

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

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

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

۱

الف) (x, m^2) و $(x, m+2)$

مقادیر $x \rightarrow m^2 = m+2 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0$
 $(m-2)(m+1) = 0$ $\begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow$ غلط: $(2, 1)$ $(m^2, 2) \times$

ب) (x, m^2) و $(x, m+2)$

مقادیر $x \rightarrow m^2 = m+2 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0$
 $(m-2)(m+1) = 0$ $\begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow$ غلط: $(-1, 2)$ $(m^2, 2) \times$
 $(2, 1)$ $(m^2, 2) \times$

۲ از آن جهت مقدار m این معادله تابعی نباشد

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$x^2 - 1$; $x \neq 1$
 $ax + b$; $1 \leq x \leq 2$ $\rightarrow x^2 - 1 = ax + b \rightarrow 0 = a + b$ (۱)

$ax + b$; $1 \leq x \leq 2$
 x^2 ; $x \geq 2$ $\rightarrow ax + b = x^2 \rightarrow xa + b = x$ (۲)

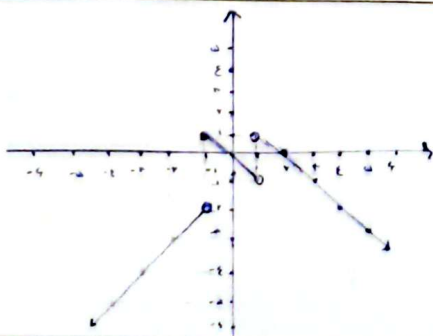
$(1, 2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ xa + b = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x=1} \begin{cases} -a - b = 0 \\ a + b = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{a=b} \begin{cases} -a - a = 0 \\ a + a = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -2a = 0 \\ 2a = 1 \end{cases}$
 $a = 0$ و $b = -1$

$a + b = -1$

۳

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2 & ; x \geq 2 \\ f - x^2 & ; x \leq 2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x=2} x^2 - 2 = f - x^2$
 $2k = 4$
 $k = \frac{4}{2}$

۴



$D: \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$
 $R: (-\infty, 1]$

$x = x + 2$; $x \geq 1$
 $\frac{x}{y} \mid \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$

$-x$; $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$\frac{x}{y} \mid \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array}$

$x = 1$; $x \leq -1$
 $\frac{x}{y} \mid \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \end{array}$

$\frac{x}{y} \mid \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \end{array}$

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الف) $Y^r + x^{r+1} = 0 \rightarrow Y_1^r = -x^{r+1} \Rightarrow Y_1^r = Y_v^r \rightarrow Y_1 = Y_v$
 $Y_v^r = -x_v^{r+1}$

$$b) x^2 + 5y^2 - 2x - 12y + 10 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 4y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (2y-2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$(n-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow n-1=0 \rightarrow n=1$$

$$(ry - r)^2 = 0 \rightarrow ry - r = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{r}$$

تسوی فقہی (۱) در این رأی صریحاً مذکور است این رأی
نشان دهنده این نقطه است؛ در تیسرا رجوع است

well, $x \sin y = y \sin x$

مثال نقض

سب برای هر عدد ی صادق است و y درازی $x = a \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow 0 \times \sin y = y \times \sin 0 \rightarrow 0 = y \times 0$

یعنی حقا میت مکرار دارد . سب تابع نیست

$$b) \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{Multipl. mit } \sqrt{x}} x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} = 2$$

$$t + \frac{1}{t} = r \quad \xrightarrow{\text{multiply}} \quad \frac{t^2 + 1}{t} = r \rightarrow t^2 - rt + 1 = 0$$

$$(t-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow t = 1$$

$\frac{x}{y} = t$

$t = \frac{x}{y} = 1 \rightarrow x = y \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ پس $\mathbb{R}$ و $\mathbb{Q}$ از x, y جدا تاج هست

الف $\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-x}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x}}$

$$\frac{x-1}{x-4} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, \infty) \quad / \quad \frac{x-1}{x} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow (0, 1] \quad (5)$$

$$(1) \cap (2) \rightarrow \overline{0_f = (0, 1)}$$

ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{x}$

(1) $x \geq 0, y-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \geq 1$ (2) $\sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1}} \geq 0$ (3) $n(x) \rightarrow 0_p = [0, x]$

$$\text{اذا, } \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4}}{\sqrt{x - 10x + 19}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 4 \geq 0 & \frac{x}{1} \mid \frac{1}{-4} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, +\infty) \textcircled{1} \\ x - 10x + 14 \geq 0 & \rightarrow -9x + 14 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{14}{9} \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{n} n_f = \frac{n}{(n+1)}$$

$$b) \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 10x + 14}}$$

$$\frac{n^2 - n + 4}{n - 10n + 14} > 0$$

n	1	$\frac{14}{9}$	4
	+	-	+
	-	+	-

$$\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup \left(\frac{19}{9}, 9\right]$$

الف) $\frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - \omega n + 2}}{\sqrt{2n^2 - \sqrt{n} + 1}}$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 6x + 7 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 6x + 9 > 0 \\ (x-1)(x-7) \geq 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{7}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ 1 \quad 3 \quad 7 \end{array} \quad (1) \quad (-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{7}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{(b_n(r))}{n} : (-\infty, 1) \cup [\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i}, +\infty)$$

$$n = \frac{r}{x} = 1, m = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} r^2 - \sqrt{n+1} > 0 \\ r^2 - \sqrt{n+1} < 0 \end{cases} \\ & \leftarrow (n-r)(n-x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{n}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{x}{r} \quad (n) \quad (-\infty, 1) \cup \left(\frac{x}{r}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - \omega x + \gamma}{x^2 - \nu x + \xi}}$$

$$\frac{V_{n^p} - a_{n^p}}{V_{n^p} - a_{n^p}} \geq 0$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \frac{e}{4}) \cup [\frac{e}{4}, +\infty)$$

مثال ۱) $y^{(r)} + x^{r+1} = 0 \rightarrow y_1^{(r)} = -x^{r+1}$
 $y_v^{(r)} = -x_v^{r+1} \Rightarrow y_1^{(r)} = y_v^{(r)} \rightarrow y_1^{(r)} = y_v^{(r)} \rightarrow y_1 = y_v$

$$b) \quad x^2 + 4y^2 - 2x - 12y + 10 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 6y^2 - 12y + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (3y-2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$(n-1)! = 0 \rightarrow n-1 = 0 \rightarrow n = 1$$

$$(ry - r)^2 = 0 \rightarrow ry - r = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{r}$$

تسلی نفی (۱) م این را با صدق می نویسد این را با
نشان دهی کی نفی است! م تبع تابع است

$$\text{Call, } x \sin y = y \sin x$$

میب برای هر عدد y صادق است و y را از $x = a$ $y \times \sin^0 \rightarrow 0 \times \sin^0 \rightarrow 0 \times y = 0$ $\rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow$ حال نقطه

بی نقطه میگویم مکرار دارد. میب تابع نیست

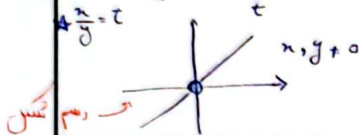
$$b) \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{y}{x}}} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{Multipl. mit } \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}} \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{y}{x}}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} \quad | \text{ Multipl. mit } \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$t + \frac{1}{t} = r \xrightarrow{\text{multi}} \frac{t^2 + 1}{t} = r \rightarrow t^2 - rt + 1 = 0$$

$$(t-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow t = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = 1 \rightarrow x = y \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$



پی دی ان و آزای y, n و داده تابع هست

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

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x}{x+1} \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty) (1) \quad / \quad \frac{x-1}{x} \geq 0 \quad \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow (0, 1] \cup (2, +\infty) (2)$$

$$(1) \cap (2) \rightarrow \overline{0_f = [0, 1]}$$

ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} \cdot \sqrt{x}$

(1) $x \geq 0, y-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \geq 1$ (2) $\sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} \geq 0$ (3) $n(x) \rightarrow 0_p[0, x]$

$$\text{ا) } \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4}}{\sqrt{x - 10x + 19}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 4 > 0 & \frac{x}{1} \mid \frac{1}{-4} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, +\infty) \textcircled{1} \\ x - 10x + 14 > 0 & \rightarrow -9x + 14 > 0 \rightarrow x < \frac{14}{9} \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{n} n_p = \frac{1}{(-2, 1)}$$

$$b) \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - 5n + 4}{n^2 - 10n + 16}}$$

$$\frac{22 - \sqrt{n+4}}{22 - 10n + 14} > 0$$

x	1	2	3	4	5
	r	$-r$	r	$-r$	r

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

الف) $\frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - \omega n + 2}}{\sqrt{2n^2 - \sqrt{2}n + 2}}$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + 1 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 2x + 4 \geq 0 \\ (x-1)(x-1) \geq 0 \\ x = 1 \quad x = \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{x + 1}$$

(1) $(-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{4}{3}, \infty)$

$$\underbrace{(b, n(r))}_{n_f} : (-\infty, 1) \cup [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\mu}{\sigma} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{\xi}{\sigma}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n^2 - \sqrt{n} + \epsilon > 0 \\ n^2 - \sqrt{n} + 1 > 0 \\ \leftarrow (n - \sqrt{n})(n - \epsilon) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{3}{1} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{5}{16}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{v^2 n^2 - \omega n + v^2}{v^2 n^2 - v n + \epsilon}}$$

$$\frac{P_n^* - a_n^* P}{P_n^* U_n^*} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$$

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