

(20)

لیکچر ۱۱۱ از جمع دفتر C

$A \times B - B^m =$

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

$B = \{2, 3\}$

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

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

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

✓ (21)

۱) $f(x) = \{(3, m^2) (2, 1) (-3, m) (-2, m) (3, m+2) (m, 4)\}$

$m^2 = m + 2$

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

$m = 2 \times$
 $m = -1$

(22)

۲) $g(m) = \{(2, m^2) (2, 1) (m, 4) (2, m+2) (-2, m) (-1, 3)\}$

$m^2 = m + 2$

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

$m = 2 \times$
 $m = -1 \times$

تابع تابع
نشان ندارد

$f(x) \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & , x < 1 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow 1^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} ax + b & , 1 \leq x \leq 2 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow a + b = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x^2 & , x > 2 \rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow 2a + b = \Lambda \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow 2^2 = \Lambda$

(23)

$\begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ 2a + b = \Lambda \end{cases}$

$a = \Lambda$

$b = -\Lambda$

✓

$a \times b = \Lambda \times -\Lambda = -\Lambda^2$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} rx - r & x > k \rightarrow x = k \rightarrow rk - r \\ \varepsilon - rx & x \leq k \rightarrow x = k \rightarrow \varepsilon - rk \end{cases} \quad \varepsilon$$

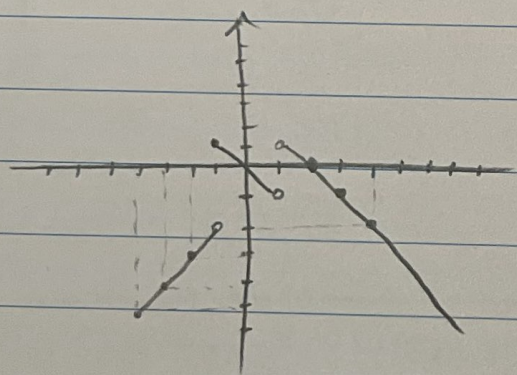
$$\begin{aligned} rk - r &= \varepsilon - rk \\ \delta k &= \varepsilon + r \\ \delta k &= r \\ k &= \frac{r}{\delta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} rx - r &\rightarrow rx - \frac{r}{\delta} - r = -\frac{1}{\delta} \\ \varepsilon - rx &\rightarrow \varepsilon - (rx - \frac{r}{\delta}) = -\frac{1}{\delta} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + r & x > 1 \\ -x & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ x - 1 & x < -1 \end{cases} \quad \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x + r &\rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow 1 \text{ (ob)} \\ &\rightarrow x = r \rightarrow \cdot \\ &\rightarrow x = r - 1 \rightarrow -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - 1 &\rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow -r \text{ (ob)} \\ &\rightarrow x = -r \rightarrow -r \\ &\rightarrow x = -r - 1 \rightarrow -\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} D_f &= \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \\ R_f &= (-\infty, 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{r} \text{ (a) } & \begin{cases} ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 = \cdot \\ ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 = \cdot \end{cases} \rightarrow ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 = ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 \\ \xrightarrow{x_1 = x_1} & ry_1^r = ry_1^r \Rightarrow y_1^r = y_1^r \rightarrow y_1 = \sqrt[r]{y_1^r} \rightarrow y_1 = y_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{r} \text{ (b) } & \begin{cases} x^r + \varepsilon y^r - rx - (ry + 1) = \cdot \\ (x^r - rx + 1) + (\varepsilon y^r - ry + 1) = \cdot \end{cases} \rightarrow (y^r - ry + 1) = \cdot \\ & (x-1)^r + (y - \frac{r}{r})^r = \cdot \rightarrow x = 1, y = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow (y = \frac{r}{r}) \\ & \text{Rinib} \text{ (1) } \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{1} \end{aligned}$$

تابع x

الف) $x \sin y = y \sin x \rightarrow x = 1 \wedge \rightarrow 1 \wedge \cdot \sin y = y \cdot x$

$\rightarrow 1 \wedge \cdot \sin y = \cdot \sin y = \cdot y = 1 \wedge \rightarrow \{ \cdot 1 \wedge, \cdot 2 \pi, \cdot 3 \pi, \cdot 4 \pi, \dots \}$

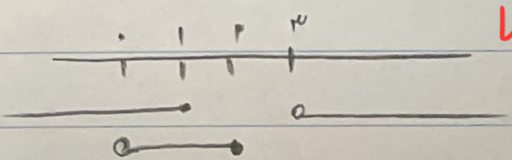
ب) $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{تربيع}} \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + 1 \sqrt{\frac{xy}{yx}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = 1$

$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = xy \rightarrow (x-y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=y}$

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

$\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ x=3 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ x=0 \end{matrix}$

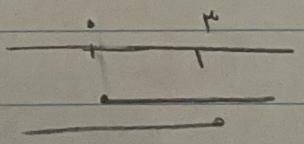
$+\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + (-\infty, 1] \cup (3, +\infty)$
 $-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} - (0, 1]$



$D_{f_1} = (0, 1]$

ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3} \quad \sqrt{y-1} \geq \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \geq 0$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{3} \end{matrix} \right\}$



$D_{f_2} = [0, 3]$

$$a) \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - \sqrt{x+4}}}{\sqrt{x-1} \cdot \sqrt{x+4}} \quad \rightarrow \quad x^2 - \sqrt{x+4} = (x-1)(x-4) \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$x-1 \cdot x+4) \rightarrow -9x > -14 \rightarrow 9x > 14 \rightarrow x < \frac{14}{9}$$

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

$$b) \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - \sqrt{x+4}}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \cdot \sqrt{x+4}} = \frac{\sqrt{(x-4)(x-1)}}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-1)}} \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 1}}{\sqrt{2x^2 - \sqrt{x+4}}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - \sqrt{x+4}}} = \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-1)}}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-1)}} \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

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

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{(2x^2 - 2x + 1)}}{\sqrt{2x^2 - \sqrt{x+4}}} = \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-1)}}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-1)}} \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$