}$

ب) $(-1, -3)$, $(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y})$

$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 = \frac{y-x}{xy}$
 $xy - y = y - x$
 $xy - 2y = -x$
 $y(x-2) = -x$
 $y = \frac{-x}{x-2}$

$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x} = -1$
 $\frac{2-1}{2x} = -1$
 $\frac{1}{2x} = -1$
 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $y = \frac{-x}{x-2} = \frac{-(-\frac{1}{2})}{-\frac{1}{2}-2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{5}{2}} = -\frac{1}{5}$

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

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

$f(a) + 2f(2) = 3f(1)$
 $2a + 2 \times b = 3 \times (a+1)$
 $-6 + 2b = -6 \rightarrow b = 0$

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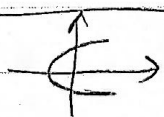
$f = \{(-1, m^2 - 3m), (\frac{2}{m}, 1), (-1, -2), (\frac{m+1}{m}, y), (2, 3), (m^2+2, 2m+1)\}$ (3)

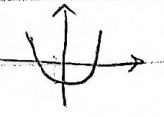
$m^2 - 3m = -2$
 $\frac{m(m-3)}{1} = -2$
 $m = 2$
 $m = 1$

$m+1 \neq 2$
 $m \neq 1$

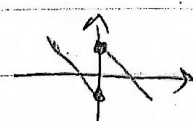
$m+1 \neq 3$
 $m \neq 2$

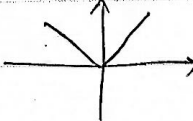
به ازای هیچ مقدار m

الف)  $x = y^2$

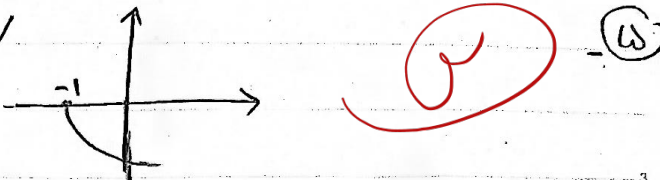
ب)  $y = x^2 - 1$ (4)

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ج)  $y = |x|$

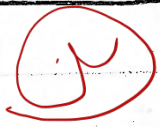
د)  $y = -|x|$

در معادله الف تابع چون خط موازی محور دارد در بیش از 1 نقطه تقاطع می کند تا بی نهایت در معادله ب و د چون خطوط موازی محورند معادله را در حداکثر 1 نقطه تقاطع می کند تا بی نهایت

الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow y^2 = -x+1$ ✓  (5)

ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ ✓

$x_1 = \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}}, x_2 = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}} \rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \rightarrow \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}} = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

الف) $|y| = x$ X تابع نیست  (6)

اگر $x = 2 \rightarrow y = \pm 2$

ب) $y^3 + 3y^2 + 3y + x^3 - x = 0$ ✓

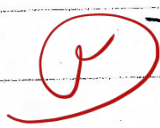
$y_1^3 + 3y_1^2 + 3y_1 = y_2^3 + 3y_2^2 + 3y_2$ ✓

$y_1^3 + y_1^3$ ✓

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2 + 3x + 1}$

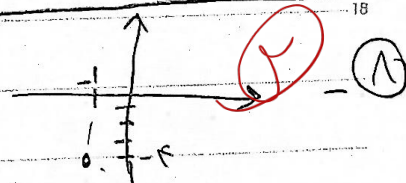
$f(\sqrt{x} = 2) =$

$\hookrightarrow \frac{(x+2)^2 + 1}{(x+2)^2 + 3}$

$\frac{(\sqrt{x})^2 + 1}{(\sqrt{x})^2 + 3} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}$ ✓  (7)

$f(x) = x^3 + ax + b$

$y - 3x + a = 0$



$-3 = -3(-1) + a \rightarrow a = -6$

$y = x^3 - 6x + b$

$-3 = -1 - 6(-1) + b$
 $b = -10$

$f(x) = y \rightarrow x^3 - 6x + 10 = -3x - 10$

$x^3 - 3x - 10 = (x+1)(x^2 - 2x - 10) = 0$

$x = -1$ $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$

مجموعه = $\frac{1 + \sqrt{41} + 1 - \sqrt{41}}{2} = 1$

$$a + b = 2a \implies b = a$$

5 - 9

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

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - ax + c + 1}{bx + 2}$$

7 - 10

$$x = y = 1 \implies \frac{2 - a + c + 1}{b + 2} = 1 \implies \begin{cases} -a + c = b + 2 \\ c - a - b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = y = 2 \implies \frac{4 - 2a + c + 1}{2b + 2} = 2 \implies \begin{cases} 4 - 2a + c = 4b + 4 \\ -2a + c - 4b = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$x = y = 3 \implies \frac{6 - 3a + c + 1}{3b + 2} = 3 \implies \begin{cases} 6 - 3a + c = 9b + 6 \\ -3a + c - 9b = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$-2 + a + b = -4 + 2a + 2b \implies a + 2b = 2$$

$$c - 2a - 6b = c - 3(2 - 2b) - 6b = c - 6 + 6b - 6b = c - 6 = -6 \implies c = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow a + b &= 1 & \implies a &= -2, & b &= 3, & c &= 0 \\ a + b + c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$