

11, 15

آبلا فیروتفا

$$f(x) = \left(x - \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2$$

$$[0, 2] \rightarrow [0, 2] \rightarrow [0, 2] \rightarrow R_f = [0, 4] \checkmark$$

(2)

$$-\sin x + \log y - f \leq 0 \rightarrow \log y + \sin x + f \rightarrow \log y = 0 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$R_f = [0, 1] \checkmark$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9}} \rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{4}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty) \checkmark$$

(2)

$$\sqrt{(-\infty, \frac{4}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty)} = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty) \rightarrow a+b+c = \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3} \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$[2, +\infty) \rightarrow [2, +\infty) \rightarrow [2\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \rightarrow R_f$$

(2)

$$y = (1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) \rightarrow y = 1 - \sin^2 x + \sin x + \sin^3 x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1] \checkmark$$

$$-\frac{1}{n}x + 10 \rightsquigarrow x + 10 \rightarrow 10 - \frac{1}{n} / x + 10 \rightarrow x + 10 - \frac{1}{n} \dots x + 9 \cdot 10 - \frac{9}{n} \quad \text{4}$$

✓

$$x + 10 - \frac{1}{n} + 10 - \frac{1}{n} + 10 - \frac{1}{n} + \dots + 10 - \frac{9}{n} =$$

$$(9 \times 10) + \underbrace{(-\frac{9 \times 10}{n})}_{10} = 90 - 10 = 80 \quad \text{✓}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \quad \text{calculus} \quad (x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$D_f = [1, +\infty) \rightarrow$ تابع فزونی $\rightarrow a=0$

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$$a < 0 / b < 0 / c < 0 \quad \left. \begin{matrix} f(1) = 0 \\ f(1) = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow b=1 \quad c=-1$$

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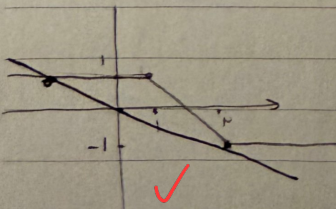
$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + x - 1} \quad \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{مربع کامل} \quad R_g = \emptyset$$

$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \quad R_g = [1, +\infty)$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & \\ \hline x - n + n - 1 & x - n - n + 1 & x - n - n + 1 \\ \hline 1 & -2n + n & -1 \end{array}$$

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$$(0, 1) / (1, 0) \xrightarrow{\text{شیب}} \frac{1}{-1} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{1}} = k$$

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اولاً مفروضات

مثال ١: $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

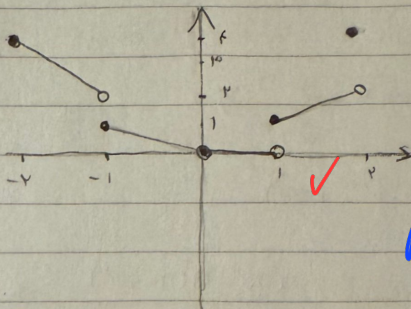
$x \leq -1 \rightarrow -x$

$-1 < x < 0 \rightarrow x$

$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow 0$

$1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow x$

$x \geq 2 \rightarrow x$



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$R_f: [0, 2]$

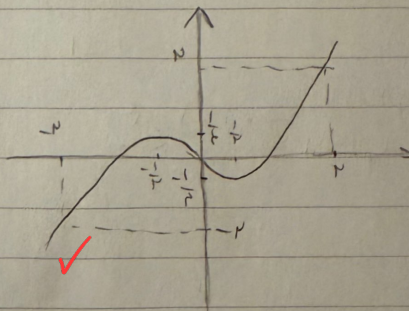
$$R_f = [0, 2] - \{1\}$$

مثال ٢: $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$-x^2 - x$

$x^2 - x$

$R_f: [-2, 2]$



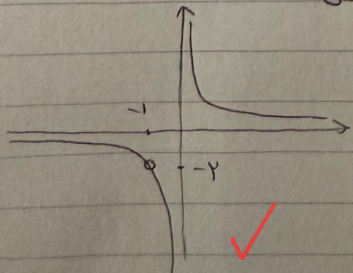
$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x} = \frac{(x+1)(x+1)}{x(x+1)} + \frac{x+1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x+1)}$$

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$$= \frac{x}{x} \checkmark$$

ملاحظة: $x \neq 0, x \neq -1$

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$$R_f: \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x - \sqrt{x} + 1}{x - \sqrt{x} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \quad .9$$

$$\rightarrow g = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \checkmark \quad \sqrt{x} = \frac{y - 1}{y - 1} > 0 \quad \frac{1}{+0} - \frac{1}{-0} \checkmark \quad (Y)$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x^p + 1 - x - 1}{x^p - 1} = \frac{(x^p - 1)(x + 1)}{x^p - 1} = x + 1 \checkmark \quad .10$$

$\frac{x^p - 1}{x^p - 1}$
 $x \neq \pm 1$

$$x > 1 \rightarrow 1 + p > 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 \leq \frac{1}{x} \checkmark$$

$$x < 1 \rightarrow -1 + p < 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 \leq \frac{1}{x} \checkmark$$

(Y)