

تکلیف شماره ۱

پارادوکس دفر

هسته با برکت

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

(۱)

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

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

$$\text{الف) } m^2 = m + 2 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (m - 2)(m + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} m = -1 \\ m = 2 \end{matrix} \quad (۲)$$

غ ق ق چون اگر  $m = 2$   $(2, 1)$  و  $(2, 2)$  داریم که از برای یک ورودی دو خروجی داریم

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

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

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

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

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

$$ax + b \xrightarrow{x=1} a + b \quad \left. \begin{matrix} a + b = 0 \\ a + b = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} a + b = a \rightarrow a = -b \\ a + b = 1 \xrightarrow{a=-b} -b = 1 \end{matrix}$$

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

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

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

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

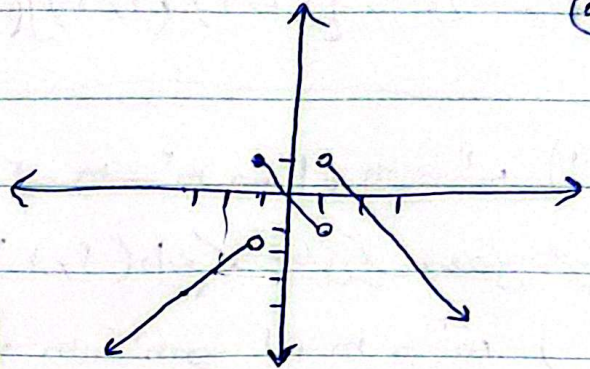
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 12 - 3 \quad x = K, 1K - 3 \\ 1 - 32 \quad x = K, 1 - 3K \end{array} \right\} 1K - 3 = 2 - 3K \rightarrow \Delta K = 1$$

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

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

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

$$Df = R - \{1\} \quad Rf = (-\infty, 1]$$



$$(الف) \quad 1y^3 + x^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 1y^3 = -x^2 - 1 \quad \text{و } \emptyset$$

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

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

فقط نقطه  $(1, \frac{5}{2})$  در آن صدق می کند تابع است.

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

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

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

(1)

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

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

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

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

$\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} > \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x < 3$   $Df = [0, 3]$

الف)  $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{x+4}}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+4}}$

$x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1) > 0$  (9)

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

$x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow x < \frac{14}{9} \rightarrow Df \text{ (II)}$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{4}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+}$$

$Df = (-\infty, 1] \cup [2, 4] \cup (1, +\infty)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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