

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

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-(-y) \pm \sqrt{(-y)^2 - (f)(1)(y+y)}}{y} \rightarrow \Delta \gg 0 \rightarrow (-y)^2 - \underbrace{(f)(1)(y+y)}_{1+fy} \gg 0$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + y^2 - 2y - 1 - 1y \gg 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 1 \gg 0 \rightarrow (y-1)(y+1) \gg 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \end{array}$$

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

الف) $y = 2n^2 - 5n + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{c} -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{5}{4} \\ -\frac{11}{4} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{11}{4}, +\infty \right)$

$$\text{ب) } y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 9x - 5} \xrightarrow{\text{إكمال المربع}} -x^2 + 9x - 5 \rightarrow e^{xt} \left| \begin{array}{c} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{9}{-2} = -\frac{9}{2} \\ c \\ f \end{array} \right. \rightarrow R = (-\infty, f] \rightarrow \sqrt{(-\infty, f]} = [0, 9] = R_f$$

$$z) y = \sqrt{x^V - x^Y + 1} \quad \text{المت} \rightarrow \sqrt{R} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$c) y = \log(x^u - yx^v + vx + f) \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = \frac{3x+1}{2x-4}$ تابع کسری $R_f = 1R - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\} \rightarrow R_f = 1R - \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$

$$\text{ب) } y = \sqrt{\frac{f+1}{n-y}} \xrightarrow{\text{تایید می‌شود}} R_f = IR - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\} \rightarrow R_f = IR - \{f\} \xrightarrow[\text{است}]{\text{زیرا کمال}} R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{f\}$$

$$ج) y = \frac{x^2 + f}{\sqrt{x^2 + v}} = \frac{x^2 + v + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + v}} = \frac{x^2 + v}{\sqrt{x^2 + v}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + v}} \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + v} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + v}} \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + v} \text{ مقدار } \sqrt{x^2 + v} \text{ است و } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + v}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + v}} \text{ مقدار } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + v}} \text{ است} \rightarrow R_F = \left[\frac{f}{\sqrt{v}}, +\infty \right)$$

$$2) y = x + \frac{1}{x+f} = x + f + \frac{1}{x+f} - f \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{المقدار مع } x+f = f \\ \text{المقدار مع } x+f - f = \frac{1}{x+f} \end{matrix} \rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{f}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gleichung } \Rightarrow y &= \frac{y_0 x^2 + f}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow y x^2 - y = y_0 x^2 + f \rightarrow (y - y_0) x^2 = f + y \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{f + y}{y - y_0} \rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{f + y}{y - y_0}} \quad (-f) \\ &\rightarrow \frac{-f}{+ \phi_- \text{ d} \phi +} \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -f] \cup (y_0, +\infty) \quad (\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}' = 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \frac{\mathcal{L}(0) + f}{0 - 1} = (-f)$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = +\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \frac{w(+\infty) + f}{+\infty - 1} \approx \frac{w(+\infty)}{(+\infty)} = w$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol}^n \Rightarrow y &= \frac{y \sin x - 1}{\sin x + y} \rightarrow y \sin x + y^2 = y \sin x - 1 \rightarrow (y - y) \sin x = y^2 y + 1 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{y^2 y + 1}{y - y} \\ &\rightarrow -1 < \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 < \frac{y^2 y + 1}{y - y} < 1 \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} -1 &\leq \frac{y^2 y + 1}{y - y} \rightarrow \frac{y^2 y + 1}{y - y} + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{y^2 y + 1 + y - y}{y - y} = \frac{y^2 y + y}{y - y} \geq 0 \\ \frac{y^2 y + 1}{y - y} &\leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{y^2 y + 1}{y - y} - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{y^2 y + 1 - y + y}{y - y} = \frac{y^2 y - y}{y - y} \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$[-\frac{3}{4}, 2) \cap (-\infty, \frac{1}{4}] \cup (2, +\infty) = [-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}] \rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$$

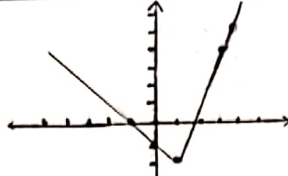
روش دوم = $\sin x$ $\begin{cases} \text{کمترین مقدار} = -1 \rightarrow \sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{4(-1)-1}{(-1)+3} = \left(\frac{-5}{2}\right) \\ \text{بیشترین مقدار} = 1 \rightarrow \sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{4(1)-1}{1+3} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \end{cases}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{مخرج صفر نمی شود} \\ \text{مخرج صفر است} \end{array} \right\} R_f = \left[-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \right]$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} \rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{لا يوجد حلا} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

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الف) $y = |2x - 2| - |x - 3|$

$$\frac{-2x+2+x-3}{-x-1} \quad \frac{2x-2-x+3}{x+1} \quad \frac{2x-2-x+3}{x+1}$$

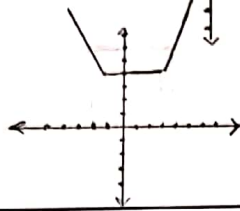


$$\rightarrow R_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

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ب) $y = |x - 3| + |x + 1|$

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



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

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

$$\frac{x-2+x+2}{x+2} \quad \frac{2x-2-x-2}{-x-4} \quad \frac{x-2-x-2}{-x-4}$$

$$\rightarrow x+2 \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq -3$$

$$\rightarrow -2x \leq 1 \rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow -x-2 \leq 1 \rightarrow -x \leq 3 \rightarrow x \geq -3$$



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الف) $y = [x] + [3 - x] = [x] + [-x] + 3$

$-1 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow [x] = -2 \rightarrow [-2] + (3) + 3 = (4)$

$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow [x] = -1 \rightarrow [-1] + (2) + 3 = (4)$

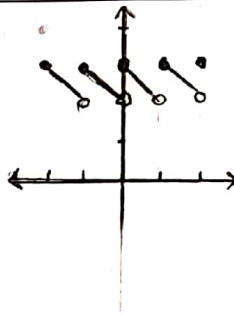
$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow (0) + (1) + 3 = (4)$

$1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow [x] = 1 \rightarrow (1) + (0) + 3 = (4)$

$2 \leq x < 3 \rightarrow [x] = 2 \rightarrow (2) + (-1) + 3 = (4)$

$3 \leq x < 4 \rightarrow [x] = 3 \rightarrow (3) + (-2) + 3 = (4)$

$x = 4 \rightarrow [x] = 4 \rightarrow [4] + [-4] + 3 = (3)$



ب) $y = 3[x] - [x]$

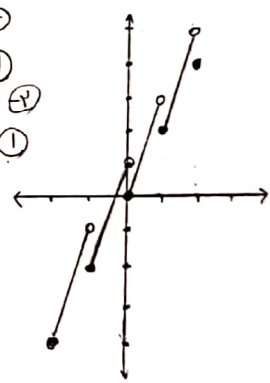
$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow [x] = -2 \rightarrow 3(-2) - (-2) = (-4)$

$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow 3(0) - (0) = (0)$

$1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow [x] = 1 \rightarrow 3(1) - (1) = (2)$

$2 \leq x < 3 \rightarrow [x] = 2 \rightarrow 3(2) - (2) = (4)$

$3 \leq x < 4 \rightarrow [x] = 3 \rightarrow 3(3) - (3) = (6)$



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الف) $y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1$

$\max = 1 \rightarrow 1 - 1 + 1 = (1)$

$\min = -1 \rightarrow 1 - (-1) + 1 = (3)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1 - 1 + 2}{2} = (1)$

$R_f = [\frac{1}{2}, 3]$

ب) $y = \sin^2 x + \sin x + 1$

$\max = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = (3)$

$\min = 0 \rightarrow 0 + 0 + 1 = (1)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

$R_f = [1, 3]$

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