

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

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

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

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

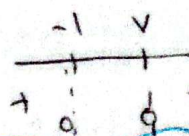
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-(1-y) \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(y+2)}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-y)^2 - 4(y+2) \geq 0$$

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

$$y^2 - 4y - 7 \geq 0$$

$$(y-7)(y+1) \geq 0$$



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

$$a) y = x^2 - 8x + 1 \rightarrow x_{min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

ا) ۵

$$y_{min} = x \times \frac{2a}{x} - 8 \times \frac{2a}{x} + 1 = \frac{2 \times 8}{1} - \frac{16}{1} + 1 = \frac{16 - 16 + 1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$

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

$$\rightarrow x_{max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$$

$$y_{max} = -(2)^2 + 4(2) - 5 = -4 + 8 - 5 = -1$$

ابتدا عبارت را به صورت مربع کامل در آوریم و سپس از آنجا که این عبارت همیشه منفی است پس دامنه آن $[-1, 2]$ خواهد بود.

$$f_y = x^2 + 4x - 5 \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 4]$$

$$\rightarrow R_{\sqrt{f(x)}} = [0, 2]$$

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

چون تابعی است که همیشه مثبت است و از آنجا که این تابع همیشه مثبت است پس دامنه آن $[0, +\infty)$ خواهد بود.

$$d) \log(x^2 - 6x^2 + 7x + 4) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$$

چون تابع از مرتبه فرد است پس دامنه آن $(-\infty, +\infty)$ خواهد بود.

$$e) y = \frac{x+1}{x-2} \xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم بر ۲}} y = \frac{a}{cx+d}$$

$$\rightarrow R = \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\} \rightarrow R_f = R - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$$

$$b) y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}$$

$$\rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} = 2$$

چون از آنجا که این تابع همیشه مثبت است پس دامنه آن $[2, +\infty)$ خواهد بود.

$$c) y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \frac{x^2 + 4 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \frac{x^2 + 5}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$$

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

حل المسألة باستخدام...

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

لنفرض $x^2 + r = t$
 $t + \frac{1}{t} = r$
 $t^2 + 1 = rt$
 $t^2 - rt + 1 = 0$

$$\left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right) \xrightarrow{-r} \left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right)$$

$y = \frac{rx^2 + r}{x^2 - 1}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مضاعف}}$ $yx^2 - y = rx^2 + r$
 $(y-r)x^2 - y - r = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$

$\Delta = 0 - 4(y-r)(-y-r) = 4(y-r)(y+r)$
 $\Delta = (ry + ry + y^2 - r^2) = y^2 - r^2$
 $\Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 \geq r^2 \rightarrow y \geq r \text{ or } y \leq -r$

$x^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$
 $x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r(1) + r}{1 - 1} = \frac{2r}{0} = \infty$
 $x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r(-1) + r}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$
 $R_f = R \setminus \{-r, r\} = (-\infty, -r) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{r \sin x - 1}{\sin x + r}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مضاعف}}$ $y \sin x + ry = r \sin x - 1$
 $(r-y) \sin x = ry + 1 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{ry + 1}{r-y}$

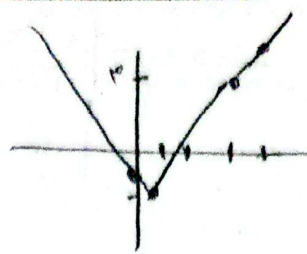
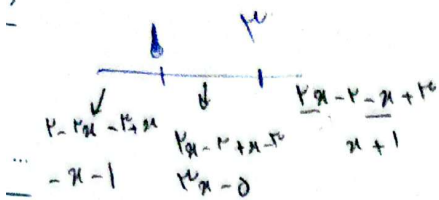
$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{ry + 1}{r-y} \leq 1$
 $-1 \leq \frac{ry + 1}{r-y} \leq 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} ry + 1 \leq r - y \\ ry + 1 \geq y - r \end{cases}$

$\text{min } \sin x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r(-1) - 1}{(-1) + r} = \frac{-r-1}{r-1}$
 $\text{max } \sin x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r(1) - 1}{1 + r} = \frac{r-1}{r+1}$
 $R_f = \left[-\frac{r-1}{r+1}, \frac{r-1}{r-1}\right] = \left[-\frac{r-1}{r+1}, 1\right]$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + \frac{1}{r}}{x^2 - x + 1}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مضاعف}}$ $yx^2 - yx + y = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{r}$

$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$
 $(y-1)^2 - 4(y-1)\left(y - \frac{1}{r}\right) \geq 0$
 $(y-1)^2 - 4\left(y^2 - \frac{y}{r} - y + \frac{1}{r}\right) \geq 0$
 $(y-1)^2 - 4y^2 + \frac{4y}{r} + 4y - \frac{4}{r} \geq 0$
 $-3y^2 + 6y - \frac{4}{r} + \frac{4}{r} \geq 0$
 $-3y^2 + 6y \geq 0$
 $3y(-y + 2) \geq 0$
 $R_f = [0, 2]$

$$y = |x-2| - |x-1|$$

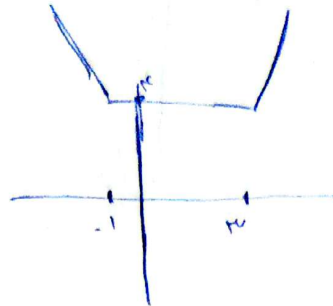
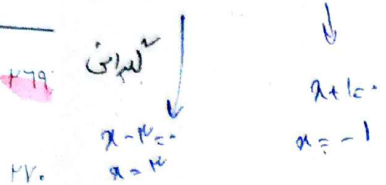


CSW01/2

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

J' =

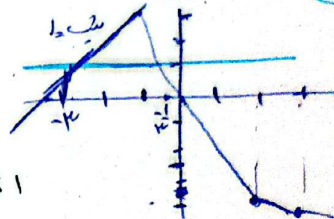
$$y = |x-1| + |x+1|$$



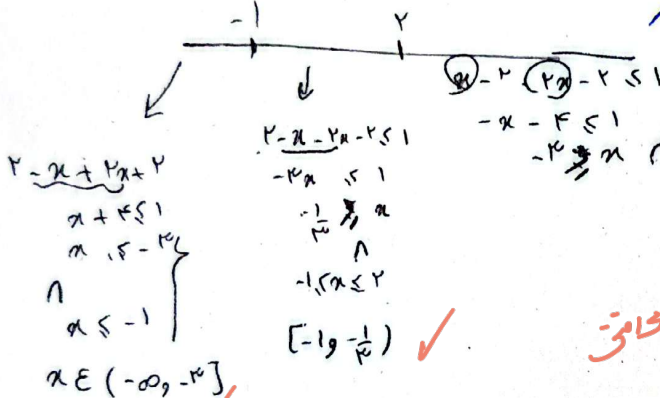
$$R_F = [1, +\infty)$$

PV

$$|x-1| - |x+1| \leq 1$$



P



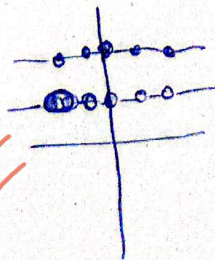
$$x \in \mathbb{R} - (-1, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$R = (-1, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$y = [x] + [x-1]$$

$$\Rightarrow [x] + [-x] + 1$$

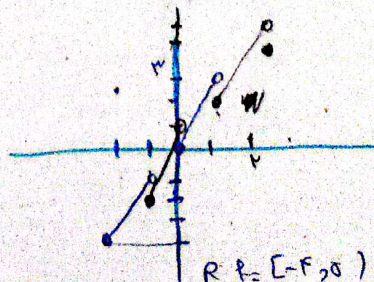
$x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow y = 1$
 $x \notin \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow y = 0$



R_F

$$y = [x] - [x]$$

$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow [x] = -1 \rightarrow y = 1$
 $-0.5 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow [x] = -1 \rightarrow y = 1$
 $0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$
 $0.5 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$
 $1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow [x] = 1 \rightarrow y = 0$
 $x = 2 \rightarrow [x] = 2 \rightarrow y = 0$



$$R_F = [-1, 0)$$

نوابج و خواص آنجا

$$y = \sin^T x - \sin x + 1 \longrightarrow \sin x$$

$\vec{v}^T$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{min} \rightarrow 1+1+1 = 3 \\ \textcircled{1} \text{max} \rightarrow 1-1+1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 1 \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$x = 1$$

-10

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \sin^T x + \sin^T x + 1 \longrightarrow \sin^T x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{max} \rightarrow 1+1+1 = 3 \\ \textcircled{1} \text{min} \rightarrow 0+0+1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ و } 1 \\ R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

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