

بازدم دستر

19

بایس ساه نظری

تکلیف کند

①

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

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

2

$$A \times B - B^T = (A \times B) - (B \times B)$$

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

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

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

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

$$m^T = m+2 \rightarrow m^T - m - 2 = 0$$

$$(m-2)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow m = 2 \text{ or } m = -1$$

$$m = 2 \rightarrow \{(x, 1), (x, 2)\} \rightarrow \text{غير قابل قبول}$$

3

$$m = -1 \rightarrow \checkmark$$

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

$$m^T = m+2 \rightarrow m^T - m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow m = 2 \text{ or } m = -1$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow \{(x, 2), (-1, 2)\} \rightarrow \text{غير قابل قبول}$$

$$m = 2 \rightarrow \{(x, 2), (2, 1)\} \rightarrow \text{غير قابل قبول}$$

به اای هیچ مقدار m مجموعه $g(x)$ تابع نیست

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

$$x = 2 \rightarrow x^T = ax + b$$

$$1 = 2a + b$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow x^T - 1 = ax + b$$

$$0 = a + b$$

5

3

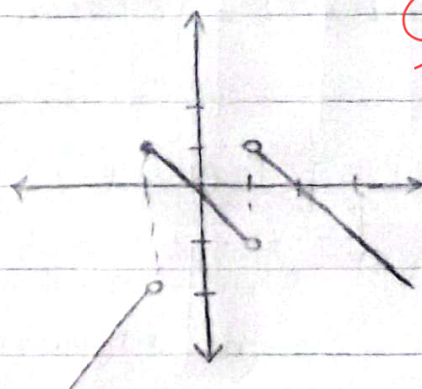
$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ 1a+b=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{a=1} \mid \underline{b=-1} \Rightarrow a \times b = 1 \times (-1) = \underline{-1}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1x-1 & x \geq 1 \\ 1-1x & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad x=1 \rightarrow 1x-1 = 1-1x \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta x = V \rightarrow \boxed{x=1 = \frac{V}{\omega}} \quad (5)$$

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



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

$$(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

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

$$\text{الف) } 1y^2 + x^2 + 1 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1y_1^2 + x_1^2 + 1 = 0 &\rightarrow 1y_1^2 = -x_1^2 - 1 \\ 1y_2^2 + x_2^2 + 1 = 0 &\rightarrow 1y_2^2 = -x_2^2 - 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} x_1 = x_2 \\ y_1 = y_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow 1y_1^2 = 1y_2^2$$

$$\boxed{y_1 = y_2}$$

$$\text{ب) } x^2 + 1y^2 - 2x - 12y + 10 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 2x + 1) + (1y^2 - 12y + 9) = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-6)^2 = 0$$

هر دو عبارت باید صفر باشند.

$x=1$ و $y=6$ فقط یک نقطه در عبارت صفر می‌شود.

عبارت تابع است.

الف) $x \sin y = y \sin x$ (۷)

بررسی از راه مثال نقض $\leftarrow$ اگر $x=0$ باشد، برای هر مقادیر y عبارت برقرار است
 پس عبارت تابع نیست

ب) $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2 \quad \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = a$ (۲)

$a + \frac{1}{a} = 2 \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{x=y}$

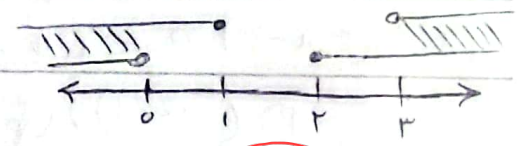
عبارت تابع است

الف) $\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-3}} + \sqrt{\frac{3-x}{x}} \quad \frac{x-1}{x-3} \geq 0 \quad \frac{1}{+} - \frac{3}{-} +$ (۸)

$(-\infty, 1] \cup (3, +\infty) \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$\frac{3-x}{x} \geq 0 \quad \frac{+}{-} - \frac{3}{+} + \quad (-\infty, 0) \cup [3, +\infty) \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$ $x \in (1, 3)$

$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (3, +\infty)$
 $\subseteq \mathbb{R} - [0, 3]$



ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3}$ (۱, ۰)

$\textcircled{1} x \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 3$

$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow D_f = [0, 3]$

الف) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 4}}{\sqrt{x - 6x + 14}} = \quad x^2 - 7x + 4 \geq 0$ (۹)

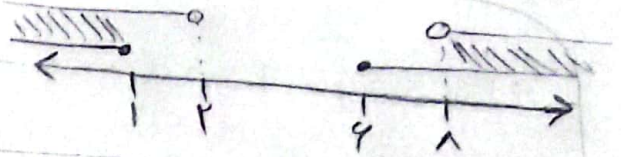
$(x-1)(x-4) \geq 0 \quad \frac{1}{+} - \frac{4}{-} +$

$\textcircled{1} (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, +\infty)$

$x^2 - 10x + 14 > 0$
 $(x-2)(x-7) > 0 \quad \frac{2}{+} - \frac{7}{-} +$

$\textcircled{2} (-\infty, 2) \cup (7, +\infty)$ $x \leq 1$

① ① ② →



$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (3, 4] \cup (4, +\infty)$$

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

$$\frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^2 - 10x + 14} \geq 0$$

(1, 0)

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

	1	4	5	+
$x^2 - 5x + 4$	+	-	-	+
$x^2 - 10x + 14$	+	+	-	+
y	+	-	+	+

ج) $y = \sqrt{\frac{2x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 - 5x + 1}}$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 - 5x + 1} \geq 0$$

(1, 0)

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

$$2x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0$$

$$(x-1)(2x-1) > 0$$

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

(1, 0)

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

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{2x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 - 5x + 1}}$

	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	+
$2x^2 - 2x + 1$	+	-	-	+
$2x^2 - 5x + 1$	+	-	+	+
y	+	+	-	+

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