

الف)  $(9, x+2y), (2x-y, -2)$  الف  $\frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{-\frac{2}{3}}$  ب)  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{-1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$   $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $3x - y = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 14$   $\frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{-\frac{2}{3}}$   $y = -1$   
 $x + 2y = -4 \Rightarrow x = 2, y = -3$   
 $\frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow 5 \times \frac{1}{x} - (y \times \frac{1}{y}) = -3$   
 ب)  $(-1, -3), (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{5}{x} - \frac{y}{y})$   $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1$   $5 \times (\frac{1}{y} - 1) - (y \times \frac{1}{y}) = -3$   
 $\frac{1}{x} + 1 = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -2, x = -\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{5}{y} - 5 - \frac{y}{y} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{y} = 2$

$f = \{(a, 2a), (1, a+1), (1, -2), (2, b)\}$   $a+1 = -2$   
 $a = -3$   
 $f(a) + 2f(1) = 3f(1)$   $2a + 2b = 3(a+1)$   
 $b = 1$   $xb = \frac{a+3}{2}$   
 $\frac{-3+3}{2} = 0$

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

الف) بازای 1 x  
 ب)  $y = x^2 - 1$   
 ج) هر دو دایره توپر است  
 د)  $|x| = y$

الف)  $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$  تابع هست  $\rightarrow$  شکل   
 ب)  $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$   $x(\sqrt{1-y^2}) = y$   $x^2(1-y^2) = y^2$   $x^2 = y^2(m^2+1)$   
 ج)  $y = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$   
 د)  $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$   $x(\sqrt{1-y^2}) = y$   $x^2(1-y^2) = y^2$   $x^2 = y^2(m^2+1)$   
 ه)  $y = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$   $x$   $y$   $m^2 = y^2(m^2+1)$

الف)  $|y| = x$

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

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

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

بازرسی می‌کند که آیا دارد. نتیجه ✓

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$a+b = a-rb+1$

$rb = 1$

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

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

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

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

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

$b-a-c = 1$

$\boxed{b-a=r}$

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

$\boxed{a = -r}$

$c+1 = 0$

$b-a = r$

$\boxed{c = -1}$

$b+a = 1$

$rb = a$

$\boxed{b = r}$