

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

جواب $\rightarrow$ مرتباً نیست

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

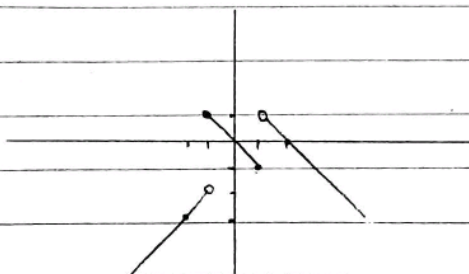
$$2a + b - a - b = a = 4 \Rightarrow b = -4 \quad ax + b = -4x$$

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

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

$$Of = \mathbb{R}$$

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



$$r y^r + x^r + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} y_1^r &= -\frac{x^r+1}{r} \\ y_2^r &= -\frac{x^r+1}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} y_1^r = y_2^r \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \text{ تابع هست}$$

$$x^r + r y^r - r x - r y + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^r + r \left(y - \frac{r}{r}\right)^r = 0 \rightarrow (x, y) = \left(1, \frac{r}{r}\right)$$

تابع هست چون جمع ۲ در مشتق ۰ شده است این، انطباق نقطه را نشان می دهد

$$x \sin y = y \sin x \xrightarrow{x=y} 9. x \sin y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{تابع نیست}$$

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

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

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

تابع هست

$$\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{II} \\ - \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \rightarrow (0, 1] \cap (2, +\infty)$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-7x+6}}{\sqrt{x^2-11x+14}} = \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)(x-6)}}{\sqrt{(x-2)(x-7)}} \quad (x-1)(x-6) \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ 1 \quad 6 \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \cup [6, +\infty)$$

$$(x-2)(x-7) > 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{II} \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ 2 \quad 7 \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, 2) \cup (7, +\infty)$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow \text{df} = (-\infty, 1] \cup (7, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-7x+6}}{\sqrt{x^2-11x+14}} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \quad \text{II} \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ 1 \quad 6 \quad 2 \quad 7 \end{array}$$

$$\text{df} = (-\infty, 1] \cup (7, +\infty)$$

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

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

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

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

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