

$$y = \frac{n^2 n + r}{n-1} \Rightarrow y n = y - n^2 + n + r$$

سؤال 1

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + n - y n - r + y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + (1-y)n - r + y = 0 \quad n = \frac{-(1-y) \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(-r+y)}}{2}$$

$$\Delta \Rightarrow (1-y)^2 - 4(-r+y) \geq 0 \quad \cdot r$$

$$y^2 + r - ry - 4(-r+y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 5r \geq 0 \quad (y-1)(y-5)$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{2}$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup [5, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = \frac{n^2}{n+1}$ $P_{\text{ف}}$ $\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow$

سؤال 2

$$\frac{r(r+1)}{14} \leq \frac{(n+1)^2}{\varepsilon} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{14}{n} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{14}{\varepsilon}, +\infty \right)$$

ب) $y = \sqrt{n^2 + 4n + 4}$ $P_{\text{ف}}$ $\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{-4}{-r} = r \Rightarrow -(r)^2 + 4(r) - 4 \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon \Rightarrow (-\infty, \varepsilon] \Rightarrow R_f = [1, 2]$$

ج) $\sqrt{n^2 - 3n + 2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1R} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

د) $\log(n^2 - 4n^2 + 4n + 2) = \log 1R \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n - 4} \Rightarrow R_f = 1R - \left\{ \frac{9}{2} \right\} \Rightarrow R_f = 1R - \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$ سؤال 3

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon n + 1}{n-2}} = \sqrt{1R - \{2\}} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{2\}$

$$ج) y = \frac{x^2 + \varepsilon}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \right)^2 + 1 = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \sqrt{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$R_f = \left[\frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{3}}{3}, +\infty \right)$$

$$د) y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + \varepsilon} \Rightarrow x^2 + \varepsilon + \frac{1}{x^2 + \varepsilon} - \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow y = \varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty \right)$$

$$سوال ٤) P = y = \frac{3x^2 + \varepsilon}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow yx^2 - y = 3x^2 + \varepsilon$$

$$3x^2 - yx^2 + \varepsilon + y = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(3-y)(\varepsilon+y)}}{2(3-y)} \Rightarrow$$

$$(3-y)x^2 + \varepsilon + y$$

$$\Delta_f \Rightarrow -\varepsilon(3-y)(\varepsilon+y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon y^2 + \varepsilon y - \varepsilon \geq 0 \\ y^2 + y - \varepsilon \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} + & - & + \\ \hline & & \end{array}$$

$$2(3-y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow 3-y \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq 3 \quad (2)$$

فإن القيمة هي 3 لأن 3 هي حول 0 لأنها ضريبة 0 بخلاف صفر 0

$$R_f = (-\infty, -\varepsilon] \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$نذكر (2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow y = \varepsilon \\ x^2 = \infty \Rightarrow y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$[-\infty, -\varepsilon] \cup (3, +\infty) \quad \text{مخرج صفر 0}$$

$\text{Glo } C_2 = y = \frac{\sin n - 1}{\sin n + 1} \Rightarrow y \sin n + 1 = \sin n - 1$

⑤

$1 + y = \frac{\sin n - 1}{\sin n + 1} \Rightarrow 1 + y = \sin n \left(\frac{1 - y}{1 + y} \right) \Rightarrow \sin n = \frac{1 + y}{1 - y}$

$\sin n = 1 = \frac{1 + y}{1 - y} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \min$

$\sin n = -1 = \frac{1 + y}{1 - y} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \max \quad R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$

$\frac{y \sin n - 1}{\sin n + 1} \xrightarrow{+1} \frac{-1}{1 + y} = \frac{-1}{1 + y} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{1 + y} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

Original

$f(n) = \frac{n^2 - n + 1}{n^2 - n + 1} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$

④

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$f(n) = \frac{(n - \frac{1}{2})^2}{(n - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$

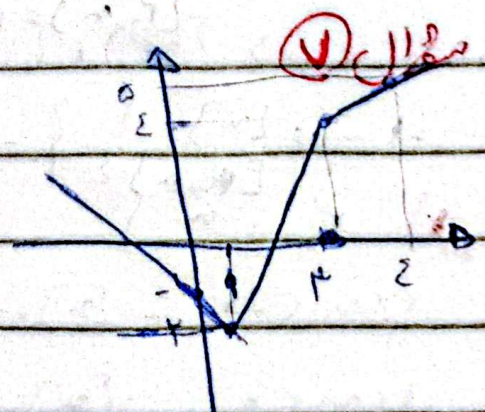
$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$R_f = \left[0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$

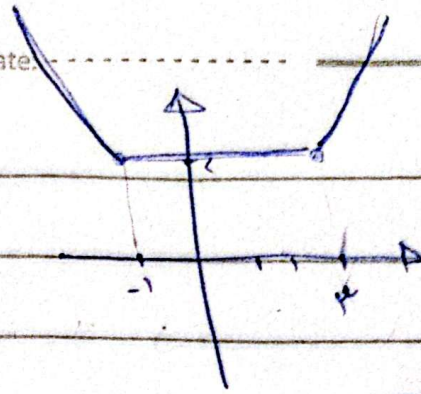
$\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = 1$

$\text{الف } |2n - 1| - |n - 1|$

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

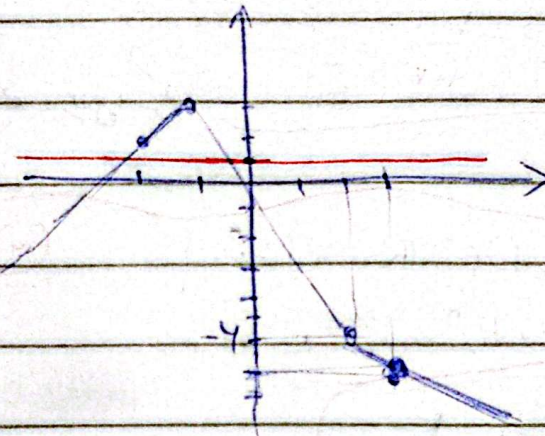


ب) $|n-2| + |n+1|$



$|n-2| = |2n+2| \leq 1$

سؤال ١٥



$n=2 \rightarrow y=4$

$n=-1 \Rightarrow y=3$

$n=2 \Rightarrow y=4$

$n=2 \Rightarrow y=4$

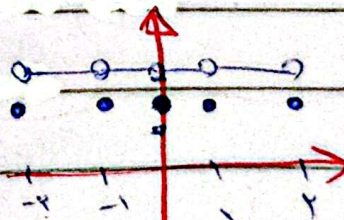
$\rightarrow (-\infty, 3] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

ج) $[n] + [2-n] = [n] + [-n] + 2$

سؤال ١٥

$n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow [n] + [-n] + 2 = 2$

$n \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow [n] + [-n] + 2 = 1$



د) $[n]$

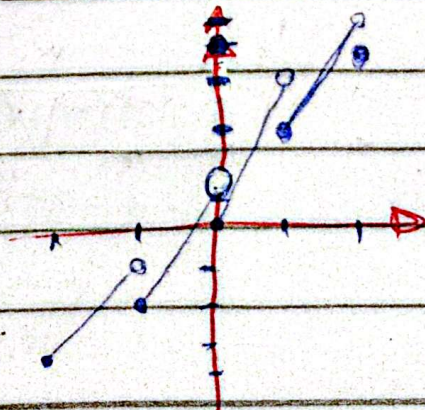
$-1 < n < 0 \rightarrow [n] = -1 \rightarrow 2n+1$

$0 < n < 1 \rightarrow [n] = 0 \rightarrow 2n$

$1 < n < 2 \rightarrow [n] = 1 \rightarrow 2n-1$

$2 < n < 3 \rightarrow [n] = 2 \rightarrow 2n-2$

$3 < n < 4 \rightarrow [n] = 3 \rightarrow 2n-3$



Subject: ----- Date: -----

الف) $y = \sin 5x - \sin x + 1 \xrightarrow{-1} \mu$

$\xrightarrow{1} 1$

$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{\mu}{2}$

$R_F = \left[\frac{\mu}{2}, \mu \right]$

①/2

ب) $y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 \xrightarrow{1} \mu$

$\xrightarrow{0} 1$

$\xrightarrow{-1} \alpha$

$R_F = [1, \mu]$