

سوال ۱

$$A \times B - B^c = \{(1, 2), (1, 3)\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 3)\}$$

$$B^c = \{(2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 3)\}$$

الف) $\{(2, m), (2, 1), (-2, m), (-2, m+2), (2, m+2), (m, 4)\}$

$\downarrow$
 $m = -1$

$\downarrow$
 $m^2 = m + 2 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+1) = 0$
 $m = 2, -1$

$m = 2$ غیر قابل قبول است چون $(2, 1)$ و $(m, 4)$ زوج می شود و تابع نیست

ب) $\{(2, m^2), (2, 1), (m, 4), (2, m+2), (-2, m), (-1, 3)\}$

$\downarrow$
 $m = -1$

$m^2 = m + 2 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow m = 2, -1$
 $\downarrow$

$m = 2$ غیر قابل قبول است چون $(2, 1)$ و $(m, 4)$ متساوی می شود و تابع نیست

سوال ۳

$n = 1 \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 \\ ax + b \end{cases} \rightarrow 0 = a + b$

$a + b = 0$
 $- 2a + b = 1$

$n = 2 \begin{cases} x^3 \\ ax + b \end{cases} \rightarrow 1 = 2ab$

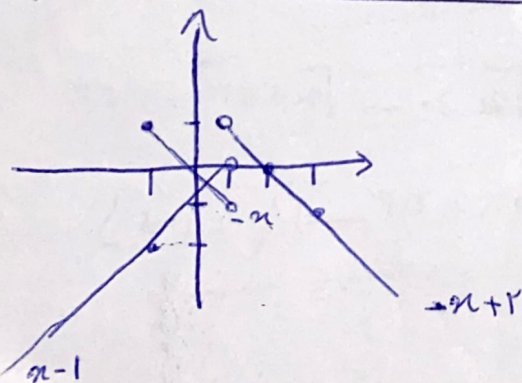
$a = 1 \rightarrow b = -1$
 $ax + b = 1x - 1 = x - 1$

سوال ۴

$2x - 3 = 9 - 3x$

$5x = 12 \rightarrow x = \frac{12}{5} \rightarrow k = \frac{12}{5}$

سوال ۵



$D_f = R - \{1\}$

$R_f = \mathbb{R}, (-\infty, 1]$

الف) $2y^3 + x^2 + 1 = 0$

$2y^3 = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow y^3 = \frac{-x^2 - 1}{2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{-x^2 - 1}{2}} \rightarrow$
 یکدسته دارد
 تابع هست

ب) $x^2 + 4y^2 - 2x - 12y + 10 = 0$

$(x-1)^2 + (2y-3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow$ هر دو برابر صفر شوند
 $x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$
 $2y-3=0 \rightarrow 2y=3 \rightarrow y=\frac{3}{2}$
 فقط در نقطه $(1, \frac{3}{2})$
 است و تابع هست

الف) $x \sin y = y \sin x \rightarrow$ مثال نقض
 به ازای یک x دو مقدار y شود
 $\sin x = \sin 15^\circ$
 تابع نیست

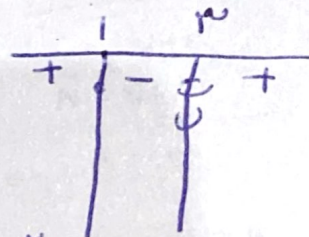
سوال ۷

ب) $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2$
 تابع هست زیرا هر دو را یکسان
 مشتق می شود و $x=y$

الف) $\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-3}} + \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x}}$

سوال ۸

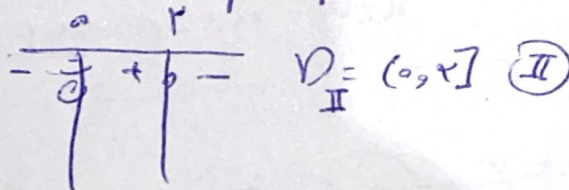
$x-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$
 $x-3 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 3$
 خارج صفر نشود



$D_I = (-\infty, 1] \cup (3, +\infty)$ (I)

$(I, II) \rightarrow D_I \cap D_{II} \rightarrow$
 $D_f = (0, 1]$

$2-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 2$
 $\frac{2-x}{x} \geq 0$
 با x
 شرح و نمودار



$D_{II} = (0, 2]$ (II)

ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3}$

$x \geq 0$

$y-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \geq 1$

$\sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x}$

$\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{3} \rightarrow x \leq 3$

$0 \leq x \leq 3 \rightarrow D_f = [0, 3]$

الف) $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x^2 - 10x + 16}}$

شماره ۹

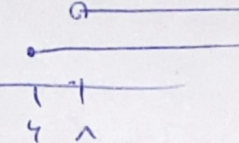
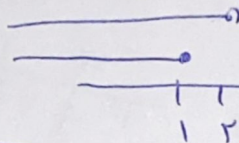
مخرج نام باشد

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 10x + 16 &> 0 \\ (x-2)(x-8) &= 0 \\ x &= 2, 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 8 \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow D_1 = (-\infty, 2) \cup (8, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 7x + 6 &\geq 0 \\ (x-1)(x-6) &= 0 \\ x &= 1, 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 6 \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow D_2 = (-\infty, 1] \cup [6, +\infty)$$



$$D_1 \cap D_2 = (-\infty, 1] \cup (8, +\infty)$$

ب)

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x^2 - 10x + 16}}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{x^2 - 10x + 16} \geq 0$$

$x = 1, 6$
 $x = 2, 8$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 8 \\ + \quad - \quad + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, 6] \cup (8, +\infty)$$

الف)

$$\sqrt{\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x^2 - 7x + 6}}$$

شماره ۱۰

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 7x + 6 &> 0 \\ x &= 1, \frac{6}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \frac{6}{2} \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$D_1 = (-\infty, 1) \cup (\frac{6}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 5x + 2 &\geq 0 \\ x &= 1, \frac{2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \frac{2}{2} \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$D_2 = (-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{2}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$D_1 \cap D_2 = (-\infty, 1) \cup [\frac{6}{2}, +\infty)$$

ب)

$$\sqrt{\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x^2 - 7x + 6}}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x^2 - 7x + 6} \geq 0$$

$x = 1, \frac{2}{2}$
 $x = 1, \frac{6}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{6}{2} \\ + \quad - \quad + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \frac{6}{2}) \cup [\frac{2}{2}, +\infty)$$