

«دوازدهم رشته ریاضی»

19/10/1397

«مبانی محاسبات»

1-

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

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

$$x = \frac{y-1 \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(y+2)}}{2} \quad \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} (1-y)^2 - 4(y+2) \geq 0 \\ y^2 - 2y + 1 - 4y - 8 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 7 \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -1 \\ y = 7 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \quad - \quad + \\ - \quad + \quad - \end{array}$$

چون رابطه 1 را فرض کردیم باید 1 را

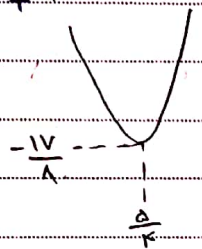
استثنا کنیم:

$$1 = \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 2}{x-1} \rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x + 2 = x - 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = -3 \quad \times$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

15. ی. تابع ضابطه رو به در یک معنی Min برابر است:

$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{0}{2} \\ -\frac{14}{1} \end{array} \right.$$

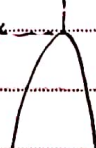


$$\Rightarrow R = \left[\frac{-14}{1}, +\infty \right)$$

20. عبارت درجه 2 است پس:

$$y = \sqrt{-2x^2 + 4x - 5}$$

$$y = -2x^2 + 4x - 5$$



$$\rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \rightarrow \sqrt{(-\infty, 1]} \rightarrow R_f = [0, 2]$$

$$\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{4}{-4} = 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$$

25. عبارت درجه 2 است پس:

$$c) y = \sqrt{2x^4 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1}$$

$$\sqrt{(-\infty, +\infty)} \Rightarrow R = [0, +\infty)$$

30. عبارت درجه 2 است پس:

$$d) y = \log(2x^2 - 4x^2 + 2x + 2)$$

$$[0, +\infty) \xrightarrow{\log} R = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

قبول نمی کنند

Arman

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4} \quad \text{الف)}$$

تابع معکوس تابع خود را می باشد. $R = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$ برابر با: $R = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{-4} \right\}$ است پس:

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4} \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \rightarrow R = [0, +\infty) - \{2\}$$

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

با طین: $a + \frac{1}{a} \begin{cases} a \geq 0 & R = [2, +\infty) \\ a \leq 0 & R = (-\infty, 2] \end{cases}$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 3 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \rightarrow R = [2, +\infty)$$

می طین را نیز حاصل عبارت دقیقاً ۲ می شود که بتواند کسری شود با:

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

کمترین مقدار عبارت برابر است با:

پس برد تابع برابر است با:

$$R = \left[\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty \right)$$

$$d) y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4}$$

بر عبارت یک چهارم اضافه و کم می کنیم:

$$y = x^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} - 4$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = -3 \times \rightarrow [2, +\infty) \rightarrow y = 4 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{17}{4} \rightarrow R = \left[\frac{17}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

$$R = \left[\frac{17}{4} - 4, +\infty - 4 \right) \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 1}$$

حل با روش اولی:

$$x^2 = \frac{-y - 4}{y - 4} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y + 4}{y - 4} \rightarrow \frac{y + 4}{y - 4} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-4}{+} \frac{4}{-}$$

$$R = (-\infty, -4] \cup (4, +\infty)$$

$$\min x^2 = 0 \rightarrow y = -4$$

به دست می آید:

$$\max x^2 = \infty \rightarrow y = 4 \rightarrow \text{حدا}$$

نتیجه می تواند صفر شود:

$$x^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$R = (-\infty, -4] \cup (4, +\infty)$$

سر برد تابع

Aman

$$y = \frac{r \sin \alpha - 1}{1 \sin \alpha + r} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{ry + 1}{y - r}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{ry + 1 - r + y}{r - y} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(r - 1)y + 1}{r - y} \leq 0$$

$$\rightarrow y = r$$

$$\frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \geq -1 \rightarrow \frac{ry + 1 + r - y}{r - y} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(r + 1)y + 1}{r - y} \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow y = r$$

(I) \cap (II)

$$\Rightarrow R = \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$\min \sin \alpha = -1 \rightarrow y = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\max \sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow R_F = \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + \frac{1}{r}}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - r \quad \Delta < 0, \quad a > 0.$$

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

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (1 - y)^2 - 4(y - \frac{1}{r})(y - 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow (y - 1)^2 - 4(y - \frac{1}{r})(y - 1) \geq 0$$

$$y = |x - r| - |x - r| \quad R = [-r, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline x & y & z \\ \hline r - 2a + a - r & r - 2 + a - r & r - 2 - a + r \\ \hline -a - 1 & r - a & a + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$y = |x - r| + |x + 1|$$

$$R_F = [r, +\infty)$$

$$|a-r| - |ra+r| \leq 1$$

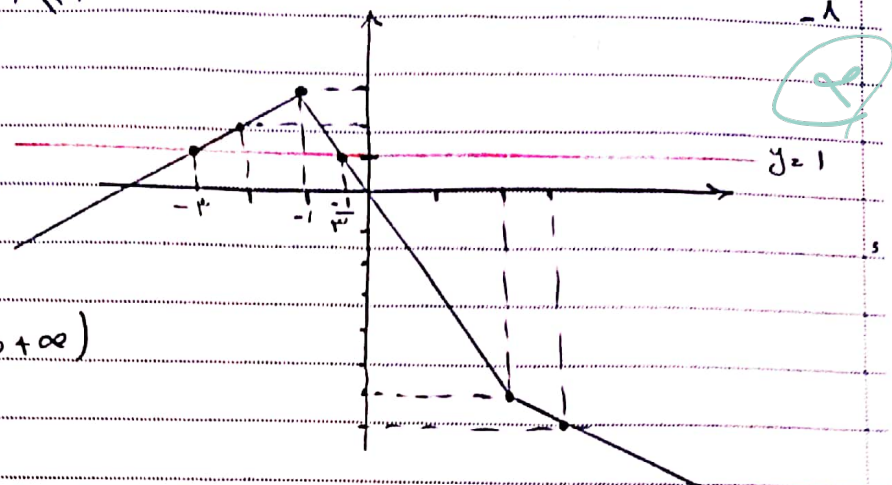
$$a=r \quad a=-1$$

-1	r
$-a+r+ra+r$	$r-a-ra-r$
$a+r$	$-ra$
$a-r-r+ra-r$	$a-r-r+ra-r$
$-a-r$	$-a-r$

$$a+r=1 \quad -ra=1$$

$$a=-r \quad a=-\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -r] \cup [-\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$



$$y = [a] + [r-a]$$

$$a \in [-r, r]$$

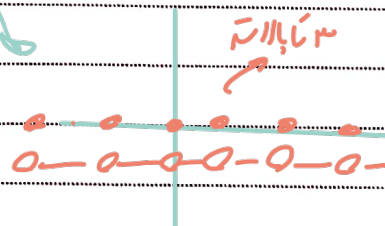
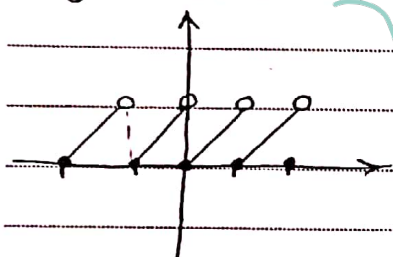
$$\Rightarrow R = [r, r)$$

$$y = [a] + [-a] + r$$

$$R \neq \{r, r\}$$

$$* y = [a] + [-a]$$

$$\Rightarrow y = [a] + [-a] + r$$



$$y = ra - [a]$$

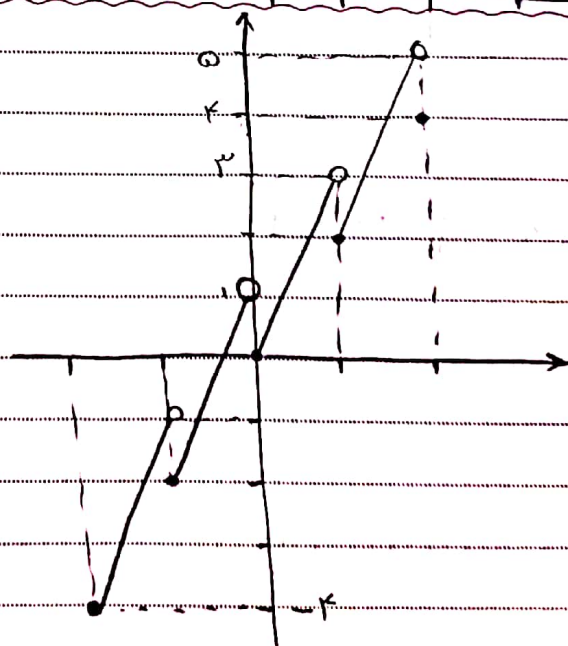
$$-r \leq a < -1 \rightarrow y = ra + r$$

$$-1 \leq a < 0 \rightarrow y = ra + 1$$

$$0 \leq a < 1 \rightarrow y = ra$$

$$1 \leq a < r \rightarrow y = ra - 1$$

$$a \geq r \rightarrow y = ra - r$$



$$\Rightarrow R_f = [-r, 0)$$

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$$1) y = \sin^2 a - \sin a + 1$$

$$\square = \sin a \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max = 1 \rightarrow 1 \\ \min = -1 \rightarrow r \end{array} \right.$$

$$\min = -1 \rightarrow r$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{r}{r}, r \right]$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$2) y = \sin^2 a + \sin a + 1$$

$$\square = \sin a \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max = 1 \rightarrow r \\ \min = 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\min = 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [1, r]$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-1}{r} \times$$