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$$A \times B - B^2 = ?$$

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

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

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

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

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

$3=3 \Rightarrow m^2=m+2 \Rightarrow m^2-m-2=0$ $\begin{cases} m=-1 \\ m=2 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\{(2, 1), (2, 4)\} \Rightarrow \{2=2\}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\{(2, 1), (2, 4)\}$

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

$3=3 \Rightarrow m^2=m+2 \Rightarrow m^2-m-2=0$ $\begin{cases} m=-1 \rightarrow (-1, 4) \rightarrow \{-1=-1\} \\ m=2 \rightarrow (2, 1) \rightarrow \{2=2\} \end{cases}$

به ازای هیچ مقدار حقیقی m تابع نیست

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2-1 & ; x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{x=1} f(1)=0 \\ ax+b & ; 1 < x \leq 2 \xrightarrow{x=1} f(1)=a+b \\ x^2 & ; x > 2 \xrightarrow{x=2} f(2)=4 \end{cases}$$

(I), (II) $\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ a+b=1 \end{cases}$

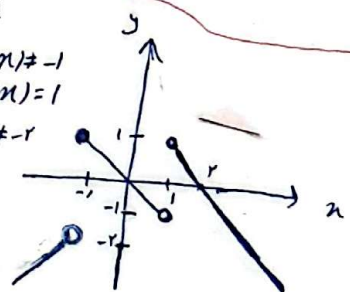
$a=1, b=-1 \Rightarrow a \times b = (1) \times (-1) = -1$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-3 & ; x > K \xrightarrow{x=K} f(K)=2K-3 \\ 5-3x & ; x \leq K \xrightarrow{x=K} f(K)=5-3K \end{cases}$$

$2K-3=5-3K \Rightarrow 5K=8 \Rightarrow K=\frac{8}{5}$

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

برای مشتق کردن شکل نقاط ابتدا انتهای تابع در آن دامنه را بر آن داریم.



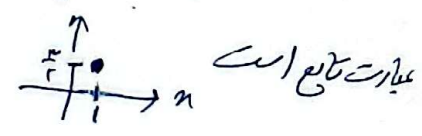
$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$
 $R_f = (-\infty, 1]$

الف) $2y^2 + x^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow y_1^2 = y_2^2 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow$ عبارت تابع می باشد

ب) $(x^2 - 2x + 1) + (4y^2 - 12y + 9) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (2y-3)^2 = 0$

جمع دو عبارت نامنفی صفر شده پس هر دو برابر صفر هستند

$\begin{cases} x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \\ 2y-3=0 \Rightarrow y=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad (\frac{1}{2})$



الف) $x \sin y = y \sin x \xrightarrow{x=0} (0) \sin y = y \sin (0) \rightarrow$ هر مقدار حقیقی می تواند
 باشد پس برای $x=0$ عبارت بی شمار
 و معادله می شود: $x=0$ تابع نیست

ب) $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2 \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + 2 = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} = 2$
 $\Rightarrow x^2+y^2=2xy \Rightarrow x^2-2xy+y^2=0 \Rightarrow (x-y)^2=0 \Rightarrow x=y \rightarrow$ صحیح است.

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{2-x}} + \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x}}$ $\frac{x-1}{2-x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-2} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, +\infty)$
 $\frac{2-x}{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-2} \rightarrow [0, 2]$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = (0, 1]$
 ب) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x}$
 $(I) \cap (II) \Rightarrow D_f = [0, 3]$
 $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x \leq 3 \quad (II)$

الف) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x+5}}{\sqrt{x^2-10x+15}}$ $x^2-2x+5 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $x^2-10x+15 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{x-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $(I) \cap (II) \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x+5}}{\sqrt{x^2-10x+15}} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-2x+5}{x^2-10x+15} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-1)} \geq 0$
 $\frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, +\infty) \cup (1, 2)$

الف) $y = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2-8x+7}}{\sqrt{3x^2-2x+4}}$ $2x^2-8x+7 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (2x-3)(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$
 $3x^2-2x+4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (3x-1)(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$
 $(I) \cap (II) \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2-8x+7}}{\sqrt{3x^2-2x+4}} \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2-8x+7}{3x^2-2x+4} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(2x-3)(x-1)}{(3x-1)(x-1)} \geq 0$
 $\frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$
 $D_f = [\frac{3}{2}, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 1] \cup (1, \frac{3}{2})$