

$$y = \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x - 1} \rightarrow y(x - 1) = x^2 + x + 2 \rightarrow x^2 + x - yx + y + 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + x(1 - y) + y + 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \rightarrow (1 - y)^2 - 4(1)(y + 2) \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + y^2 - 2y - 4y - 8 \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 4y - 7 \geq 0$$

$$(y - 7)(y + 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{7}{2} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty) = R$$

الف

$$y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5} \quad (2) \quad y = 2x^2 - 5x + 1$$

چون $\Delta \geq 0$ در $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5}$ داریم:

$$\Delta = 16 - 20 = -4 < 0$$

پس $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5}$ هیچ جوابی ندارد.

برای $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 1$:

$$\Delta = 25 - 8 = 17 > 0$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

پس $R_f = \left[\frac{5 - \sqrt{17}}{4}, \frac{5 + \sqrt{17}}{4} \right]$

ب

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$$

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$$y = \frac{2 \sin m - 1}{\sin m + 3}$$

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$$\frac{x^2 - m + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 - m + 1}$$

$$D_f \rightarrow x^2 - m + 1 \neq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

مشتق اول

$$\frac{x^2 - m + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 - m + 1}$$

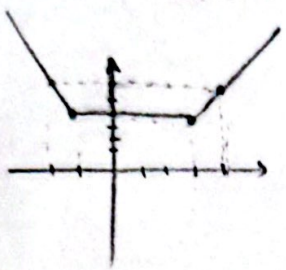
$$\rightarrow \frac{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2}{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = y \rightarrow y(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = (x - \frac{1}{x})^2$$

$$\rightarrow (y-1)(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 = -\frac{1}{x^2} y \rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{x})^2 = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} y}{1-y}$$

$$\frac{y}{1-y} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-y} \geq 0 \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$$

✓

$$|x-2| + |x+1|$$

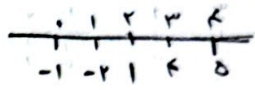
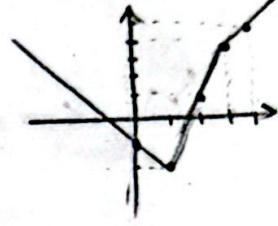


$$R = [\epsilon, +\infty)$$

(ب)

$$|2m-2| = |m-2|$$

نقطه‌های تقاطع را پیدا کنید و نمودار را رسم کنید



$$R_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

✓

$$|m-2| - |2m+2| \leq 1$$

$m-2 \geq 0$	$m-2 < 0$	$m-2 \geq 0$
$m-2 \geq 0$	$2m+2 \geq 0$	$m-2 \geq 0$
$m-2 \geq 0$	$2m+2 < 0$	$m-2 \geq 0$
$m-2 \geq 0$	$2m+2 \geq 0$	$m-2 \geq 0$
$m-2 \geq 0$	$2m+2 < 0$	$m-2 \geq 0$

$$\rightarrow (-\infty, -3] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

✓

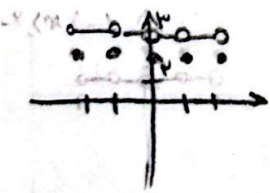
$$\text{الف) } y = [x] + [3-x]$$

$$\rightarrow [x] + 3 + [-x] \rightarrow y = [x] + [-x] + 3$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = 3$$

$$x \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$R_f = \{2, 3\}$$



$$\text{ب) } y = [x] - [3-x]$$

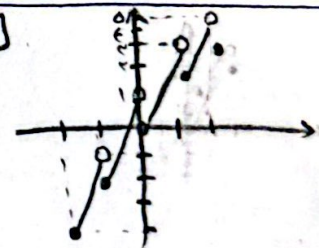
$$\rightarrow -x \leq -1$$

$$\rightarrow -1 \leq x < 0$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq x < 1$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \leq x < 2$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \leq x < 3$$



$$R_f = [-\epsilon, \epsilon)$$

$$\rightarrow x \leq 2, 4 - x \leq 2$$

✓

$$\text{ج) } y = \sin^2 m - \sin m + 1$$

$$\min \rightarrow \sin m = -1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\max \rightarrow \sin m = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\sin m = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_f = [\frac{1}{2}, 3]$$

$$\text{د) } y = \sin^2 m + \sin m + 1$$

$$\min \rightarrow \sin^2 m = 0 \rightarrow 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\max \rightarrow \sin^2 m = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\sin^2 m = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$R = [1, 3]$$

✓