

بيان صدا

حرب موال ① الف) > $\neg (P \Rightarrow Q)$ حرب موال ② الف) احتال $\neg \neg P$ $\neg \neg Q$

حرب موال ③ الف) جاھ سامحونه حباب $\neg \neg P \vee \neg \neg Q$ $\neg \neg \neg P \vee \neg \neg \neg Q$

P	q	r	$\neg q$	$\neg q \wedge r$	$P \Rightarrow (\neg q \wedge r)$	حرب موال ④
>	>	>	ن	ن	ن	(الف)
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$$\neg P \wedge (\neg q \wedge r) \equiv (\neg P \wedge \neg q) \wedge (\neg P \wedge r) \quad (٤/٥)$$

$$\equiv (P \Rightarrow \neg q) \wedge (P \Rightarrow r) \quad (٤/٦)$$

(الف) نادرست است حول مفهوم التضمين بزيم $x=1 \rightarrow 1^2 + 1 = 2$ تبيّن من دعوه زوج باستدلال ⑤ $\exists x \in \mathbb{Z} : x^2 + x \text{ زوج نیست} \wedge x \text{ فرد است}$ $\neg \neg \neg (x^2 + x \text{ زوج نیست}) \wedge \neg \neg \neg (x \text{ فرد است})$ (٤/٧)

٤/٨ عدد $\sqrt{2}$ لگاریت و $\frac{1}{2}$ عدد رئانیست

٤/٩ عدد راول نیست یا $x^2 + 1 \geq 0$ (ب)

$$r^{n+\Delta} = r^n + \varepsilon q^{\Delta}$$

جواب

$$r^{n+\Delta} - r^n = \varepsilon q^{\Delta} \Rightarrow r^n \left(\frac{r^{\Delta} - 1}{r^{\Delta}} \right) = \varepsilon q^{\Delta} \Rightarrow r^n = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{\varepsilon}{q^{\Delta}}$$

$$\forall x; x \in (A \cap C) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in C$$

جواب

$$\begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\text{خذنف عاطف}} x \in A \xrightarrow{A \subseteq B} x \in B \xrightarrow{\text{ادخل ناصل}} x \in B \vee x \in D \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{تربيت اجيال}} x \in (B \cup D) \end{aligned}$$

$$B - C = (A \cup B) \cap (C \cap A')'$$

جواب

$$= (A \cup B) \cap (C' \cup A)$$

$$= A \cup (B \cap C')$$

$$= A \cup (B - C)$$

$$= (B - C) \cup A$$

$$A = \{-1, 0, 1\} \quad B = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

جواب

$$B - A = \{ \text{ } \}$$

$$(B - A) \times A = \{ \text{ } \} \times \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

$$= \{ (0, -1), (0, 0), (0, 1) \}$$

جواب

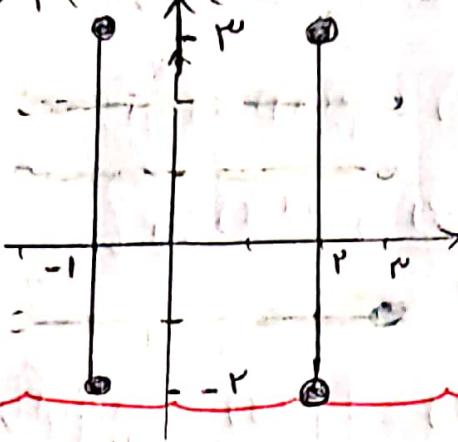
$$n(A \times B) = n(A)n(B) = 3 \times 3 = 10$$

جواب

$$n[(A \times B) \cap (B \times A)] = (n(A \cap B))^3 = 3^3 = 27$$

$$\{ \text{ } , \text{ } , \text{ } \}$$

$$B \times A = \{(x, y) \mid (x = -1 \vee x = 1) \wedge -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$$



جواب ١

(الف)

$$S = \{(-1, 1), (-1, 2), (-1, 3), (-1, 4), (-1, 5), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5)\}$$

١٤

$$\rightarrow A = \{(-1, 1), (-1, 2), (-1, 3), (-1, 4), (-1, 5), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5)\}$$

١٥

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

١٦ ب

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

جواب ١٧

$$P(A \cup B) = \frac{Y_{11}}{T_{11}} + \frac{Y_{12}}{T_{11}} - P(A \cap B) \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{Y_{11}}{T_{11}}$$

١٨

$$P(A \cap B') = P(A - B)$$

جواب ١٩

$$= P(A) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{[Y_{11}]}{T_{11}} - \frac{[Y_{11}]}{T_{11}} = \frac{4}{10} - \frac{4}{10} = \frac{0}{10} = 0$$

٢٠

$$P(A) - P(B) \neq 1 + P(A) = 0 / 1 \Rightarrow P(A) - P(B) = \frac{1}{1} \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(A \cap B') = P(A - B) = \frac{\Delta}{1.} \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = \underbrace{P(A) - P(A \cap B)}_{P(A-B)} + P(B) \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$\frac{q}{1.} = \frac{\Delta}{1.} + P(B) \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{\Delta}{1.} \quad \text{•/r6} \quad P(A) - \frac{\Delta}{1.} = \frac{1}{1.}$$

$$P(A) \times P(B) = \frac{\Delta}{1.} \times \frac{q}{1.} = \frac{\Delta q}{1.} = \frac{1}{1.} = 1 \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{q}{1.} \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(a) = r P(b) \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(b) = \frac{1}{r} P(c) \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(a) + P(b) + P(c) = 1 \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$r P(b) + P(b) + r^2 P(b) = 1 \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$4 P(b) = 1 \Rightarrow P(b) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(a) = r P(b)$$

$$P(a) = r \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{r}{4} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{•/r6}$$

$$P(c) = r P(b)$$

$$P(c) = r \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{•/r6}$$