

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

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

$$y^2 + 1 - 2y - 4 - 4y \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 6y - 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow -1.5 \leq y \leq 7.5 \quad \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 12}}{2} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [7.5, +\infty)$$

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

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) $\frac{3x + 1}{x - 4} \rightarrow R_f = R - \{4\} \rightarrow R_f = R - \{4\}$

ب) $\sqrt{\frac{5x + 1}{x - 2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{R - \{2\}} \rightarrow [0, +\infty) - \{2\}$

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

د) $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \rightarrow x^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} - 4 \rightarrow [\frac{17}{4}, +\infty) - 4 \rightarrow [\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$

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

$(-\infty, -1] \cup (3, +\infty)$ $\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4(3 - y)^2}}{2(3 - y)} \rightarrow \frac{y + 4}{y - 3} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{y + 4}{y - 3}} \rightarrow x$

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

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

$[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ $\leftarrow \sin x = \frac{1 + 3y}{2 - y} \leftarrow \sin x = \frac{1 + 3y}{2 - y}$ $[-1.5, 2] \leftarrow (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}] \cup (2, +\infty)$

روش ۲: $\sin x = 1$: بهترین مقدار $\frac{2 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sin x = -1$: $\frac{-2 - 1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$ $[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ $\leftarrow$ چون منحنی سهم در این مجموعه

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

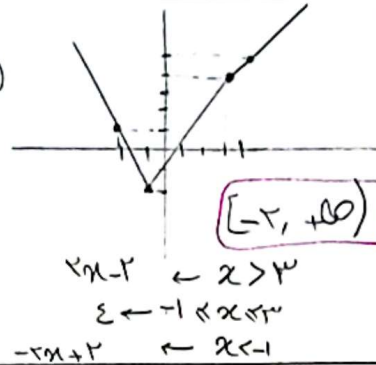
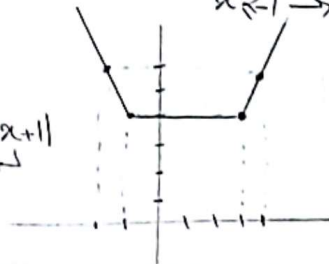
نلاحظ: $x^2 - x + 1 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4(1)(1) < 0$
 $\Rightarrow \text{لا يوجد جذور حقيقية}$

$$y = \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow \text{نلاحظ} \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{3}{\varepsilon}$$

لحاصل صفر $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0 + \frac{3}{\varepsilon}} = 0$ $x = [0, 1]$

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



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

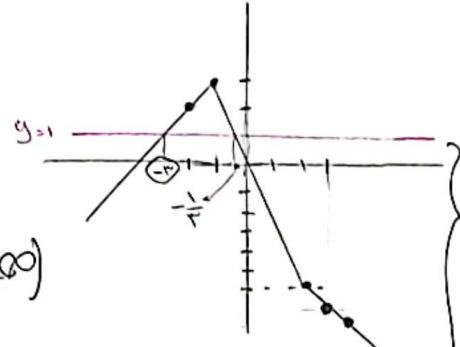
$$[2, +\infty)$$

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

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

$-x-2 = 1 \rightarrow x = -3$

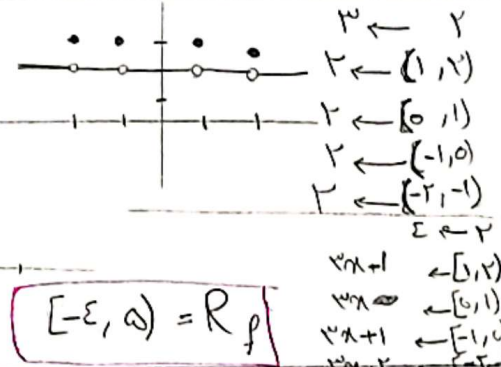
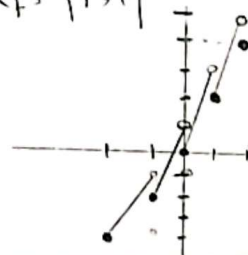
$$(-\infty, -3] \cup [-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$$



الف) $[x] + [3-x] = [x] + [x] + 3$

$R_f = \{3, 2\}$

ب) $3x - [x]$



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

$$[1, 3]$$