

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

$$B = \{2, 4\}$$

$$A \times B - B \times B = \{(1, 2), (1, 4)\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



(۲)

IV, V

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & ; x \leq 1 \\ ax + b & ; 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x^2 & ; x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1^2 - 1 = 1a + b$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow f\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) = 2^2 = 2a + b$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

(۲)

$$a \times b = ? \quad 1 \times -1 = -1$$

$$f(x) = m^x = m + 2 \rightarrow m \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases} \text{ و } \infty \Rightarrow m = -1$$

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

$$m \neq 2 \quad m \neq -1$$

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

$$g(x) = m^x = m + 2$$

$$\rightarrow m = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -1 \end{cases} \text{ و } \infty \Rightarrow m = 2 \rightarrow (2, 1) \quad (2, 4)$$

مخ = ?
هیچ مقدار m هر دو را نابع نمی کند



و و و

(۲)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 2 & ; x \geq k \\ \varepsilon - x & ; x \leq k \end{cases}$$

$$x=k \rightarrow f(k) = 2k - 2 = \varepsilon - 2k$$

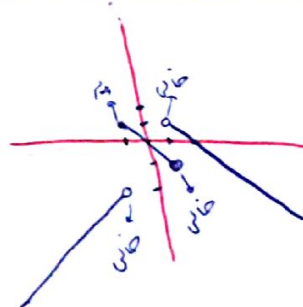
$$2k = \varepsilon$$

$$k = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$k = ? \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

(۲)

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



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

$$R_f = [-\infty, 1]$$



(۲)

1, 2, 3

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^r &= -1 - ry_1^r \\ x^r &= -1 - ry_r^r \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} -1 - ry_1^r &= -1 - ry_r^r \\ ry_1^r &= ry_r^r \\ y_1 &= y_r \end{aligned}$$

✓ تابع است

$$c_1 | \cancel{x}^T + \epsilon y^T - r_n - 17y + 10 = 0$$

$$2x^r + u^r - r_{n+1} + \varepsilon y^r - 10y + 9 = 0$$

$x^2 + (x-1)^2 + (2y-5)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right)$
 $\rightarrow x = x-1 = 2y-5 = 0$ تابع تک نقطه
تک نقطه

الحرف في نهى لئلا

تابع →

جواب تعلق فرماید

$$b) \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = r$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = y$$

$$\hookrightarrow a=1$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{y}{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}} = 1$$

→ $n = y_{\text{avg}}$ ✓

$$\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n-1}} + \sqrt{\frac{r-n}{n}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{+0-} \frac{r}{-3+} \cap \frac{-}{-3+} \frac{r}{+0-}$$

$$D_f = [0, 1]$$

17. ~~18~~

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y-1} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$u \geq 0, \quad y \geq 1$$

$$y = u + \varepsilon - \gamma \sqrt{ku}$$

$\rightarrow \langle n \rangle = 0$

$$\sqrt{\mu} - \sqrt{\nu} \geq 0 \rightarrow \nu \leq \mu$$

$$g = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 4}}{\sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 4}} \frac{\sqrt{(n-1)(n-4)}}{\sqrt{(n-1)(n-4)}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\pm 1 - 1} \checkmark$$

$$-9m + 14 > 0$$

$$n < \frac{14}{A}$$

$$\hookrightarrow D_f = \boxed{(-\infty, 1]} \cup \cancel{(1, 2)} \cup \cancel{(2, 3)} \cup \cancel{(3, 4)}$$

بہ سعادت سول
توجہ کن!

$$g = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 - 6x + 4}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & & \\ \hline + & 1 & - & 2 & + & 4 & - & 8 & + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (4, 9] \cup (17, +\infty)$$



$$y = \frac{\sqrt{(n-1)(x-\epsilon)}}{\sqrt{(n-1)(x_n - \epsilon)}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\epsilon}{x^2} \\ + \quad - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\epsilon}{x^2} \\ + \quad - \end{array}$$

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

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{v^2 - u^2}{v^2 - u^2}}$$

$\frac{1}{s} \quad \frac{e}{s} \quad \frac{r}{s}$
 $+$ $-$ $+$

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