

تکلیف شماره ۱

پارزدهم دفر

۱۹,۵

هستری با برکت

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

①

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

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

②

$$\text{الف) } m^2 = m + 2 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m - 2)(m + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} m = -1 \\ m = 2 \end{matrix}$$

②

غ ق ق چون اگر $m = 2$ داریم که از برای یک ورودی دو خروجی داریم

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

②

$\rightarrow m = 2 \rightarrow$ غ ق ق $(2, 1)(2, 2)$ باز برای یک ورودی دو خروجی

$\rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow$ غ ق ق $(-1, 3)(-1, 4)$ " " "

الف به ازای $m = -1$ تابع است و ب به ازای هیچ مقدارکی تابع نیست.

$$x^2 - 1 \xrightarrow{x=1} 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$ax + b \xrightarrow{x=1} a + b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a + b = a \rightarrow a = -b \end{array} \right.$$

$$ax + b \xrightarrow{x=2} 2a + b$$

$$x^3 \xrightarrow{x=2} 8$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2a + b = 8 \\ a + b = 1 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{a=-b} -b = 1$$

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

$$a \times b = -1$$

✓

⑤

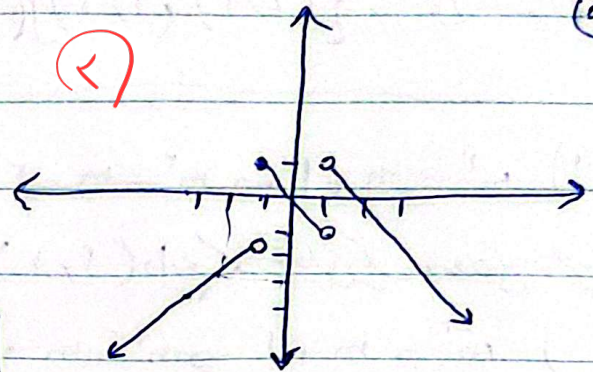
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3x = K, \quad x = K, \quad x^2 - 3x \\ x^2 - 3x = K, \quad x = K, \quad x^2 - 3x \end{array} \right\} x^2 - 3x = K - 3K \rightarrow \Delta K = V$$

$$K = \frac{V}{\omega}$$

$$-x + 1 \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline y & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \end{array}$$

$$x - 1 \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ \hline y & -2 & -3 & -4 \end{array}$$

$$D_f = R - \{1\} \quad R_f = (-\infty, 1]$$



$$\text{الف) } x^3 + x^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^3 = -x^2 - 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^3 = -x^2 - 1 \\ x^3 = -x^2 - 1 \end{array} \right\} x^3 = x^3 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{تابع}$$

$$\text{ب) } x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x - 12y + 10 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 0$$

فقط نقطه $(1, 3)$ در آن صدق می کند تابع است.

$$\text{الف) } x \sin y = y \sin x \xrightarrow{x=0} 0 = y \sin 0 \Rightarrow y = R \rightarrow \text{تابع نیست}$$

$$\text{ب) } \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{y}} + \sqrt{y} = 2 \quad \text{فقط } (1, 1) \text{ صدق می کند تابع است}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{u}{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{y}{u}} = 1 \quad \frac{u}{y} = 1 \quad u = y, \quad u, y \neq 0$$

الف) $\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-3}} + \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x}}$

(1)

$$\frac{x-2}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-2}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow Df = (0, 2] \text{ (I)}$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x-3} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x-3} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-3} = 0 \rightarrow Df = (-\infty, 1] \cup (3, +\infty) \text{ (II)}$$

$$(I) \cap (II) = (0, 1]$$

(2)

ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{c} \rightarrow \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{c} - \sqrt{x}$
 $\hookrightarrow x \geq 0$

$\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \geq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x \leq 3$ $Df = [0, 3]$

الف) $\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 4}$
 $\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 4}$

$x^2 - 10x + 4 = (x-1)(x-4) \geq 0$ (3)

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

$x^2 - 10x + 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow -10x \geq -4 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{4}{10} \rightarrow Df \text{ (II)}$

(I) $\cap$ (II) = $(-\infty, 1]$

(1, 40)

$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 10x + 4}{x^2 - 10x + 4}} = \sqrt{\frac{(x-4)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-4)}} \geq 0$

$\frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$Df = (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, 9] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 1}}{\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-1)}}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-1)}} \quad (10)$$

$$\rightarrow x = 1, x = \frac{c}{p}, x = \frac{\xi}{c}$$

$$\text{برای } x \rightarrow \frac{1}{+} \frac{c}{p} - \frac{c}{p} +$$

$$\text{برای } x \rightarrow \frac{1}{+} \frac{\xi}{c} - \frac{\xi}{c} +$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup \left(\frac{c}{p}, +\infty\right) \quad (I) \quad D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup \left(\frac{\xi}{c}, +\infty\right) \quad (II)$$

$$(I) \cap (II) = (-\infty, 1] \cup \left[\frac{c}{p}, +\infty\right) \quad (2)$$

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

$$x = 1, x = \frac{c}{p}, x = \frac{\xi}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{+} \frac{\xi}{c} - \frac{\xi}{c} +$$

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