

$$y = \left(x - \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \right)^2 \quad \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{y}x - \left[\frac{1}{y}x \right]} \right)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{به قدر ۲}} R_f = [0, 4] \quad (1)$$

$[0, 1]$
 $[0, 2]$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \sin x + 4 \leq 5$$

$$-\sin x + \log y - f = 0$$

$$\log_{10} y = \sin x + f$$

$$\sin x + f = y$$

$$10^{\sqrt{3} \sin x + 4} \leq 10^5$$

$$R_f = (0, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - f}{x^2 - 9}}$$

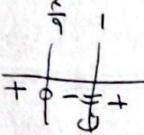
$$y = \frac{x^2 - f}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$yx^2 - 9y = x^2 - f$$

$$x^2(y-1) = 9y - f$$

$$x^2 = \frac{9y - f}{y-1}$$

$$\frac{9y - f}{y-1} \geq 0$$



$$(-\infty, \frac{f}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty) = [0, \frac{f}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty) \quad (2)$$

$$0 + \frac{y}{y} + 1 = \frac{0}{y} \quad (3)$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1 \right)^2 - 1 \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$$f: a\sqrt{x} + b\sqrt{x} + c$$

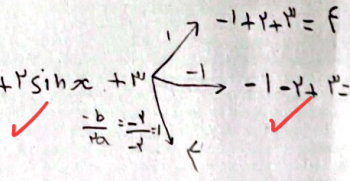
$$\max \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\min: \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$R_f = [2 + \sqrt{2}, +\infty) \quad (1)$$

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

$$R_f = [0, 4] \quad (4)$$



$$D_f = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{x} + 10$$

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

$$x=2 \rightarrow \frac{-2 + 10}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$$

نیمه حسابی

$$\left[\frac{9}{1} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{8}{2} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{7}{3} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{6}{4} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{5}{5} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{4}{6} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{3}{7} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{8} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{9} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a_1 + a_n) \rightarrow S = \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

$$D_f = [y_0, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = f \rightarrow \sqrt{bx^2 + ax + c}$$

$$a=0 \quad bx+c \geq 0$$

$$bx \geq -c$$

$$x \geq -\frac{c}{b}$$

$$-\frac{c}{b} = 2$$

$$-c = 2b$$

$$y = \sqrt{bx - 2b}$$

$$f(3) = 1$$

$$\sqrt{3b - 2b} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{b} = 1$$

$$b=1$$

$$y = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$c=-2$$

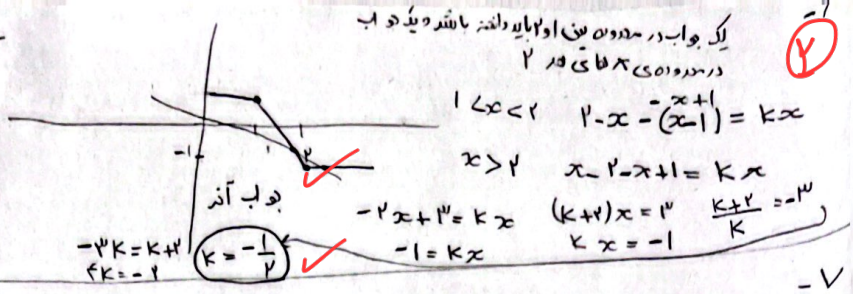
$$\sqrt{bx^2 + ax + c} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{b} + f} \rightarrow \sqrt{[0, f]} \quad R_f = [0, 2]$$

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

$$|x-2| - |x-1| = kx \quad \text{تمام آستانه‌ای}$$

با باید و نباید

با باید و نباید



$$y = x[x]$$

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

$$-2x$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0$$

$$-x$$

$$0 \leq x < 1$$

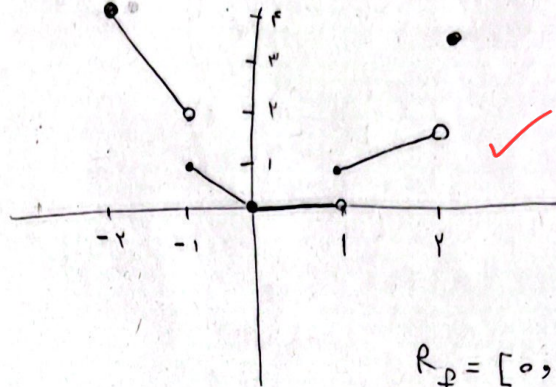
$$0$$

$$1 \leq x < 2$$

$$x$$

$$x = 2$$

$$2x$$



$$R_f = [0, 4] - \{2\}$$

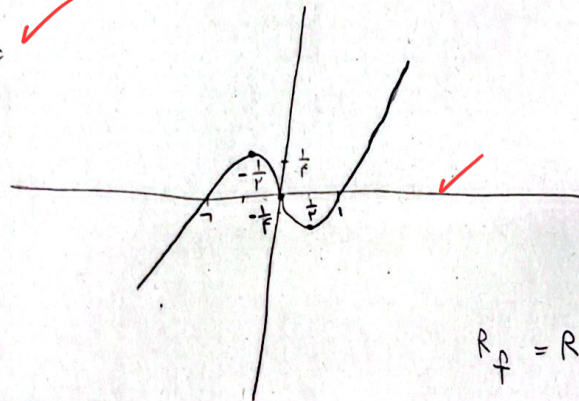
$$y = x|x| - x$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - x$$

$$x < 0$$

$$-x^2 - x$$



$$R_f = R$$

$$R_f = [-1, 2]$$

با توجه به دامنه یافته شد در مسئله سوال

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

$$R_f = R - \{a, b\}$$

$$a+b=?$$

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

$x \neq -1$ و $x \neq -2$ (چون $x \neq -1$ و $x \neq -2$ در مخرج ظاهر دامنه)
 از طرفی x نمی تواند برابر صفر نشود

$$a+b = -2 + 0 = -2 \iff R_f = R - \{-2, 0\}$$

$$y = \frac{x - \sqrt{x} + 1}{x - \sqrt{x} + 1} \rightarrow yx - \sqrt{x} + 1 = x - \sqrt{x} + 1 \quad (y-1)x + \sqrt{x} - 1 = 0$$

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

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(y-1)}}{2(y-1)} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4y}}{2(y-1)} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4(1-y)}}{2(y-1)}$$

$$\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$$

$$\textcircled{1} y-1 \neq 0 \quad y \neq 1 \quad (y \neq 1)$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \min \square = 1 \\ \max \square = \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4(1-y)}}{2(y-1)} \geq 0$$

$$1-y \geq 0 \quad y \leq 1$$



$$R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x + 1 \\ x \neq 1, -1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \neq 1 \\ x \neq -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y \neq 1 \\ y \neq 2 \end{array}$$

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

$$1 + 1 = 2$$