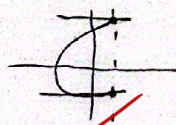


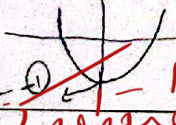
الف) $(9, x+2y)$ و $(2x-y, -4)$ الف $\frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{-\frac{2}{3}}$ ب) $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{-1} = \sqrt{2}$ $x = -\sqrt{2}$
 $3x - y = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 14$ $y = -1$
 $x + 2y = -4 \Rightarrow x = 2, y = -3$

$\frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow 5 \times \frac{1}{x} - (y \times \frac{1}{y}) = -3$
 ب) $(-1, -3)$ و $(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y})$ $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1$ $5 \times (\frac{1}{y} - 1) - (y \times \frac{1}{y}) = -3$
 $\frac{1}{x} + 1 = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -2 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{y} - 5 - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{y} = 2$

$f = \{(a, 2a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\}$ $a+1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -3$ $x = \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}}$
 $f(a) + 2f(1) = 3f(1)$ $2a + 2b = 3(a+1)$ $x = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}}$
 $b = 1$ $xb = \frac{a+3}{2}$ $x = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{1-y_2^2}}$
 $\frac{-3+3}{2} = 0$ $\frac{y_1^2 - y_2^2}{1 - y_1^2} = \frac{y_2^2}{1 - y_2^2}$
 $y_1^2 = y_2^2 \Rightarrow 1, 2 = 1, 2 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

$f = \{(-1, m^2 - 3m), (2, 5), (-1, -2), (m+1, 6), (2, 4), (m^2+2, 3m)\}$ m از این هیچ مقدار \checkmark
 $m^2 - 3m = -2 \Rightarrow m^2 + 2 = 2$ $m^2 + 2 = m + 1$
 $m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 = 0$ $m^2 - m + 1 = 0$
 $5 = 9 - 4(2) = 1$ $m = 0$ $5 \times$
 $m = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2$ $m^2 + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow m = \pm 1$ $m^2 + 2 = -1$
 $m \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow (2, 6) (2, 4) \times$ $m \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow (3, 6) (2, 5) \times$

الف)  x بازای x \checkmark هر دو طرفه تواریست $x=0$ بازای x \checkmark
 از آن نقطه قطع کنند به تابع سینت \checkmark

ب)  \checkmark $y = x^2 - 1$ \checkmark $|x| = y$ \checkmark
 ب و د هر دو طرفه تواریست \checkmark

الف) $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$ تابع هست \checkmark $y = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ \checkmark
 ب) $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ $x(\sqrt{1-y^2}) = y$ $x^2(1-y^2) = y^2$ $x^2 = y^2(m^2+1)$

در حل بخش ب در داخل سوال \checkmark

الف) $|y| = x$

$x = 1 \quad y = \pm 1$
 (نتیجه)
 (تکین)

ب) $y^r + r y^{r-1} + \dots + n^r + n = 0 \rightarrow n=0$

$(y+1)^r - 1 + n^r + n = 0 \rightarrow (y+1)^r = 1 - n^r - n$
 $y+1 = \sqrt[r]{1 - n^r - n} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{1 - n^r - n} - 1$

باز هم یک جوابی دارد. نتیجه ✓

$f(x) = \frac{x^r + rx + \omega}{x^r + rx + v} = \frac{(x+r)^{r+1}}{(x+r)^{r+1}} \sim \frac{(\sqrt{r}-r+r)^{r+1}}{(\sqrt{r}-r+r)^{r+1}} = \frac{r+1}{r+1}$

$f(\sqrt{r}-r) = \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{\frac{r}{r}}$



$f(x) = x^r + x - r \rightarrow (x^r + x + r)(x-1)$

$f(x) = x^r + ax + b \quad \left. \begin{matrix} -\varepsilon = -1 - a + b \\ -r = -r - a \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -r} \quad \boxed{a = 1}$



$y = rx - a \rightarrow y = rx - 1$

$\left. \begin{matrix} -1 \\ -r \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} x^r + x - r = rx - 1 \\ x^r - rx - 1 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \text{مجموعه جوابها} \\ \text{مجموعه جوابها} \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{1+\sqrt{a}}{r} + \frac{1-\sqrt{a}}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{1}$

$(x+1)(x^r - x - 1) = 0 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{a}}{r}$
 $\rightarrow \Delta = 1 - \varepsilon(-1) = a$

$f = \{(r, a+b), (1, ra), (-1, a-rb+1)\}$

$a+b = ra = a-rb+1$

$ra + b = a - rb + 1$

$rb = 1$

$b = 1/r \quad a = 1/r$

$a = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}}$



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$f(x) = \frac{rx^r - ax + c + 1}{bx + r} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{r-a+c+1}{b+r} \sim b+r = r-a+c+1$

$b+a-c = r \sim \boxed{b+a=1}$

$f(-1) = \frac{r+a+c+1}{-b+r} \sim b-r = r+a+c+1$

$b-a-c = 1$

$\boxed{b-a=r}$

$\boxed{a=-r}$

$a+b+c = f$

$-r + \varepsilon - 1 = \boxed{0}$ ✓

$f(0) = \frac{c+1}{r}$

$c+1 = 0$

$\boxed{c=-1}$ ✓

$b-a=r$

$b+a=1$

$rb = a$

$\boxed{b=r\varepsilon}$