

«دوازدهم ریاضی»

«مبانی محاسبات»

-1-

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

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

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

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

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

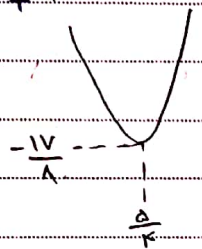
چون رابطه 1 را فرض کردیم باید $y = 1$ را امتحان کنیم:

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

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

2- «یافته ضابطه دو در دو» Min برابر است با:

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



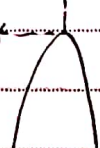
$$\Rightarrow R = \left[-\frac{14}{1}, +\infty \right)$$

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

عبارت درجه 2 است پس:

$$y = -2x^2 + 4x - 5 \rightarrow (-\infty, 4] \rightarrow \sqrt{(-\infty, 4]} \rightarrow R_f = [0, 2]$$

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



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

عبارت درجه 3 است پس:

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

30 «عبارت درجه 3 است پس از $\log$ در $\mathbb{R}$ قبول نمی‌کنیم»

$$y = \log(2x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x + 4) \quad [0, +\infty) \xrightarrow{\log} R = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

Arman

$$y = \frac{3x+1}{2x-4}$$

۳- تابع معکوس تابع $y = \frac{3x+1}{2x-4}$ را بیابید. $R = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$

$$y = \frac{3x+1}{2x-4} \rightarrow \sqrt{R - \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}} \rightarrow R = [0, +\infty) - \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

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

۴- تابع $y = \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{2x+3}}$ را بیابید. $R = [2, +\infty)$ $a > 0$ $a < 0$

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

۵- تابع $y = \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{2x+3}}$ را بیابید. $R = [2, +\infty)$

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

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

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

۶- تابع $y = 2x + \frac{1}{2x+4}$ را بیابید. $R = [2, +\infty)$

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

$$y = 2x + \frac{1}{2x+4} - 2 \rightarrow [2, +\infty) \rightarrow 2x + \frac{1}{2x+4} = 1 \rightarrow y = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow R = \left[\frac{5}{2}, +\infty \right)$$

$$R = \left[\frac{5}{2}, +\infty \right) \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right)$$

$$y = \frac{3x^2+1}{x^2-1}$$

۷- تابع $y = \frac{3x^2+1}{x^2-1}$ را بیابید. $R = (-\infty, -1] \cup [3, +\infty)$

$$x^2 = \frac{-y-1}{y-3} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y+1}{y-3} \rightarrow \frac{y+1}{y-3} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{y-3} \geq 0 \rightarrow y \leq -1$$

$$R = (-\infty, -1] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$\min x^2 = 0 \rightarrow y = -1$$

۸- تابع $y = \frac{3x^2+1}{x^2-1}$ را بیابید. $R = (-\infty, -1] \cup [3, +\infty)$

$$\max x^2 = \infty \rightarrow y = 3$$

۹- تابع $y = \frac{3x^2+1}{x^2-1}$ را بیابید. $R = (-\infty, -1] \cup [3, +\infty)$

$$R = (-\infty, -1] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

۱۰- تابع $y = \frac{3x^2+1}{x^2-1}$ را بیابید. $R = (-\infty, -1] \cup [3, +\infty)$

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (1 - y)^2 - 4(y - \frac{1}{r})(y - 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow -3y^2 + 3y \geq 0 \rightarrow y(1 - y) \geq 0 \rightarrow y \in [0, 1]$$

$$y = |x - r| - |x - 1| \quad R = [-r, +\infty)$$

$x < -1$	$-1 < x < r$	$x > r$
$r - 2x + x - r$	$r - r + x - r$	$r - r - x + r$
$-x - 1$	$r - x - r$	$-x + 1$

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

مطلوب

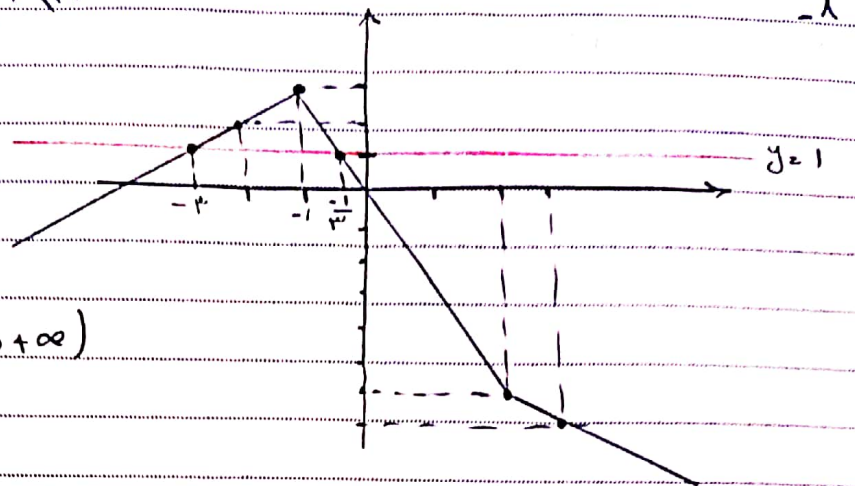
$$R_F = [r, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{|x-r|}{x=r} - \frac{|2x+r|}{x=-1} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & r & \\ \hline -x+r+2x+r & r-x-2x-r & x-r-2x-r \\ x+r & -3x & -x-r \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+r=1 \\ x=-r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -3x=1 \\ x=-\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

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



$$\text{ii) } y = [x] + [r-x]$$

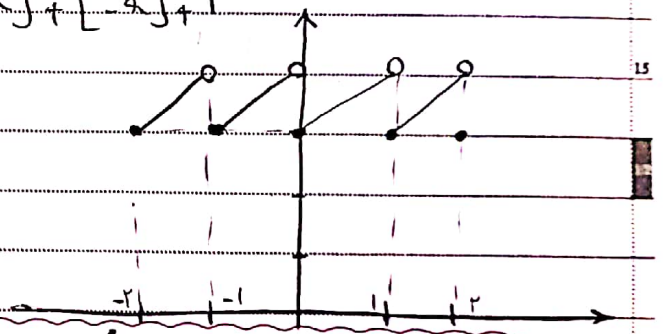
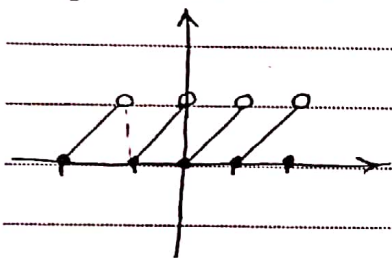
$$x \in [-r, r]$$

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

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

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

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



$$\text{iii) } y = 3x - [x]$$

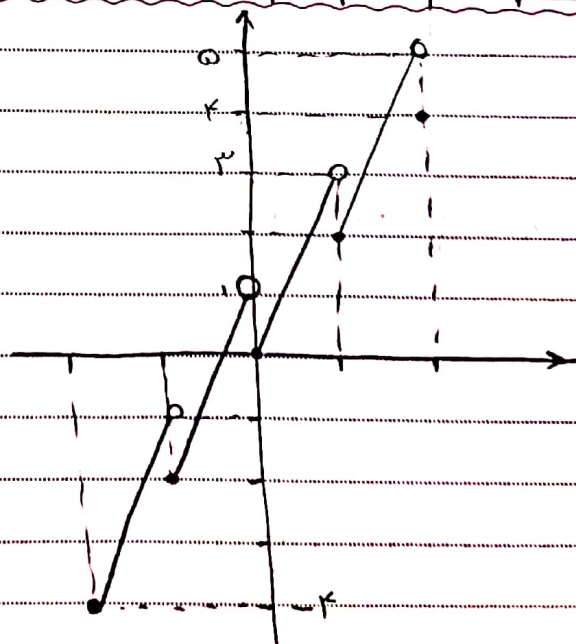
$$-r \leq x < -1 \rightarrow y = 3x + r$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow y = 3x + 1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow y = 3x$$

$$1 \leq x < r \rightarrow y = 3x - 1$$

$$x \geq r \rightarrow y = 3x - r$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\min = 0 \rightarrow 1$$

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

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