

$$y = \frac{n^2 + n + r}{n-1} \rightarrow y n - y \in n^2 + n + r + n \quad (1.5)$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 + n(1-y) + r+y \rightarrow$$

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 + y^2 - 2y - 4 - 4y \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 4y - 3 \geq 0$$

$$(y-5)(y+1) \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} -1 & 5 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [5, +\infty)$$

$$\text{اين) } y = \frac{r n^2 - d n + 1}{n} \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{r} \rightarrow x \times \frac{r d}{1} - d x \frac{d}{r} + 1 = \frac{r d}{\lambda} - \frac{d^2}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$z = \frac{-1d}{\lambda} \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{d}{\lambda}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\text{ج) } \sqrt{-n^2 + 6n - d}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-6}{-1} = 6 \rightarrow -9 + 6 - d = 0 \rightarrow d = -3$$

$$\rightarrow [0, 6] = R_f$$

$$\text{ح) } y = \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\text{د) } \text{Cay}(n^2 - 4n^2 + 5n + r) \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{ه) } \text{Cay}(n^2 - 4n^2 + 5n + r) \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{و) } y = \frac{r n + 1}{n - r} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{\frac{r}{1-r}\right\}$$

$$\rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{\frac{r}{1-r}\right\}$$

$$\text{ز) } y = \sqrt{\frac{r n + 1}{n - r}} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \left\{\frac{r}{1-r}\right\}$$

$$2.) y = \frac{n^r + r}{\sqrt{n^r + r}} = \frac{n^r + r + 1}{\sqrt{n^r + r}} = \sqrt{n^r + r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^r + r}}$$

کدام حد
میشود

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{n^r + r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^r + r}} \rightarrow \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{Rf = \left[\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r}, +\infty \right)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{n^r + 1}{n^r + r} \rightarrow \frac{n^r + 1}{n^r + r} + r - r \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{n^r + r + 1}{n^r + r} - r \rightarrow \boxed{Rf = \left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty \right)}$$

$a + \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \text{min. } a \text{ و max. } a$

$$\frac{a}{n^r + r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r^2 + 1}{r} - r = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{r n^r + r}{n^r - 1} \rightarrow \text{حد } y: y n^r - y = r n^r + r - n^r + 1 \rightarrow (r - 1) n^r + r - 1$$

$$(r - 1) n^r + r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n^r = \frac{1 - r}{r - 1} \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt[r]{\frac{y + r}{y - r}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{y + r}{y - r} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{1} \leq \frac{r}{1} \rightarrow Rf = (-\infty, -r] \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{r n^r + r}{n^r - 1} \rightarrow \text{min } n^r = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$

$$\rightarrow \text{max } n^r = +\infty \rightarrow \frac{r(\infty) + r}{(\infty) - 1} \rightarrow \frac{r}{1} = r$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{Rf = (-\infty, -r] \cup (r, +\infty)}$$

$$y = \frac{r \sin x - 1}{\sin x + r} \rightarrow \text{حد: } y \sin x + r y = r \sin x - 1 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{r y + 1}{r - y}$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{r y + 1}{r - y} \right| \leq 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) -r + y \leq r y + 1 \rightarrow -r \leq r y - y \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} \leq -\frac{r}{r} \\ 2) r y + 1 \leq r - y \rightarrow r y \leq 1 - y \rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right\} \boxed{Rf = \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right]}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{nm} \sin n = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-r-1}{-1+r} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

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$$X \text{ مخرج } \rightarrow 0 \text{ به } \sin n \neq -r$$

$$\xrightarrow{nm} \sin n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r-1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

$$D_f \rightarrow n^r - n + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow \text{مجموعه صفرها}$$

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$$\hookrightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n^r - n + 1}{n^r - n + 1} \rightarrow \frac{(n - \frac{1}{r})^r}{(n - \frac{1}{r})^r + \frac{r}{r}} = y \rightarrow y(n - \frac{1}{r})^r + \frac{r}{r} y = (n - \frac{1}{r})^r$$

$$\rightarrow (y-1)(n - \frac{1}{r})^r = -\frac{r}{r} y \rightarrow (n - \frac{1}{r})^r = \frac{r}{1-y} y$$

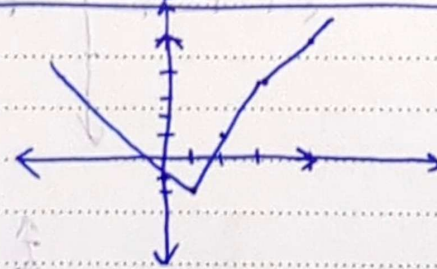
! است

$$P(y) = \frac{r y - 1}{r - r y} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-0} + \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$$

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$$y = |2n-2| - |n-2|$$

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محور مختصات با یک خط شیب مثبت
از شیب منفی به مثبت



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

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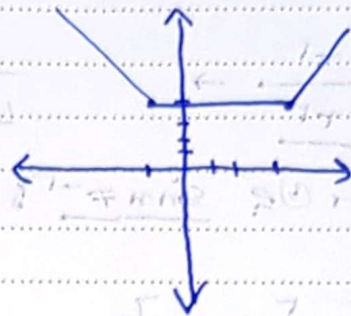
$$n \neq 1, 2$$

n	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	-2	0	1	2	3	4

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

تأیید می‌کنیم است با کف
در $x = -1$ و $x = 3$

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



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

محدوده جوابی؟

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

$$x+2 \leq 1$$

$$-x \leq 1$$

$$-x-2 \leq 1$$

$$x \leq -1$$

$$x \geq -1$$

$$-x \leq 3$$

$$x \geq -3$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq -1$$

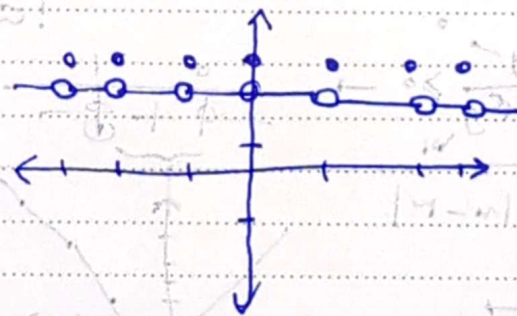
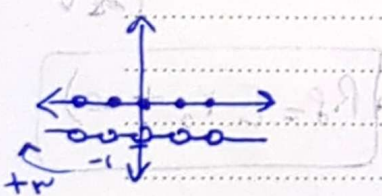
$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$x \geq 2$$

$$D_f = [R - \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$y \in [n] + [3-n]$$

$$y = [n] + [-n] + 3$$



$$[-2, 2] (a)$$

$$y = \psi_n - [n]$$

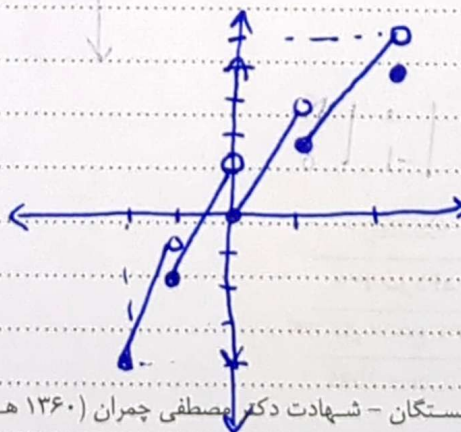
$$[-2, -1) \rightarrow \psi_n + 2$$

$$[1, 2) \rightarrow \psi_n - 1$$

$$\{2\} \rightarrow \psi$$

$$[-1, 0) \rightarrow \psi_n + 1$$

$$[0, 1) \rightarrow \psi_n$$



Date :

Subject :

الف) $y = \sin^r x - \sin^r x + 1 \rightarrow$

$R_f = ? (10)$

$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{min} \rightarrow \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \checkmark \\
 &\text{max} \rightarrow \sin x = -1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \checkmark \\
 &-\frac{b}{ka} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{min} \\ \text{max} \\ -\frac{b}{ka} \end{aligned}} \right\} R_f \in \left[\frac{r}{r}, r \right]$

ب) $y = \sin^r x + \sin^r x + 1 \rightarrow$

$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{min} \rightarrow \sin x = 0 \rightarrow 0 + 0 + 1 = 1 \checkmark \\
 &\text{max} \rightarrow \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \checkmark \\
 &-\frac{b}{ka} \rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{r} \text{ غير محتمل } \alpha
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{min} \\ \text{max} \\ -\frac{b}{ka} \end{aligned}} \right\} R_f \in [1, r]$