

روان دهم دختر A

رونا الویس

Viana

subject: سائنس و ریاضیات

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$$y = \frac{n^p + n + r}{n-1} \Rightarrow ny - y = n^p + n + r \Rightarrow n^p + (1-y)n + r + y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{(y-1) \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^p - r(r+y)}}{y} \Rightarrow (1-y)^p - r(r+y) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^p - ry + 1 - ry - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^p - 2ry - V \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y-V)(y+1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{V}{-}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = IR = (-1, V)$$

$$الف) y = rx^p - \omega x + 1 \Rightarrow S \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\omega}{r} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$R_f = [y_5, +\infty) \Leftarrow \bigcup_{\omega \downarrow} \text{min}$$

$$L \Rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{1V}{\Lambda}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{\omega \downarrow} \text{max} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, y_5]$$

$$ب) y = \sqrt{-n^p + 4n - \omega} \quad -n^p + 4n - \omega \rightarrow S \left| n_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = r \right.$$

$$R_f = \sqrt{(-\infty, r]} = [0, r] \Leftarrow y_5 = -(r)^p + 4(r) - \omega = r$$

$$c) y = \sqrt{x^p - px^p + px + 1} \Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{1R} = [a, +\infty) \quad (1)$$

$$d) \log(x^p - px^p + px + 1) = \log 1R \Rightarrow R_f = 1R = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$e) y = \frac{px + 1}{px - q} \Rightarrow R_f = 1R - \left\{ \frac{q}{p} \right\} = 1R - \left\{ \frac{p}{p} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$f) y = \sqrt{\frac{px + 1}{x - p}} \Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{1R - \left\{ \frac{q}{p} \right\}} = \sqrt{1R - \{1\}} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

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$$c) y = \frac{x^2 + k}{\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}} = \frac{x^2 + \mu + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}} = \sqrt{x^2 + \mu} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}}$$

$= \sqrt{\mu} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}}$ (at $x=0$)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \sqrt{\mu} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{\mu}} = \frac{10\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{10\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu}, +\infty \right)$$

$$g) x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + k} = x^2 + k + \frac{1}{x^2 + k} - k$$

$\rightarrow$ (at $x=0$)

$$\text{if } k=0 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + k} - k = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{k}, +\infty \right)$$

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روشن اصلی : $y = \frac{3x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{-y-4}{y-3} = \frac{y+4}{y-3}$ (ک)

$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{y-3}} \Rightarrow \frac{y+4}{y-3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{+} \frac{3}{-} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - (-4, 3]$

برای درجه 2 صاف است $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$ پس $3 \neq y$ به قرار $y \neq 3$ است

$\Rightarrow 0 - 4(3-y)(4+y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow -4(11 + 4y + y^2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (2y+11)(2y-9) \geq 0$

if $y=3 \Rightarrow 3x^2-3=3x^2+4 \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - (-4, 3]$ $\leftarrow \frac{-4}{+} \frac{3}{-} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{+} \frac{3}{-}$
 $\Rightarrow -3 \neq 4 \Rightarrow y$ نمی تواند 3 باشد

برای مقدار مثبت $x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$ $x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1$
 خارج می تواند صفر شود پس خارج از
 عدد مقرر است.
 if $x^2 = +\infty \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{1} = 3$ $\leftarrow$ مقدار حدودی

$\Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup (3, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} - (-4, 3]$

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$$y = \frac{r \sin n - 1}{\sin n + r} \quad 1) \rightarrow \sin n = \frac{ry + 1}{y - r} = \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \Rightarrow y \neq r \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \geq -1 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + r}{r - y} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{r}{y} + r}{-1 + 1} \Rightarrow y \in [-\frac{r}{r}, r) \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ry - r}{r - y} \leq 0 \Rightarrow y \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{r}] \cup (r, +\infty) \quad (2)$$

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

دوسرا لکھنا ہے کہ $\sin n$ کی قدر $[-1, 1]$ کے درمیان ہوتی ہے۔

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin n + r \in [r, r] \Rightarrow \text{خرج کی پیمائش کی جائے گی۔}$$

$$y = \frac{r^2 - n + \frac{1}{r}}{r^2 - n + 1} \Rightarrow r^2 - n + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4 = -3 \quad (4)$$

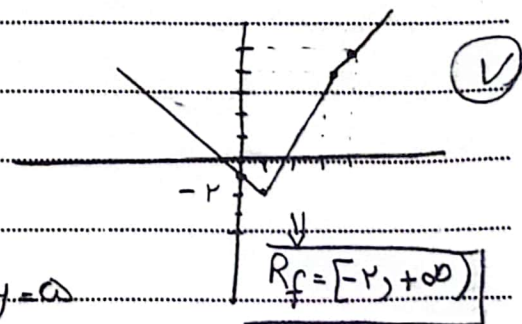
$$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \text{کوئی حقیقی حل نہیں ہے۔}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{if } n = -\infty, y \approx 1 \\ \text{if } n = +\infty, y \approx 1 \\ \text{if } n = \frac{1}{r}, y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$$

$$y = |r - n| - |n - r|$$

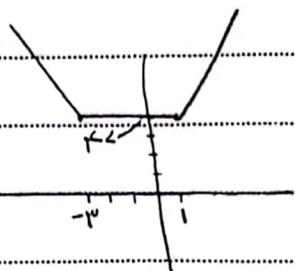
$$\text{if } n = 0 \Rightarrow y = -1 \quad \text{if } n = 1 \Rightarrow y = -r$$

$$\text{if } n = r \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \text{if } n = \infty \Rightarrow y = \infty$$



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

$$R_f = [-3, +\infty)$$



$$|x-1| - |x+3| \leq 1$$

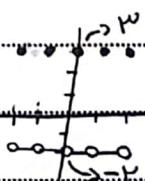
 $\downarrow$
 x
 $\downarrow$
 -1
 $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \\ -x+3 & x+3 & x-1 & x-1 \end{array}$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup [-1, -\frac{1}{3}] \cup \{x\}$$

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

$$x \in [-2, 2]$$



$$\begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = 0 \\ x \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = 3 \\ x \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$b) y = 3x - [x]$$

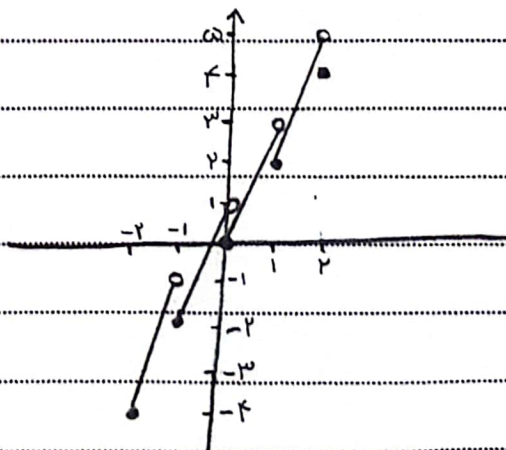
$$x \in [-2, -1) \Rightarrow y = 3x + 2$$

$$x \in [-1, 0) \Rightarrow y = 3x + 1$$

$$x \in [0, 1) \Rightarrow y = 3x$$

$$x \in [1, 2) \Rightarrow y = 3x - 1$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 3(2) - 2 = 4$$



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$$الف) y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 \quad \xrightarrow{\sin x = -1} \quad (-1)^2 - (-1) + 1 = 3 \quad (10)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sin x = 1} \quad (1)^2 - (1) + 1 = 1$$

$$\hat{O}\hat{O} \sqrt{\sin x = \frac{1}{p}} \leftarrow \xrightarrow{\sin x = \frac{-b}{pa}} \quad \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{p}\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p} + 1 = \frac{p}{p}$$

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

$$ب) y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\sin^2 x = 0} y = 1 \\ \xrightarrow{\sin^2 x = 1} y = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow R_f = [1, 3]$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{-b}{pa} = -\frac{1}{p} \hat{O}\hat{O} \hat{E} \rightarrow \sin^2 x \text{ حواره قدرتی نیست}$$