

الف) $y = \left(x - r \left[\frac{x}{r} \right] \right)^r$

$\left(r \left(\frac{x - \left[\frac{x}{r} \right]}{r} \right) \right)^r \rightarrow (0 > r)^r \rightarrow R_f = [0, r]$

ب) $-\sin x + \log y - r = 0 \rightarrow \log y = \sin x + r$

$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow r \leq -\sin x + r \leq \Delta \rightarrow r \leq \log y \leq \Delta$

$\rightarrow 1.7 \leq y \leq 1.0$

$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^r - r}{x^r - 9}} \xrightarrow{r=9} y^r = \frac{x^r - r}{x^r - 9} \rightarrow y^r x^r - 9y^r = x^r - r$

$(y^r - 9)(x^r + r)$

$\frac{9y^r - r}{y^r - 1} \geq 0$

$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9y^r - r}{y^r - 1}} \leftarrow x^r = \frac{9y^r - r}{y^r - 1} \leftarrow x^r(y^r - 1) = 9y^r - r$

$y^r x^r - x^r = 9y^r - r$

$\begin{array}{c|ccccccc} y & -1 & -\frac{r}{9} & \frac{r}{9} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$

$a + b + c = 0 + \frac{r}{9} + 1 = \frac{10}{9}$

$y \geq 0$

الف) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + r\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{r=1} [r, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \left(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1 \right)^r - 1$

$\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow y = \infty$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [r + r\sqrt{r}, +\infty)$

ب) $y = (r - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) = r + r\sin x - \sin x - \sin^2 x =$

$\leftarrow -(\sin^2 x - r\sin x - r) \leftarrow -\sin^2 x + r\sin x + r$

$-(\sin^2 x - 1)^r - r \rightarrow -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow -r \leq \sin x - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow$

$0 \leq -(\sin x - 1)^r - r \leq -r \leq (\sin x - 1)^r - r \leq 0 \leftarrow 0 \leq (\sin x - 1)^r \leq r$

$R_f = [0, r]$

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

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

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

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

$$R_f = \frac{f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + \dots + f(9)}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Rg = ?

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{bx^2 + ax + c}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 4} = \sqrt{(x_0 + \infty) \rightarrow (x_1 + \infty)}$$

$$R_g = [x_0 + \infty)$$



$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

$$D_f = [x_0 + \infty)$$

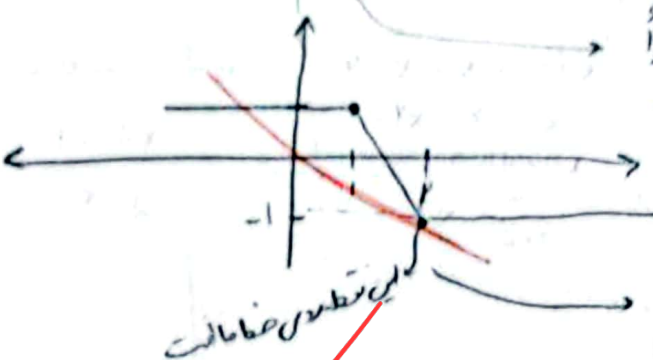
$$ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0$$



$$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b + c = 0 \\ 3b + c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b + c = 0 \\ 3b + c = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ c = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$|x-1| - |x-1| = kx \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x \rightarrow -1 \\ 1 \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix}$$



با افزایش x ، k کمتر می‌شود.

$$k = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{x}$$

$$a) y = x[x]$$

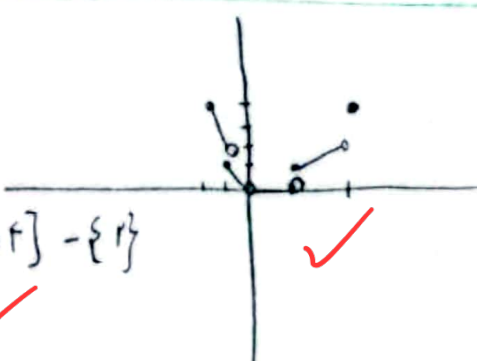
$$[-1, 0) \rightarrow -x \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$[0, 1) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$[1, 2) \rightarrow x \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\{2\} \rightarrow 2$$

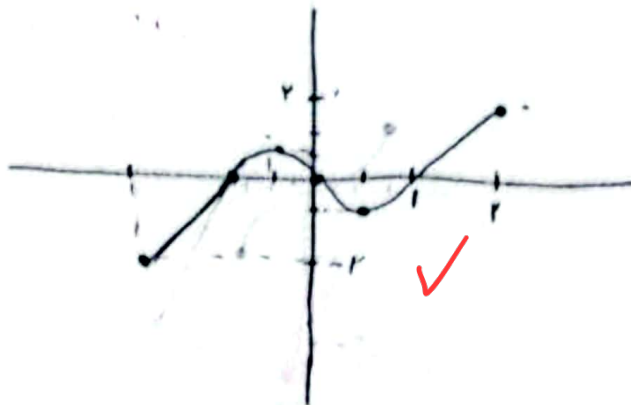
$$R_f = [-1, 2] - \{1\}$$



$$b) y = x|x| - x \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - x \quad x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 - x \quad x < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - x \quad x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 - x \quad x < 0 \end{array} \right\} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right| \quad s \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right|$$

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



$$a + b = 0$$

$$\mathbb{R} - \{a, b\}$$

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

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

$$a + b = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x - 4\sqrt{x} + 3}{x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} - 3)}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$$

$$y\sqrt{x} - y = \sqrt{x} - 3$$

$$y\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} = y - 3$$

$$\sqrt{x}(y-1) = y-3 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{y-3}{y-1} \rightarrow \frac{y-3}{y-1} \geq 0$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} -1 \rightarrow 1 \\ 1 \rightarrow 3 \end{array}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$$

$$1 + 3 = 4$$