

۱۷، ۱۷۵

نام و نام خانوادگی ریاضی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱ کلاس ریاضی

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

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

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

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

$$A - B = \{1\}$$

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

$m = r$ → ع
 $m = -1$ → ق

$$m^r = m + r \rightarrow m^r - m - r = 0$$

$m = r$ → ع
 $m = -1$ → ق

$m = r$ → از آن هیچ معادله
 تابع می گیریم و در دسترس!

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

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 1 \\ 1 < x \leq 2 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 1 \rightarrow x-1 = a+1 \rightarrow a+b = 0 \\ 1 < x \leq 2 \rightarrow x = a+2 \rightarrow a+b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 1 \rightarrow b = -1$$

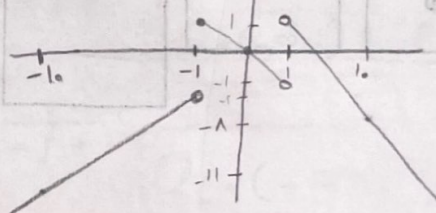
$$a \times b = -1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-r & x \geq k \\ r-x & x \leq k \end{cases}$$

$$x = k \rightarrow r-k-r = f-r-k$$

$$0 \cdot k = v \rightarrow k = \frac{v}{0}$$

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



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

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

الف) $x=0 \rightarrow y^3 = -1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{1}} = -1$ سج 1 (1)

$$\Rightarrow (x^{r-(n+1)} + (y^{r-(n+1)} + 1) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{(n-1)^r}{(+)} + r(y-1)(y-1) = -1$$

$$\frac{f(y-1)(y-1)}{(y-1)} = \frac{(n-1)!}{+1} =$$

$\frac{f(y-1)(y-1)}{(n-1)^2+1} = \dots$

$(n-1) + (y-1)^2 \rightarrow$

فعل شاعل $\left(\frac{n}{2}, 1\right)$ است

نابج x

الف) $n \sin y = y \sin n$

الف) $x \sin y = y \sin x \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow y \sin 0 = 0 \rightarrow y$ هر مقدار دلخواه

جمع نینہ !

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}\right)^r = \binom{r}{0} x^{\frac{r}{2}} y^{-\frac{r}{2}} + \dots + \binom{r}{r} x^{-\frac{r}{2}} y^{\frac{r}{2}}$$

✓ [رجوع]

[illegible]

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人

$$-) (\sqrt{y-1})^2 = (\sqrt{\mu} - \sqrt{n})^2 \rightarrow y-1 = \mu - 2\sqrt{\mu n} + n \rightarrow y = \mu - 2\sqrt{\mu n} + n + 1$$

$$\mu_n \geq 1 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$O_p: [0, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{p} \cdot \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \sqrt{p} \cdot \sqrt{n} \rightarrow n \leq p$$

$$D_f = [0, p)$$

$(x-4)(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \frac{-}{+} \frac{+}{-}$
 $(x-1)(x-4) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \frac{-}{+} \frac{+}{-}$
 $x-1 \cdot x+4 = -x+4$

$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (4, +\infty)$
 $\boxed{x \leq 1}$

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$$\frac{(n-4)(n-1)}{(n-1)(n-5)} =$$

1 5 9 11

+ - + - +

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (5, 4] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

a) $y = \frac{\sqrt{(n-\frac{r}{\lambda})(r_n - r)}}{\sqrt{(n-\frac{r}{\lambda})(r_n - r)}} \geq \dots$

(1)

(2)

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup \left[\frac{4}{3}, +\infty\right)$$

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1.

$$y = \frac{(n-r)(m-c)}{(n-\frac{r}{2})(m-c)} = \frac{2}{y+1} + \frac{1}{y+1} - \frac{1}{y+1} + \frac{1}{y+1}$$

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