

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1^2(3x-y=9) \rightarrow 3x-y=9 \\
 & x+2y=-4 \rightarrow x+2y=-4 \\
 & \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{-1} \rightarrow x=y \rightarrow \boxed{x=4, y=-3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=y \\ y=-3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{-3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{y-x}{xy} = -1 \rightarrow y-x = -xy \rightarrow xy = x-y \\
 & \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{xy-xy}{xy} = -3 \rightarrow xy-xy = -3xy \rightarrow xy = \frac{xy-xy}{-3} \\
 & \frac{2x-x}{x \times 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2x \rightarrow -2x = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}, y = -1} \\
 & \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{xy-xy}{-3} = \frac{x-y}{1} \\ \frac{xy-xy}{-3} = -\frac{3x+3y}{3} \\ 1 \cdot 2y = 2x \rightarrow \boxed{y=2x} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{xy-xy}{-3} = \frac{x-y}{1} \\
 & \frac{xy-xy}{-3} = -\frac{3x+3y}{3} \\
 & 1 \cdot 2y = 2x \rightarrow \boxed{y=2x} \quad \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & F(a) + 2F(p) = 2F(c) \quad a+1 = -2 \\
 & 2a + 2(b) = 2(a+1) \quad \boxed{a = -1} \\
 & 2a + 2b = 2a + 2 \\
 & -4 + 2b = -4 \rightarrow 2b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m^2 - 3m = -2 \rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m-2) = 0 \\
 & \begin{array}{l} \text{مقدور} \\ \downarrow \\ m=1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{مقدور} \\ \downarrow \\ m=2 \end{array} \\
 & \boxed{m=1} \rightarrow (-1, -2) (3, 5) (-1, -2) (0, 4) (2, 4) (3, 5) \checkmark \\
 & \boxed{m=2} \rightarrow (-1, -2) (3, 5) (-1, -2) (3, 4) \\
 & \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \text{مقدور} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{مقدور} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

- الف) x به ازای x دو جواب است
 ب) \checkmark
 ج) x به ازای x دو جواب است
 د) \checkmark

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{الف) } y = -\sqrt{x+1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y_1 = -\sqrt{x+1} \\ y_2 = -\sqrt{x+1} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow |x+1| = |x+1| \rightarrow x \\
 & \text{ب) } x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{1-y^2} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad y^2 = 1-y^2 \rightarrow 2y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow x
 \end{aligned}$$

د) $|y| = x^p \rightarrow y = \pm x^p \rightarrow x$

ج) $y^p + py^p + py + x^p + x = 0$
 $(y+1)^p = y^p + 1 + py^p + py \Rightarrow (y+1)^p - 1 + x^p + x = 0 \rightarrow (y+1)^p = -x^p - x + 1$
 $y+1 = \sqrt[p]{-x^p - x + 1}$
 $y = \sqrt[p]{-x^p - x + 1} - 1 \rightarrow \checkmark$

$f(x) = \frac{x^p + px + a}{x^p + px + v}$

$f(\sqrt[p]{v-p}) = \frac{(\sqrt[p]{v-p})^p + p(\sqrt[p]{v-p}) + a}{(\sqrt[p]{v-p})^p + p(\sqrt[p]{v-p}) + v} = \frac{v + p - p\sqrt[p]{v-p} + p\sqrt[p]{v-p} - p + a}{v + p - p\sqrt[p]{v-p} + p\sqrt[p]{v-p} - p + v} = \frac{a}{2v}$

$f(x) = x^p + ax + b$
 $y = px - a$

$f(x) = x^p + x - p$
 $y = px - 1$

$\left. \begin{matrix} (-1, -1) \\ (-1, -1) \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -F = -1 - a + b \rightarrow [b = -1] \\ -F = -p - a \rightarrow -1 = -a \rightarrow [a = 1] \end{matrix}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} x^p + x - p = px - 1 \\ x^p - px - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x^p - x - 1) \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 + F = a$
 $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{a}}{p} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \sqrt{a}}{p} + \frac{1 - \sqrt{a}}{p} = \frac{2}{p} = \frac{1}{p}$

$a + b = pa \rightarrow [a = b]$
 $a + b = pa = a - pa + 1$

$pa = -a + 1 \rightarrow pa = 1 \rightarrow [a = \frac{1}{p}] \quad [b = \frac{1}{p}]$

$(\text{Slog } \text{Slog} \rightarrow f(x) \cdot x \rightarrow \frac{fx^p - ax + c + 1}{bx + p} = \frac{x}{1} \rightarrow fx^p - ax + c + 1 = x(bx + p)$
 $fx^p - ax + c + 1 = bx^p + px + 0$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} [b = f] \\ [a = -p] \\ [c = -1] \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow ab + c = -p + f - 1 = 0$