

19, 10

مسئله رضایی :

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

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{-(1-y) \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(2+y)}}{2} \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (1-y)^2 - 4(2+y) \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 2y - 7 \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 7 \geq 0 \quad \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+28}}{2} \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, \infty)$$

$$\text{الف) } 2x^2 - 5x + 1 = y \xrightarrow{\text{Min}} \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(25-4)}{8} = \frac{-11}{8} \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{11}{8}, \infty\right)$$

$$\text{ب) } -x^2 + 4x - 5 \xrightarrow{\text{Max}} \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(16-20)}{-4} = \frac{4}{-4} = -1 \xrightarrow{\text{برابر}} \sqrt{(\infty, 4]} \rightarrow [0, 2]$$

$$\text{ج) } \sqrt{R} = [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{د) } (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\text{الف) تابع همگرا نیست} \rightarrow R - \left\{\frac{a}{c}\right\} \rightarrow R - \left\{\frac{3}{2}\right\}$$

$$\text{ب) } R - \{4\} \xrightarrow{\text{برابر}} [0, \infty) - \{4\}$$

$$\text{ج) } \frac{x^2 + 3 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \xrightarrow{\text{کمترین مقدار}} R_f = \left[\frac{4}{3}, \infty\right)$$

$$\text{د) } x^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} - 4 \xrightarrow{\text{کمترین مقدار}} x^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \geq \frac{14}{4} \xrightarrow{-4} x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \geq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{4}, \infty\right)$$

$$\text{الف) } x^2 = -\frac{-y-4}{y-3} \rightarrow x^2 = +\frac{y+4}{y-3} \rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{y-3}} \rightarrow \frac{y+4}{y-3} \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نقطه میسر}} \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$\text{ب) } \begin{matrix} \text{نقطه میسر} \\ \text{نقطه میسر} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{نقطه میسر}} R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup (3, \infty)$$

روش اصلی  $\Rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{3y+1}{y-2} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{3y+1}{2-y} \rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{3y+1}{2-y} \leq 1$  ✓

2

1  $\rightarrow \frac{3y+1}{2-y} + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{3y+3}{2-y} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow [-\frac{3}{4}, 2)$  ✓

2  $\rightarrow \frac{3y+1}{2-y} - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{3y-1}{2-y} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{+\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}] \cup (2, \infty)$  ✓

$\bigcup [-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$  ✓

نکته  $\Rightarrow$  2 سر 2 یعنی اول  $\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$  ✓  
دوم  $\rightarrow -1 \rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}$  ✓

مجموعه جواب  $[-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$  ✓

برای برست آسون راسه مقدار شرط  
مخرج 0 نذاریم

$x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow$  صوابه و باز  $\rightarrow D_f = R$  ✓

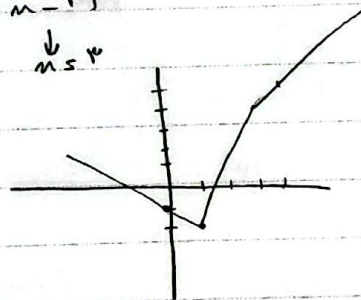
4

$x^2 - x = t \rightarrow \frac{t + \frac{1}{4}}{t + 1}$  ✓  
 $t = \infty \rightarrow y = 1$  ✓  
 $t = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow y = 0$  ✓

مجموعه مقادیر  $[0, 1)$  ✓

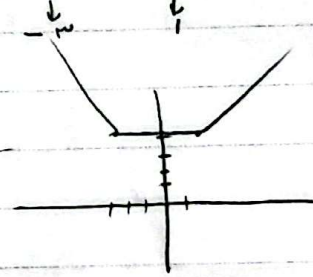
$\min t = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$  ✓

الف)  $y = |2x-2| - |x-3|$   
 $x=1 \rightarrow y=-1$   
 $x=3 \rightarrow y=1$



$R_f = [-2, \infty)$  ✓

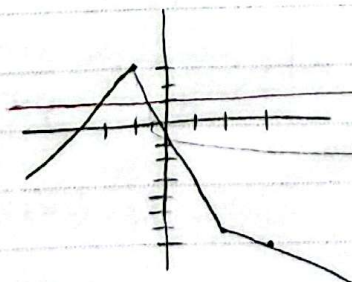
ب)  $y = |x+3| + |x-1|$  ✓



$R_f = [4, \infty)$  ✓

$|2x-2| - |x+2| \leq 1$   
 $x=1 \rightarrow y=-1$   
 $x=-2 \rightarrow y=2$

$x=3 \rightarrow y=-1$   
 $x=2 \rightarrow y=-2$   
 $x=-1 \rightarrow y=3$   
 $x=-2 \rightarrow y=2$

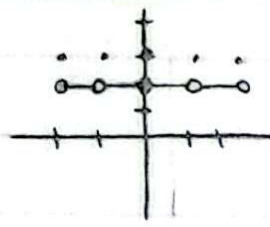


جواب  $\rightarrow (-\infty, -2] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$  ✓

$x+4 \leq 1$   
 $x \leq -3$

1, 2, 3

الف)  $y[n] = [-n] + 3$



$R_f = \{2, 3\}$



(19)

ب.)  $y[n] = 3n - [n]$

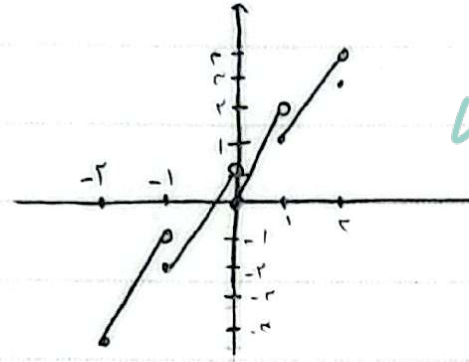
$n \rightarrow [-2, -1) \rightarrow y = 3n + 2$

$n \rightarrow [-1, 0) \rightarrow y = 3n + 1$

$n \rightarrow [0, 1) \rightarrow y = 3n$

$n \rightarrow [1, 2) \rightarrow y = 3n - 1$

$n \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow y = 3$



الف)  $\sin^2 n - \sin n + 1$

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Max                           | $y = 1$           |
| Min                           | $y = 3$           |
| $-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$ | $y = \frac{3}{2}$ |

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



(10)

$\frac{1}{2}$

ب.)  $\sin^2 n + \sin^2 n + 1$

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| max                           | $y = 3$ |
| min                           | $y = 1$ |
| $-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$ | $y = 2$ |

$R_f = [1, 3]$

