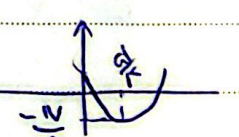


① $y = \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x - 1}$ $yx - y = x^2 + x + 2 \rightarrow 0 = x^2 + x(y - 1) + 2 + y$

$x = \frac{y - 1 \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 2y - 1 - 4 - 4y}}{2} = \frac{y - 1 \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4y - 5}}{2} \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (y - 5)(y + 1) = 0$

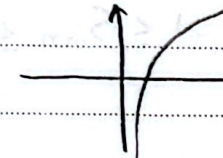
$\frac{-1}{+} \frac{5}{-}$ $R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [5, +\infty)$

② الف) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$ ext $\left| \begin{array}{l} -b \\ 4a \end{array} = \frac{d}{f} \right.$
 $2\left(\frac{d}{f}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{d}{f}\right) + 1 = \frac{2d}{f} - \frac{2d}{f} + 1 = \frac{2d - 4d + f}{f} = \frac{-2d + f}{f}$

 $R_f = [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

③ ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 4}$ $-x^2 + 4x - 4 \geq 0$ $x^2 - 4x + 4 \leq 0$ $(x - 2)(x - 2) \leq 0$
 $\frac{+}{-} \frac{2}{-} \frac{+}{+}$ $D_f = [2, 2]$ $R_f = \{2\}$

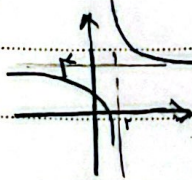
ج) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}$ $\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

د) $\log_{10} x^2 - 4x^2 + 6x + 2$

$x^2 - 4x^2 + 6x + 2 \geq 0$ 

$R_f = \mathbb{R}$

④ الف) $y = \frac{3x + 1}{x - 2} = y$ $x = \frac{-4y - 1}{y - 3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4y + 1}{y - 3}$ $y \neq \frac{3}{4}$

ب) $\sqrt{\frac{3x + 1}{x - 2}}$ 
 $R_f = [0, +\infty)$

ج) $y = \frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$ $\frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = y$

min $\rightarrow \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ max $= +\infty$ $R_f = [\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty)$

$$1 \quad \Rightarrow y = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r + r} \rightarrow y = x^r + r + \frac{1}{x^r + r} - r$$

$$2 \quad [r + \frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$

$$4 \quad \rightarrow R_f = [r + \frac{1}{r} - r, +\infty - r] \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$

$$6 \quad (r) \quad y = \frac{rx^r + r}{x^r - 1} \quad yx^r - y = rx^r + r \rightarrow (r-y)x^r + r + y = 0$$

$$8 \quad x = \frac{-0 \pm \sqrt{-r(r+y)(r-y)}}{r-y} = \begin{cases} y=r & V=0 \quad \bar{O} \bar{O} \bar{E} \\ \Delta \geq 0 & \frac{-r}{+d} - \frac{r}{\bar{O} \bar{O} +} \end{cases} \rightarrow R_f = R - (-r, r]$$

$$12 \quad y = \frac{rx^r + r}{x^r - 1} \quad \begin{cases} x^r = 0 & y = -r \\ x^r = +\infty & y = r \end{cases} \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -r] \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$15 \quad (a) \quad y = \frac{r \sin n - 1}{\sin n + r} = y \quad \sin n = \frac{ry + 1}{y - r} = \frac{ry + 1}{r - y}$$

$$17 \quad -1 \leq \sin n \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{ry + 1 + y - r}{r - y} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{ry - 1}{r - y} \leq 0$$

$$19 \quad \rightarrow -\frac{ry + 1 + r - y}{r - y} \rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{ry + r}{r - y} \rightarrow -\frac{ry}{r - y} \leq \frac{r}{r - y}$$

$$21 \quad (1) \cap (2) \rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r}]$$

$$23 \quad \sin n = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{r - 1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$25 \quad \sin n = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{-r}{r} = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r}]$$

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

$$x^r - x + 1 \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta < 0} 1 - r < 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \frac{x^r - x + \frac{1}{r}}{x^r - x + 1} \rightarrow yx^r - yx + y = x^r - x + \frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

$$y^2 - ry + 1 - r\left(y^2 - \frac{1}{r}y + \frac{1}{r}\right) \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - ry + 1 - ry^2 + y - 1 \geq 0$$

$$-ry^2 + ry \geq 0 \rightarrow ry(1-y) \geq 0 \quad \frac{0}{-1+1-}$$

$$y \neq 1 \rightarrow D_f = [0, 1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = |x-2| - |x-3|$$

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

$$y = |x-3| + |x+1|$$

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

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

$$-x+2+x+2 \quad |x-2-x-2| \quad -x-2 \leq 1$$

$$x+4 \leq 1$$

$$x \leq -3$$

$$-x-4 \leq 1$$

$$x \geq -5$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -5] \cup [-3, +\infty)$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -5] \cup [-3, +\infty)$$

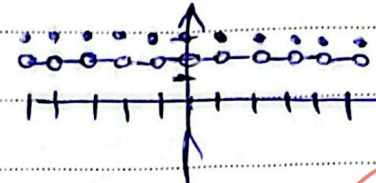
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$$y = [x] + [-x] + 1$$

$$x = z \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$x \neq z \rightarrow y = 0$$



$$R_f = \{0, 1\}$$

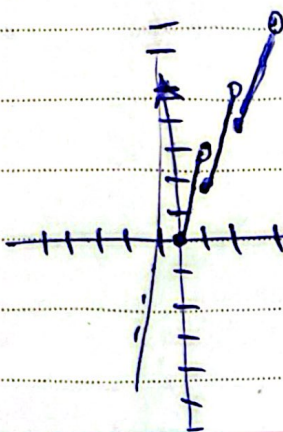
ب) $y = 2n - [n]$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \quad y = 2x$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$\sum_{-2}^2 2x \text{ oilu}$$

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$$1 \leq x < 2 \quad y = 2x - 1$$

$$y = 2x - 1$$

$$2 \leq x < 3 \quad y = 2x - 2$$

$$R_f = [0, 2]$$

$$\sum_{-2}^2 2x$$

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الف) $\sin^2 n - \sin n + 1$

$$\sin n = 1 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\sin n = -1 \rightarrow y = 3$$

$$y = 3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin n = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \\ \sin n = -1 \rightarrow y = 3 \\ -\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right\} R_f = [1, 3]$$

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ب) $\sin^2 n + \sin n + 1$

$$\sin n = 1 \rightarrow y = 3$$

$$y = 3$$

$$\sin n = -1 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin n = 1 \rightarrow y = 3 \\ \sin n = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 \\ -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right\} R_f = \left[\frac{11}{14}, 3 \right]$$

$$\sum_{-2}^2 1$$

$$\sum_{-2}^2 1$$

$$\sin^2 x \neq \frac{1}{r}$$