

۱۴, ۲۰

اصغر فارسی

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

$$B^T = B \times B \rightarrow \{(2,2), (2,3), (3,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$A \times B - B^T \rightarrow \{(1,2), (1,3)\}$$

$$الف) m^2 = m + 2 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow \text{نیمه های: } \{(3,1), (2,1), (-3,-1), (-2,-1), (-1,2)\}$$

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

$$2 \neq m(m+2) \rightarrow \text{نیمه های: } \{(3,1), (2,1), (-3,-1), (-2,-1), (-1,2)\}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{نیمه های: } \{(3,1), (2,1), (-3,-1), (-2,-1), (-1,2)\}$$

$$۳) 1 - 1 = a + b$$

$$4 - 1 = 2a + b \quad 1 = 2a + b$$

$$a + b = 0 \rightarrow a = 3, b = -3 \quad a = 1 \quad b = -1$$

$$2a + b = 3$$

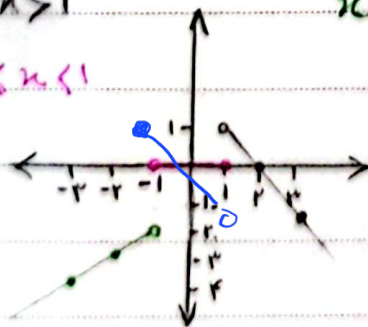
$$a \times b = 3 \times (-3) = -9$$

$$2x - 3 = 4 - 3x \rightarrow 5x = 7 \rightarrow x = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4$$

$$-x + 2 \text{ if } x > 1$$

$$x - 1 \text{ if } x < -1$$

$$-x \text{ if } -1 \leq x \leq 1$$



$$D = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$R = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -2\}$$

$$R_f = (-2, 1]$$

المحور الثاني

4- $2y^3 + x^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2y^3 = -x^2 - 1 \rightarrow$ ~~نویس برضی~~

«تابع است» $\rightarrow$ اگر یکی را برای x و دیگری را برای y قرار دهیم $y = \sqrt[3]{-x^2-1}$

ب $x^2 + 4y^2 - 2x - 12y + 10 = 0 \rightarrow$ ~~نویس برضی~~

$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 4y^2 - 12y + 9 = 0$

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

$2y-3=0 \rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}$
 $x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$

«تابع است» $\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

الف $x \sin y = y \sin x \rightarrow$ ~~مسئله نقض~~

$x=0 \rightarrow$ ~~بیش از یک مقدار y مقدار را~~
 تابع نیست!
 مقدار می کند

ب $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2 \rightarrow$ ~~مسئله نقض~~

فرضی را سوال ها بود است $\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{y}}{y} + \sqrt{y} = 2$
 است 2 جواب متفاوت برای y باشد
 تابع نیست

الف $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-2}} \rightarrow \frac{x}{x-2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x-2}$
 $\sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x}} \rightarrow \frac{2-x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{2}{x} - \frac{x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{2}{x} - 1$

$D = (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, +\infty) \cup (0, 2]$

$= \mathbb{R} - \{2, 0\}$
 $x \in (0, 1]$

1 - 1

ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{x} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{y}$
 $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 3 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 3$

$$\sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \rightarrow y-1 = 3 + x - 2\sqrt{3x}$$

$$y = x + 4 - 2\sqrt{3x}$$

① $x \geq 0$

① ∪ ② $\rightarrow x \geq \frac{3-4\sqrt{3}}{11} \approx 0.1$

$$3 + x - 2\sqrt{3x} \geq 0 \rightarrow x - 2\sqrt{3x} \geq -3$$

$$x(1 - 2\sqrt{3}) \geq -3$$

$$x \geq \frac{-3}{1-2\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow x \geq \frac{-3+4\sqrt{3}}{1-12} = x \geq \frac{3-4\sqrt{3}}{11}$$

ج) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 4}}{\sqrt{x - 10x + 14}}$ $\rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 4 \geq 0$ $0 \rightarrow ③ \rightarrow x \leq \frac{14}{9}$
 $(x-4)(x-1) \geq 0$

	1	4
+	-	+
2. 2.	2. 2.	2. 2.

$\rightarrow x = (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, +\infty)$

$$x - 10x + 14 \geq 0$$

$$x \leq \frac{14}{9}$$

$x \leq 1$

ب) $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 4}{x^2 - 10x + 14}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{(x-4)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)}}$

	1	2	4	1
+	-	+	-	+
2.	2.	2.	2.	2.

$D = (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, 4] \cup (1, +\infty)$

1/NO

الحل الثاني

$$\text{اف } \frac{\sqrt{rnr - \Delta n + r}}{\sqrt{rnr - Vn + \varepsilon}}$$

$$rnr - \Delta n + r \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = (-\delta) - \varepsilon(r \times r) = -\varepsilon - \varepsilon = -1$$

$$n = \frac{\Delta \pm 1}{r \times r} \rightarrow n = 1 \text{ لـ } n = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\text{عند } n \leq 1 \text{ لـ } n > \frac{r}{r}$$

$$rnr - Vn + \varepsilon \rightarrow \Delta = (-V) - \varepsilon(r \times \varepsilon) = -\varepsilon - \varepsilon = -1$$

$$n = \frac{V \pm 1}{r \times r} \rightarrow n = 1 \text{ لـ } n = \frac{r}{r} \quad \text{⑦ } n < 1 \text{ لـ } n > \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\text{①} \cap \text{⑦} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup \left[\frac{r}{r}, +\infty\right)$$

+

$$\text{عند } \frac{\sqrt{rnr - \Delta n + r}}{\sqrt{rnr - Vn + \varepsilon}} \rightarrow (rnr - r)(n - 1)$$

$$rnr - Vn + \varepsilon \neq 0$$

$$D = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \frac{\varepsilon}{r}) \cup \left[\frac{r}{r}, +\infty\right)$$

