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طراحان جوانان - یازدهم پسر - تلف

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad B = \{2, 3\} \quad I \rightarrow A \times B = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 3)\} \quad ۱$$

$$II \rightarrow B \times B = \{(2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 3)\} \quad ۲$$

$$I - II = \{(1, 2), (1, 3)\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{الف)} f(x) = \{(2, m^2), (2, 1), (-2, m), (-2, m), (2, m+2), (m, 2)\} \quad ۲$$

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

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

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

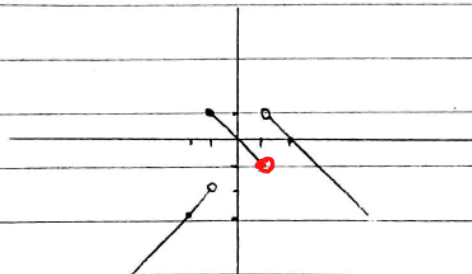
جواب $\rightarrow$ مرتب‌بندیست

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 - x \leq 1 \\ ax + b - 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x^2 - x \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{if } x=1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 = ax + b \Rightarrow 0 = a + b \\ \text{if } x=2 \rightarrow ax + b = x^2 \Rightarrow 2a + b = 4 \end{cases} \quad ۲$$

$$2a + b - a - b = a = 4 \Rightarrow b = -4 \quad ax + b = -4x \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 3 - x \geq k \\ 4 - 2x - x \leq k \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{if } x=k \rightarrow 2x - 3 = 4 - 2x \\ \Delta x = 4 \\ x = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark \quad ۲$$

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



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

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

Parsian

$$ry'' + x^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} y_1' &= -\frac{x^2+1}{r} \\ y_2' &= -\frac{x^2+1}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} y_1' = y_2' \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \quad \text{تابع هست} \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$$

$$x^2 + 4y^2 - 2x - 12y + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 4\left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 0 \rightarrow (x, y) = \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

تابع هست چون جمع ۲ مربع مثبت ۰ است این، اطراف نقطه را نشان می دهد $\checkmark$

$$x \sin y = y \sin x \xrightarrow{x=y} 9 \cdot x \sin y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{تابع نیست} \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{مربع میزنیم}} \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + 2 = 4 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 4xy$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0$$

$$(x-y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x=y$$

تابع هست $\checkmark$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x}}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$1, 2 \quad 2, 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad | \\ + \quad - \\ 0 \quad 0 \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, 2] \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow I \cap II = (0, 1] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad | \\ - \quad + \\ 0 \quad 0 \end{array} \rightarrow (0, 2]$$

$$(1, 2)$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow x \geq 0 = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{y} \geq 0 \rightarrow y \leq 3 \rightarrow [0, 3] \quad \begin{matrix} 0, 2, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 4}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1 \cdot x + 14}} = \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-4)}}{\sqrt{(x-2)(x-8)}} \quad -9x + 14$$

$$(x-1)(x-4) \geq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad | \\ + \quad - \\ 1 \quad 4 \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

$$(x-2)(x-8) > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad | \\ + \quad - \\ 2 \quad 8 \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, 2) \cup (8, +\infty)$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow \text{Def} = (-\infty, 1] \cup (8, +\infty)$$

$$x < \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 7x + 4}{x^2 - 1 \cdot x + 14} = \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(x-2)(x-8)} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ + \quad - \quad + \quad - \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

$$(1, 2)$$

$$\checkmark \quad \text{Def} = (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, 8) \cup (8, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{rx^r - 2x + r}{rx^r - vx + r}} \rightarrow \frac{(rx - r)(x - 1)}{(rx - r)(x - 1)} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & 1 & \frac{r}{r} & \frac{r}{r} \\ \hline + & + & - & + \\ \hline \infty & \infty & 0 & \end{array}$$

(Y)

$$\checkmark \quad Df = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \frac{r}{r}) \cup [\frac{r}{r}, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\frac{rx^r - 2x + r}{rx^r - vx + r}} \rightarrow (rx - r)(x - 1) > 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & 1 & \frac{r}{r} & \\ \hline + & - & + & \\ \hline \infty & \infty & + & \end{array} \quad I: (-\infty, 1) \cup (\frac{r}{r}, +\infty) \\ \sqrt{\frac{rx^r - 2x + r}{rx^r - vx + r}} \rightarrow (rx - r)(x - 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & 1 & \frac{r}{r} & \\ \hline + & - & + & \\ \hline \infty & \infty & + & \end{array} \quad II: (-\infty, 1] \cup [\frac{r}{r}, +\infty) \end{array}$$

$$\text{In II} \rightarrow Df = (-\infty, 1) \cup [\frac{r}{r}, +\infty) \quad \checkmark$$