

الف) $y = \left(2\left(\frac{n}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\right)\right)^2 \cdot \frac{a - \lfloor a \rfloor}{2} \rightarrow ([0, 2])^2 = [0, 4] \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$

ب) $y = \sin n + 4 \Rightarrow y = 1 \cdot \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\min \sin n = -1} 1 \\ \xrightarrow{\max \sin n = 1} 5 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow R_f = [1, 5]$

$f(n) = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - 9}{n^2 - 4}}$ $\min_{n^2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$

$\max_{n^2} = \infty \rightarrow 1$

$a=0 \quad b=\frac{3}{4} \quad c=1$

$a+b+c = \frac{5}{4}$

مخرج می تواند صفر شود پس خارج دور بسته را داریم.

$(-\infty, \frac{3}{4}] \cup [1, +\infty)$

$[0, \frac{3}{4}] \cup [1, +\infty) \leftarrow$ اعمال را بکنید

الف) $f(n) = n + \frac{1}{n} + 2\sqrt{n + \frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow f(n) = t^2 + 2t \rightarrow R = [-1, +\infty) \Rightarrow$

$\sqrt{n + \frac{1}{n}} \geq -1 \Rightarrow n + \frac{1}{n} \geq 0 \quad R_f = [2, +\infty)$

ب) $y = -\sin^2 n + 2\sin n + 3 \quad \begin{matrix} \min = -1 & -1 - 2 + 3 = 0 \\ \max = 1 & -1 + 2 + 3 = 4 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \quad -1 + 2 + 3 = 4$

$f(n) = -\frac{1}{n^2}n + 10 \quad D_f = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$

$f(1) = \frac{9}{1}$

$\frac{9}{1} + \frac{9}{2} + \dots + \frac{9}{9} = \frac{9 \times (9+1)}{2} = \frac{9 \times 10}{2} = 45$

$f(2) = \frac{9}{4}$

$\vdots$

$f(9) = \frac{9}{81}$

$f(n) = \sqrt{an^2 + bn + c} \quad D_f = [r, +\infty) \Rightarrow a=0, \quad 2b+c=0$

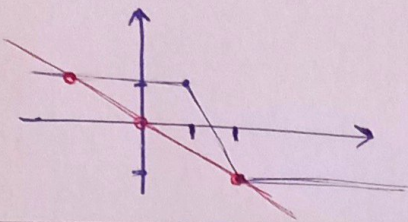
$|r| \Rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{2b+c} \Rightarrow 1 = 2b+c$

$\begin{cases} 2b+c=1 \\ 2b+c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b=1, c=-2$

$g(n) = \sqrt{n^2 + 4} \quad n^2 + 4 \rightarrow R = [4, +\infty)$

$R_f = [2, +\infty) \leftarrow$ اعمال را بکنید

تابع سطر ۱۵۱


$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{-r} \quad y = -\frac{1}{r}x \Rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{r}$$

سایه‌ها یک بار یا سه بار بخود را قطع می‌کنند.

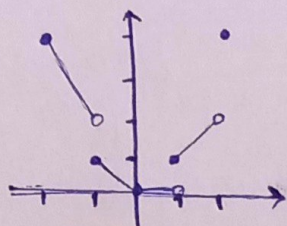
$$[-r_0 - 1] \rightarrow -r_n$$

$$[-1, 0] \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$[0, 91) \rightarrow \bullet$$

$$[1, r) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$r \rightarrow r_m$$



$$p(y) = n!n! - n$$

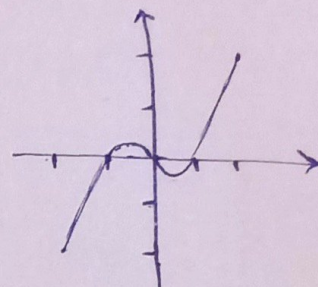
$$n \geq 0 \rightarrow n^r - n$$

$$n < 0 \rightarrow -n^Y - n$$

$$R_{\neq} = [-V, V]$$

$$u(n-1) \rightarrow 0.91$$

$$-n(n+1) \rightarrow 0, -1$$



$$y = \frac{r}{n} \quad (a = -1) \Rightarrow y = -r \Rightarrow R_f = R - \{0, -r\} \quad a+b = 0-r = -r$$

$$yt - y = t - r \Rightarrow (y-1)t = y - r \Rightarrow t = \frac{y-r}{y-1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = \frac{y-r}{y-1} \rightarrow \text{باین صفت}$$

$$\frac{1}{+} \mid \frac{w}{-} \mid \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [w, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n^r + r n^{r-1} - n - r}{n^r - 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{m^r} + \cancel{r} \cancel{m^r} - \cancel{m} - \cancel{r} \mid \cancel{m^r} - 1 \\ - \cancel{m^r} + \cancel{m} \\ \hline \cancel{r} \cancel{m^r} - \cancel{r} \\ - \cancel{r} \cancel{m^r} + \cancel{r} \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(n) = n+1 \quad n \neq \{\pm 1\} \Rightarrow R_f = R - \{+1, 1^v\} \quad 1+1^v = 1^v$$