

الف) $(2(\frac{2}{y} - (\frac{1}{y} - 5)))^2 \Rightarrow R_f = (0, 2)$ ✓

ب) $\log y = \sin + 2 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin + 2 \leq 3 \Rightarrow 10^{-1} \leq y \leq 10^3$
 $R_f = [10^{-1}, 10^3]$ ✓

$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-9}}$ $y^2 = \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-9} \Rightarrow y^2 x^2 - 9y^2 = x^2 - 4 \Rightarrow (y^2 - 1)x^2 - 9y^2 + 4 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y \geq 0$ (I) $x^2 - 9$ (II) $\wedge$ (III) $\rightarrow R_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $x^2 = \frac{9y^2-4}{y^2-1} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9y^2-4}{y^2-1}} \Rightarrow \frac{9y^2-4}{y^2-1} \geq 0$
 $\frac{-1}{-3} < \frac{-2}{-3} < \frac{2}{-3} < \frac{1}{-3} +$ (I)
 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = 1$ (II) $[-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

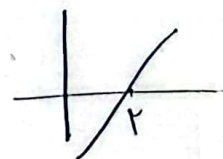
الف) $(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1)^2 - 1 \Rightarrow R_f = (0, +\infty)$ $\min \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{2}$
 $\min \rightarrow (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 - 1 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$
 $\beta) -\sin^2 + 2\sin + 3$ $R = (0, 4] \Rightarrow R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ ✓

$x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{1}$ $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}x + 10$ $S_n = \frac{n}{r} (a_1 + a_n)$
 $x=2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$
 $x=3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$
 $x=4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$
 $x=5 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$
 $x=6 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$
 $x=7 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$
 $x=8 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$
 $x=9 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$
 $\Rightarrow S = \frac{2 \cdot 10}{2} = 10$ $S = \frac{4}{r} (\frac{r_1}{r} + \frac{r_n}{r}) = 10$ ✓
 $R_f = \{ \frac{r_1}{r}, \frac{r_2}{r}, \dots, \frac{r_n}{r} \}$ زنجیره حسابی

$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ $a = 0$ ✓

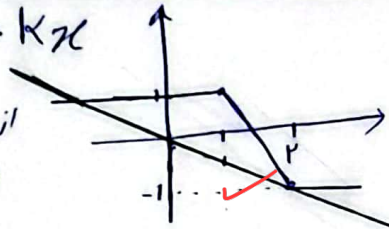
$2b + c = 0$
 $3b + c = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1$ $c = -2$ ✓

$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = \sqrt{(x+2)^2} \Rightarrow R_g = (2, +\infty)$ ✓



$$|x-2| - |x-1| = kx$$

$kx \rightarrow$ از نقطه $(0,0)$ و $(1,-1)$ عبور کند



$$k = \frac{0+1}{0-1} = -1$$

(۲)

الف)

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

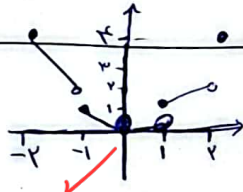
$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow -x \leq 1 < 0$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x < 1$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow x \leq 2 < 1$$

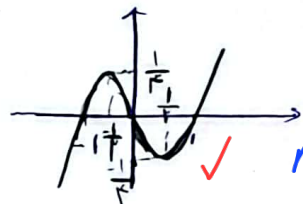
$$x = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \leq 2 < 1$$

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



$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x & x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 - x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(۱,۵)



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

اگر تابع را ساده می کردی خیلی راحت به حل می رسید

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

$$\Delta = y^2 - 4y + 4 + 8y = y^2 + 4y + 4$$

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

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

$$y \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{y}{x}, b = -2$$

(۲)

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-1)}$$

$$x \neq 1 \Rightarrow R_f = R$$

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

(۵,۵)

$$\min = 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\max = \infty \rightarrow 1$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

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

$$x \neq 1 \Rightarrow y \neq 3$$

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

$$x \neq -1 \Rightarrow y \neq 1$$

$$x+1=2$$

(۲)