

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad B = \{2, 3\}$$

$$AB = \{(1, 2)(1, 3)(2, 2)(2, 3)(3, 2)(3, 3)\}$$

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

$$AB - B^T = \{(1, 2)(1, 3)\}$$

الف)  $f(x) = \{(x, m^x)(x, 1)(-x, m)(-x, m)(x, m+x)(m, x)\}$

$$m^x = m+x \rightarrow m^x - m - x = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = b^2 - 4ac} m = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5 \rightarrow 1 \neq 1.5 \text{ ناعینیت}$$

$$m = \frac{1-2}{2} = -0.5 \rightarrow 1 \neq -0.5 \text{ ناعینیت}$$

ب)  $g(x) = \{(x, m^x)(x, 1)(m, x)(x, m+x)(-x, m)(-1, x)\}$

$$m^x = m+x \rightarrow m^x - m - x = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2}$$

$$m = 2 \rightarrow 1 \neq 2 \text{ ناعینیت}$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow 1 \neq -1 \text{ ناعینیت}$$

بنابراین هیچ مقدار  $m$  وجود ندارد.

الف)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^x - 1 & ; x \leq 1 \\ ax + b & ; 1 < x \leq 2 \\ x^x & ; x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

if  $x=1 \rightarrow x^x - 1 = ax + b \Rightarrow a + b = 0$

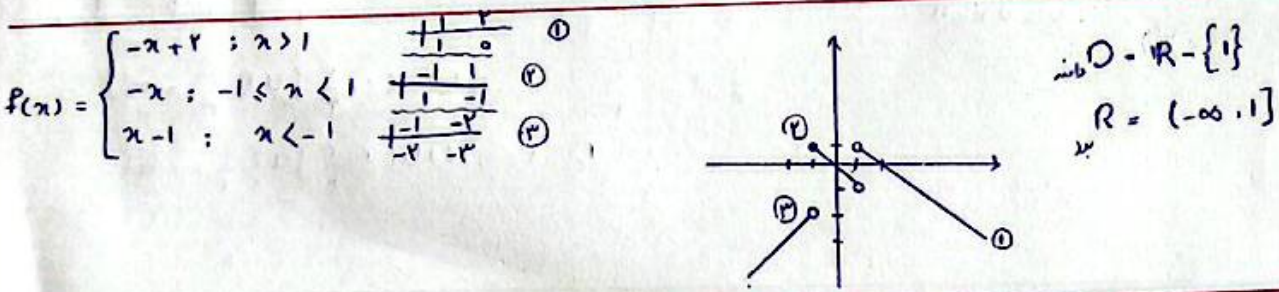
if  $x=2 \rightarrow ax + b = x^x \Rightarrow 2a + b = 4$

$a = 1, b = -1 \Rightarrow ab = 1 \times (-1) = -1$

الف)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 3 & ; x \geq k \\ 4 - 2x & ; x \leq k \end{cases}$

if  $x=k \rightarrow 2k - 3 = 4 - 2k$

$4k = 7 \Rightarrow k = \frac{7}{4}$



الف)  $xy^x + x^x + 1 = 0$

if  $(x, y) \in f \rightarrow xy^x = -1 - x^x$

if  $(x, y_r) \in f \rightarrow xy_r^x = -1 - x^x$

$xy^x = xy_r^x \Rightarrow y = y_r$

ب)  $x^x + 4y^y - 2x - 12y + 11 = 0$

$x=1 \rightarrow 1 + 4y^y - 2 - 12y + 11 = 0 \Rightarrow 4y^y - 12y + 10 = 0$

$y = \frac{5}{2}$

الف)  $x \sin y = y \sin x$

if  $x=0 \rightarrow y \sin 0 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pi$

ب)  $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2$

$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{x}} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + 2 = 4$

$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0$

$(x-y)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$



-A

-9

-9

1

1

③ (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 14}}$   $\rightarrow (x-1)(x-4) \geq 0$   
 $\frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-4} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, \infty)$   
 $(x-2)(x-1) > 0$   
 $\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 2) \cup (1, \infty)$   
 $D = (-\infty, 1] \cup (1, \infty)$