

$$(1) \quad A = \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow A \times B - B^c = \{-2, -4, 0, -3, 2\}$$

$$B = \{2, 3\}$$

$$1 \times 2 = 2, 1 \times 3 = 3, 2 \times 2 = 4, 2 \times 3 = 6, 3 \times 2 = 6, 3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \{(x, m^2), (2, 1), (-2, m), (-2, m), (x, m+2), (x, m+2)\}$$

$$m^2 = m+2 \Rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-2)(m+1) = 0$$

$$2 \text{ یا } -1 \quad | \quad -1 \text{ یا } 2 \quad \boxed{m = 2, -1}$$

$$\text{جواب: } -1$$

$$(3) \quad g(x) = \{(x, m^2), (2, 1), (m, 2), (x, m+2), (-2, m), (-1, 2)\}$$

$$m^2 = m+2 \Rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (m-2)(m+1) = 0$$

$$-1 \text{ یا } 2 \quad | \quad 2 \text{ یا } -1$$

$$m = -1, 2$$

پہلے صیغہ مقدار کے تابع غرض

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & x \leq 1 \\ ax + b & 1 < x < 2 \\ x^2 & x \geq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax + b = 1 & \text{at } x=1 \\ ax + b = 0 & \text{at } x=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ a + 2b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow 2a + b = 2^2 = 4$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = ax + b \Rightarrow 0 = a + b \quad \boxed{b = -1}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-2 & x \geq k \\ \varepsilon - 2x & x \leq k \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & x=k \Rightarrow 2k-2 = \varepsilon - 2k \\ & 0k = \varepsilon \Rightarrow k = \frac{\varepsilon}{0} \end{aligned}$$

(a) شکل تابع را رسم کنید

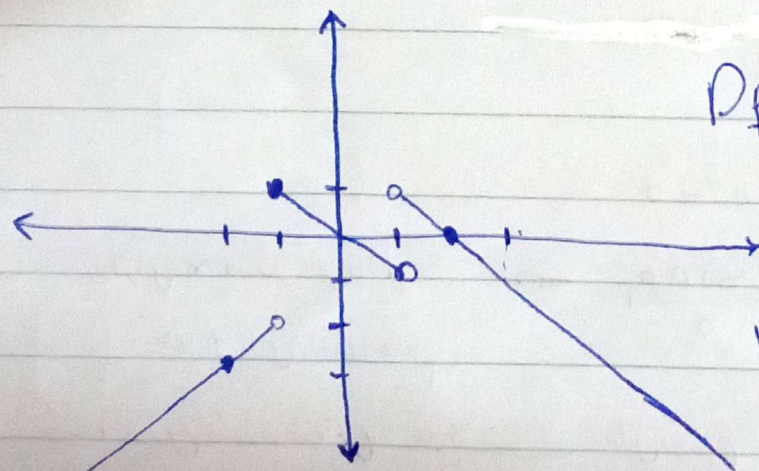
نقطه مرزی

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x+2: & x > 1 \\ -\infty: & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ x-1: & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

x	1	2
y	1	0

x	-1	1
y	1	-1

x	-2	-1
y	-2	-1



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

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$(الف) \quad 2y^x + x^x + 1 = 0$$

تابع متساوی

$$\begin{aligned} 2y_1^x + x_1^x + 1 &= 0 \quad x_1 = x_2 \\ \Rightarrow 2y_2^x + x_2^x + 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2y_1^x = 2y_2^x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1^x = y_2^x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$$

$$1) \quad x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 1 = 0$$

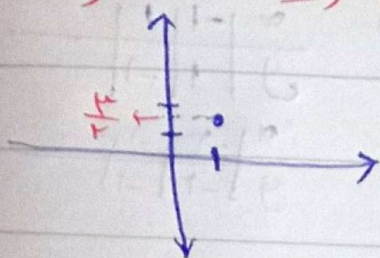
$$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 0$$

مختصراً

دو عبارت ہمارے $(+)$ و $(-)$ ہوں گے
یہ مرکز ہوں گے

$$x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$y-2=0 \Rightarrow y=2$$



تابع

$$2) \quad x \sin y = y \sin x$$

(✓)

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \sin 0 = 0$$

$$0 \times \sin y = y \sin 0 \Rightarrow$$

بہاؤ اس سے صفر ہو جائے گا

ہر y اس راقبہ پر ہے

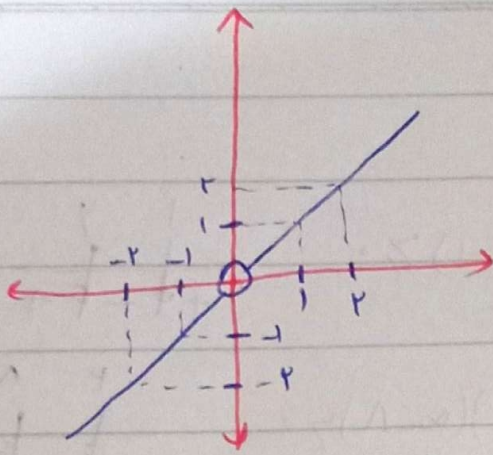
یہ دو صورتیں ہوں گی

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

$$(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} = 2) \Rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} + 2\sqrt{a \times \frac{1}{a}} = 4$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = 2$$

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



تابع مستطابق

①

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

$$\frac{x-1}{x-2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x-2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x-2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x} \geq 0$$

$$D_f = [0, 1]$$

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

$$\sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} \rightarrow |y-1|$$

①

$$D_f = [0, 3]$$

$$y-1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3 + |x| - 2\sqrt{x} = 3 + |x| - 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad D_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$y-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y = 3 + |x| - 2\sqrt{x} + 1$$

$$D_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$y-1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow -y+1 = 3 + |x| - 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt{y-1}$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \geq \sqrt{x}$$

$$x \leq 3$$

$$\sqrt{x}$$

$$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 14}}$$

④

$$x^2 - 5x + 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 4 \\ | \quad | \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 14 > 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-11) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 11 \\ | \quad | \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (11, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^2 - 10x + 14}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x-4)(x-1)}{(x-2)(x-11)}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 11 \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ + \quad - \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (11, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{9}{1} - \frac{18}{1} = -9$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 8x + 8}}{\sqrt{3x^2 - 5x + 2}}$$

$$\left(\div 2 \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \frac{8}{2} \\ | \quad | \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \quad (12)$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 4 \\ | \quad | \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

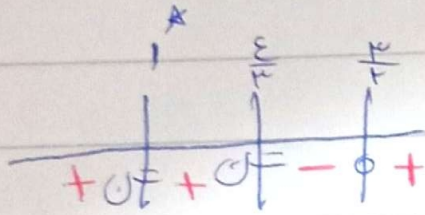
$$(x-1)(x-\frac{2}{3}) = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{3} = 1 \quad \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

A

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu}, +\infty\right)$$

$$b) y = \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha^2 - 8\alpha + 3}{2\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 2}}$$



$$\frac{2\alpha^2 - 8\alpha + 3}{2\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 2}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup \left(1, \frac{\mu}{\mu}\right) \cup \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu}, +\infty\right)$$