

لیکچر ۱۱ از ریاضیات

$$A \times B - B^r =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$m^r = m + 2$$

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

$$m = 2 \times$$

$$m = -1$$

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

$$m^r = m + 2$$

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

$$m = 2 \times$$

$$m = -1 \times$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x^r & , x > 2 \rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow 2a + b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow 2^r = 1$$

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

$$a = 1$$

$$b = -1$$

$$a \times b = 1 \times -1 = -1$$

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

$$rk - r = \varepsilon - rk$$

$$\delta k = \varepsilon + r$$

$$\delta k = r$$

$$k = \frac{r}{\delta}$$

$$rx - r \rightarrow rx \frac{r}{\delta} - r = -\frac{1}{\delta}$$

$$\varepsilon - rx \rightarrow \varepsilon - (r \times \frac{r}{\delta}) = -\frac{1}{\delta}$$

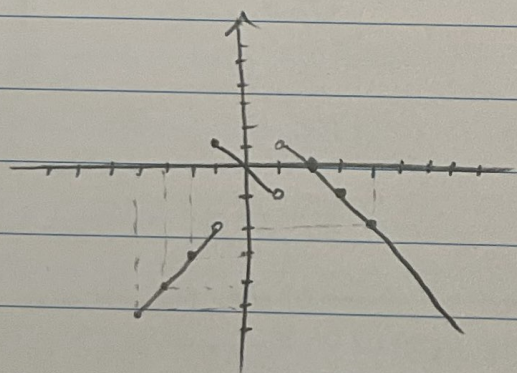
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 1 & x > 1 \\ -x & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x - 1 & x < -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} -x \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow 1 \\ x = 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix} \quad \delta$$

$$-x + 1 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow 1 \text{ (b)} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$x - 1 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow -2 \text{ (b)} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow -1 \\ \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow -\varepsilon \end{matrix}$$



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

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

$$\sqrt[r]{a) \quad ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 = \dots \quad \left. \begin{matrix} ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 = \dots \\ ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 = \dots \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 = ry_1^r + x_1^r + 1 \quad \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{x_1}{r} = \frac{x_1}{r} \quad ry_1^r = ry_1^r \Rightarrow y_1^r = y_1^r \rightarrow y_1 = \sqrt[r]{y_1^r} \rightarrow y_1 = y_1$$

$$\sqrt[r]{b) \quad x^r + \varepsilon y^r - rx - 1y + 1 = \dots$$

$$(x^r - rx + 1) + (\varepsilon y^r - 1y + 1) = \dots \rightarrow (y^r - 1y + 1) = \dots$$

$$(x-1)^r + (y - \frac{r}{r})^r = \dots \rightarrow x = 1, y = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow (y = \frac{r}{r})$$

$$R_{\text{min}} \left(1, \frac{r}{r} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

ج. 1

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

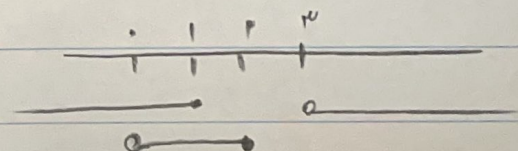
$\rightarrow 1 \wedge \cdot \sin y = y \cdot \sin y = 0 \rightarrow y = k\pi \rightarrow \{0, \pm 1\wedge, \pm 2\wedge, \dots\}$

ب. 2

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

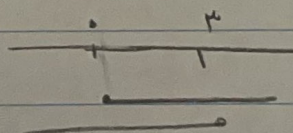
$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0 \rightarrow (x - y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x = y}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-3}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}$ $\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x} \in (-\infty, 1] \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x} \in (0, 2]$



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

ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3} \quad \sqrt{y-1} \geq \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \geq 0$
 $\hookrightarrow x \leq 3$ لأن الجذر لا يأخذ $\sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{3}$



$x \leq 3$

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

$$a) \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - \sqrt{x+4}}}{\sqrt{x-1, x+14}} \rightarrow x^2 - \sqrt{x+4} = (x-1)(x-4) \gg 0 \quad D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

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

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

$$b) \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - \sqrt{x+4}}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1, x+14}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x-4)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-4)}} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 4 \\ + \quad - \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \frac{r}{r} \\ + \quad - \quad - \quad + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \frac{r}{r} \\ + \quad - \quad - \quad + \end{array} \quad D_f = (-\infty, 1) \left[\frac{r}{r}, +\infty \right)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c} 1^* \quad \frac{r}{r} \quad \frac{r}{r} \\ + \quad - \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \quad D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \frac{r}{r}) \cup \left[\frac{r}{r}, +\infty \right)$$

Rando