

الف) $y = (x - r[\frac{x}{r}])^2 \xrightarrow{\text{از میانگین}} y = r(\frac{x}{r} - [\frac{x}{r}])^2$ ①

$\frac{1}{r} \leq \frac{x}{r} - [\frac{x}{r}] < 1$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بمیانگین}} 0 \leq \frac{x}{r} - [\frac{x}{r}] < 1$
 $R_f = [0, r) \leftarrow 0 \leq r(\frac{x}{r} - [\frac{x}{r}]) < r$ ②

ب) $-\sin x + \log y - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow \log y = \sin x + \varepsilon \rightarrow y = 1. \sin x + \varepsilon$
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow r \leq \sin x + \varepsilon \leq a$
 $R_f = [1.3, 1.9]$

$\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - \varepsilon}{x^2 - a}} \xrightarrow{x^2 \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{-\varepsilon}{-a}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{a}}}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{a}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{a}}$
 $x^2 = a \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{a}$
 $R_f = (-\infty, \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{a}}] \cup [\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}, +\infty)$ ③

الف) $x + \frac{1}{x} + r\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1 = 1$ ④

$y = (\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1)^2 - 1 \rightarrow (\sqrt{x+1})^2 - 1 = x + 1 + 2\sqrt{x+1} - 1 = x + 2\sqrt{x+1}$
 $R_f = [r + 2\sqrt{r}, +\infty)$

ب) $(r - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) = r + r\sin x - \sin x - \sin^2 x = -\sin^2 x + r\sin x + r$
 $-(1)^2 + r(1) + r = -1 + r + r = 0 \rightarrow -1 + 2r = 0 \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$
 $R_f = [0, \frac{1}{2}]$
 $\sin x = \frac{-r}{-r} = 1 \rightarrow -1 + r + r = 2$

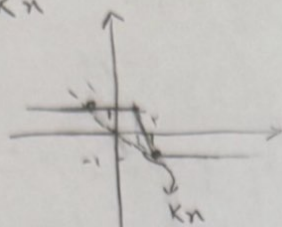
$f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}x + 1$

$x=1$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{1} + 1 = 0$
$x=2$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$
$x=3$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{2}{3}$
$x=4$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{3}{4}$
$x=5$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{5} + 1 = \frac{4}{5}$
$x=6$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{6} + 1 = \frac{5}{6}$
$x=7$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{7} + 1 = \frac{6}{7}$
$x=8$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{8} + 1 = \frac{7}{8}$
$x=9$	$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{9} + 1 = \frac{8}{9}$

 $R_f = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{8}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$ ⑤

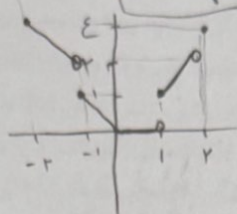
الف) $[A, +\infty) \rightarrow \sqrt{bn+c} \rightarrow a = \sqrt{bn+c}$
 $\sqrt{bn^2 + an - rc} \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon} \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = 0 \rightarrow y_s = \varepsilon$
 $\rightarrow \sqrt{[r, +\infty)} = [r, +\infty) \leftarrow R_f$
 $bn+c \geq 0 \rightarrow bn \geq -c \rightarrow n \geq -\frac{c}{b}$
 $-\frac{c}{b} = r$
 $-c = rb$
 $c = -rb$
 $\sqrt{b} = 1 \rightarrow b = 1$
 $c = -r$

$$|x-r| - |n-1| = kx$$



$$b\omega = (0,0) (2,-1)$$

$$-1 = 2K \Rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{2}$$



ممكن
نعتبر

$$|x-r| - |n-1|$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow |1-r| - |1-1|$$

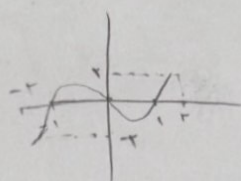
$$|1-r| - 0 = 1$$

$$y = x|x|$$

نبت الف

$$y = x|x| - x \quad x \geq 0$$

$$y = -x|x| - x \quad x < 0$$



$$x=2 \rightarrow y = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x=-2 \rightarrow y = -(-2) - (-2) = -2 + 2 = 0$$

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

$$n \neq 0, -1$$

$$R_f \neq -2, 1$$

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

ممكن

$$(\sqrt{x}-1)^2 \neq 0 \quad R_f = R - \{1\}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x}-1 \leq \sqrt{x}-1 \leq 0 = 1$$

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

$$(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$x \neq -1, 1$$

$$(n-1)(n^2+n+1)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+2)}{(n+1)(n-1)} = y \rightarrow y = n+2$$

$$n=-1 \quad y = -1+2 = 1$$

$$n=1 \quad y = 1+2 = 3$$

$$R_f \neq \{1, 3\}$$

$$1+3 = 4$$