

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

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

$$y^2 + 1 - 2y - 4 - 4y \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 6y - 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow -1.5 \leq y \leq 7.5 \quad (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

الف)  $2x^2 - 5x + 1 \rightarrow y \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow y_5 = \frac{1}{2} \quad [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

ب)  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 5 \rightarrow y_5 = 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{(-\infty, 4]} \rightarrow R_f = [0, 2]$

ج)  $y = \sqrt{x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty) = R$

د)  $\log(x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x + 4) \rightarrow R = R \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty) = R$

الف)  $\frac{3x+1}{2x-6} \rightarrow R_f = R - \{3\} \rightarrow R_f = R - \{3\}$

ب)  $\sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x-2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{R - \{2\}} \rightarrow [0, +\infty) - \{2\}$

ج)  $\frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} \rightarrow \frac{x^2+3+1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \sqrt{x^2+3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \infty \rightarrow \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$

د)  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+4} \rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+4} - 4 \rightarrow [\frac{1}{4}, +\infty) - 4 \rightarrow [\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$

روش اصلی:  $y = \frac{3x^2+4}{x^2-1} \rightarrow yx^2 - y = 3x^2 + 4 \rightarrow -y - 4 = 2x^2(3-y) \rightarrow \frac{y+4}{y-3} = 2x^2$

$(-\infty, -1] \cup (3, +\infty)$   $\frac{y+4}{y-3} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{y-3}} \rightarrow x$

روش ۲: بهترین مقدار:  $x=0 \rightarrow y=-4$  بهترین:  $\frac{3x^2}{x^2} = 3$   $(-\infty, -1] \cup (3, +\infty) = R_f$

روش اصلی:  $\frac{2\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 3} = y \rightarrow 2\sin x - 1 = y\sin x + 3y \rightarrow \sin(x-y) = 1+3y$

$[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$   $-1 \leq \frac{1+3y}{2-y} \leq 1 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1+3y}{2-y}$

روش ۲: بهترین مقدار:  $\sin x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-2-1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$  بهترین مقدار:  $\sin x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{2-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$   $[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$   $\frac{2-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

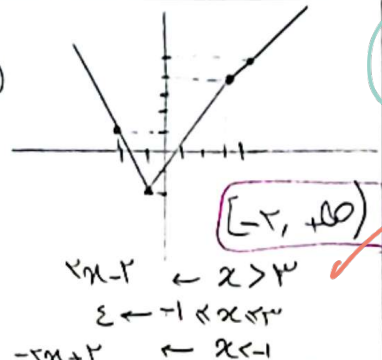
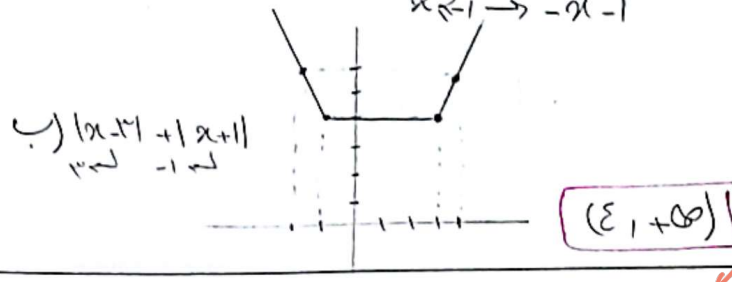
$$\frac{x^2 - x + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

نوبت:  $x^2 - x + 1 \rightarrow D: 1 - \varepsilon(1)(1) < 0$   
 $\mathbb{D}_f = \mathbb{R}$  ✓

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

حاصل قسمة  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} = 0$  ✓  
 حاصل کسر  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 1$  ✓  
 $x \in [0, 1)$  ✓

(الف)  $|x - 2| - |x - 3|$   
 $x \geq 3 \rightarrow x + 1$   
 $1 \leq x < 3 \rightarrow 3 - x - \Delta (1, -1) \text{ و } (3, \varepsilon)$   
 $x < 1 \rightarrow -x - 1$

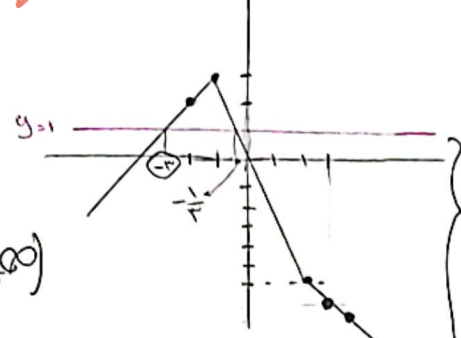


ب)  $|x - 2| + |x + 1|$   
 $x \geq 2 \rightarrow x + 3$   
 $-1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow x + 1$   
 $x < -1 \rightarrow -x - 1$

$|x - 2| - |x + 2| \leq 1$   
 $x \geq 2 \rightarrow -x - \varepsilon$   
 $-1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow -3x$   
 $x < -1 \rightarrow x + \varepsilon$

$x + \varepsilon = 1 \rightarrow x = -3$   
 $-3x + 1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$

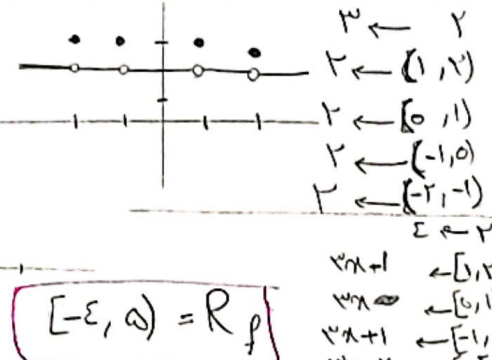
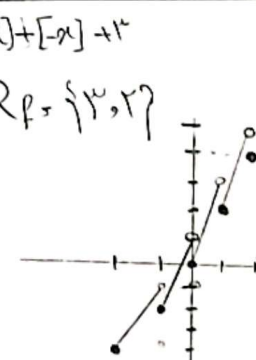
$(-\infty, -3] \cup [-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$



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

$R_f = \{3, 2\}$

ب)  $3x - [x]$



$[-\varepsilon, \infty) = R_f$

(الف)  $\sin^2 x - \sin x + 1$   
 $\max \rightarrow 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$   
 $\min \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$   
 $\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 1$

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

ب)  $\sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1$   
 $\max \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$   
 $\min \rightarrow 1$   
 $\frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 1$

$[1, 3]$