

۱- فیلوونی ۱۲ امه است
 $yx - y = x^2 + x + 2 \rightarrow x^2 + x(1-y) + 2+y = 0 \rightarrow$
 $y \neq 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1+y \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(1)(2+y)}}{2}$ $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 1 - 8 - 4y \geq 0$
 $y^2 - 4y - 7 \geq 0 \rightarrow (y-7)(y+1) \geq 0$
 $y=1 \rightarrow x^2 = -3 \cup \emptyset$
 $+ -1 - 7 + \dots$ $y \geq 7$ یا $y \leq -1$

الف) $y = 2x^2 - \omega x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow x_{\min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\omega}{4} \rightarrow y_{\min} = 2(\frac{\omega}{4})^2 - \frac{\omega}{2} + 1 = \frac{\omega^2}{8} - \frac{\omega}{2} + 1$
 بر $\rightarrow [-\frac{1}{\omega}, +\infty)$ ✓
 ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - \omega}$ $x_{\max} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2 \rightarrow y_{\max} = -9 + 18 - \omega = 9 - \omega$
 بر $= \sqrt{[-\infty, 4]} = [0, 2]$ ✓

ج)

می دانیم برد عبارت هندسه ای با بزرگترین توان نزدیک به R است
 $\sqrt{R} = [0, +\infty)$ ✓

د) $\log(R)$ $R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$ ✓

الف) $2yx - 4y = 3x + 1 \rightarrow 3x - 2yx = -4y - 1 \rightarrow x(3 - 2y) = -4y - 1$
 $\rightarrow x = \frac{4y+1}{2y-3}$ $R_f = R - \{\frac{3}{2}\}$

ب) ① $y \geq 0$

② $y^2 = \frac{4x+1}{x-2} \rightarrow 4x+1 = y^2x - 2y^2 \rightarrow x(4-y^2) = -2y^2 - 1$
 $x = \frac{2y^2+1}{y^2-4}$ $y^2-4 \neq 0 \rightarrow y \neq \pm 2$
 $\rightarrow [0, +\infty) - \{-2\}$ ✓

پ) $\frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \frac{x^2+3+1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \frac{x^2+3}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \sqrt{x^2+3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}}$

حالا بیا $a \geq 0$ $a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2$

$\sqrt{x^2+3} \rightarrow \min_{x=0} \rightarrow \sqrt{0+3} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$R_f = [\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}, +\infty)$ ✓

$$2) \quad \lambda^p + \kappa + \frac{1}{\lambda^p + \kappa} - \kappa \rightarrow \frac{\lambda^p + \kappa}{a} + \frac{1}{\lambda^p + \kappa} \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \min_{\lambda} \lambda = 0 \rightarrow \kappa + \frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{14}{\kappa}$$

$$Rf = \left[\frac{1}{\kappa}, +\infty \right) \quad \rightarrow \frac{14}{\kappa} - \kappa = \frac{1}{\kappa}$$

$$y\lambda^p - y = \kappa\lambda^p + \kappa \rightarrow y\lambda^p - \kappa\lambda^p = y + \kappa \rightarrow \lambda^p(y - \kappa) = y + \kappa$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda^p = \frac{y + \kappa}{y - \kappa}$$

(2) - 1

$$\rightarrow \frac{y + \kappa}{y - \kappa} \geq 0 \quad \frac{0}{-\kappa} - \frac{0}{\kappa} = \frac{0}{\kappa} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\kappa\lambda^p + \kappa}{\lambda^p - 1}$$

$$\square \rightarrow \lambda^p \rightarrow \lambda^p > 0 \rightarrow \lambda^p = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{\kappa}{-1} = -\kappa$$

$$\lambda^p = \infty \rightarrow y = \frac{\kappa\infty + \kappa}{\infty - 1} = \frac{\kappa\infty}{\infty} = \kappa$$

$$\lambda^p - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^p = 1 \rightarrow \text{مخرج می تواند صفر شود}$$

$$\rightarrow Rf = (-\infty, -\kappa]$$

$$\cup (\kappa + \infty)$$

$$y = \frac{\kappa \sin \lambda - 1}{\sin \lambda + \kappa} \rightarrow y \sin \lambda + \kappa y = \kappa \sin \lambda - 1 \rightarrow \sin \lambda (\kappa - y) = 1 + \kappa y$$

(2) - 2

$$\rightarrow \sin \lambda = \frac{1 + \kappa y}{\kappa - y} \rightarrow -1 < \frac{1 + \kappa y}{\kappa - y} < 1 \rightarrow \frac{1 + \kappa y}{\kappa - y} > -1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1 + \kappa y}{\kappa - y} + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1 + \kappa y + \kappa - y}{\kappa - y} = \frac{\kappa y + \kappa}{\kappa - y} \geq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\kappa} + \frac{1}{\kappa} = 0$$

$$\frac{1 + \kappa y}{\kappa - y} - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1 + \kappa y - \kappa + y}{\kappa - y} = \frac{\kappa y - 1}{\kappa - y} \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad -\frac{\kappa}{\kappa} < y < \kappa$$

$$-\frac{1}{\kappa} + \frac{1}{\kappa} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} y > \kappa \\ y < \frac{1}{\kappa} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa} < y < \frac{1}{\kappa}$$

$$\text{Pol} \rightarrow \square = \sin \lambda \quad -1 < \sin \lambda < 1 \rightarrow \sin \lambda = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{\kappa - 1}{1 + \kappa} = \frac{1}{\kappa}$$

$$\sin \lambda = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{-\kappa - 1}{-1 + \kappa} = -\frac{\kappa}{\kappa}$$

$$\sin \lambda + \kappa = 0 \rightarrow \sin \lambda = -\kappa \rightarrow \text{مخرج صفر نمی شود} \rightarrow -\frac{\kappa}{\kappa} < y < \frac{1}{\kappa}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^p - \lambda + \frac{1}{\kappa}}{\lambda^p - \lambda + 1} \quad Df = \mathbb{R} - \{ \text{ریشه یخرج} \}$$

(1,2) - 4

$$\lambda^p - \lambda + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y\lambda^p - y\lambda + y = \lambda^p - \lambda + \frac{1}{\kappa} \rightarrow \lambda^p(y - 1) + \lambda(-y - 1) + y - \frac{1}{\kappa} = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 + y \pm \sqrt{(1 + y)^2 - \kappa(y - 1)(y - \frac{1}{\kappa})} \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow$$

ادامه صفر بعد

$$y \neq 1 \quad \kappa(y - 1) \Delta \neq 0 \quad (y - 1)^2 - \kappa(y - \frac{1}{\kappa})(y - 1) \geq 0$$

$$y^p + py + 1 - \kappa \left(y^p - \frac{\omega}{\kappa} y + \frac{1}{\kappa} \right) > 0 \rightarrow y^p + py + 1 - \kappa y^p + \omega y - 1 > 0$$

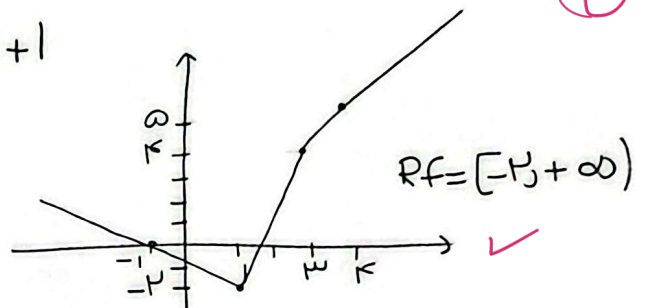
$$- \omega y^p + py > 0 \rightarrow y(-\omega y + p) > 0$$

$$0 \leq y < 1$$

$$- \quad 0 \quad + \quad \frac{p}{\omega} \quad - \quad \rightarrow 0 < y < \frac{p}{\omega}$$

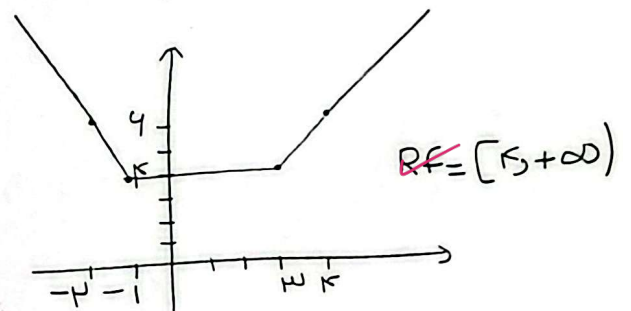
الف)

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 1 \quad \omega \quad p\lambda - p - \lambda + \omega = \lambda + 1 \\ p\lambda - p + \lambda - \omega = p\lambda - \omega \\ -p\lambda + p + \lambda - \omega = -\lambda - 1 \end{array}$$



ب)

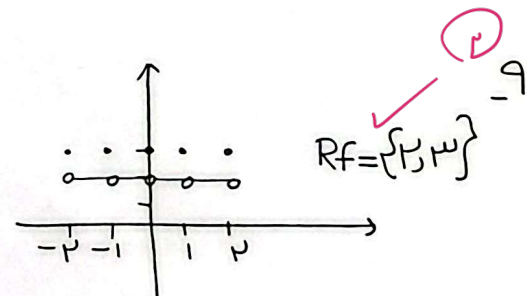
$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ -1 \quad \omega \quad p\lambda - p \\ -\lambda + \omega + \lambda + 1 = \kappa \\ -\lambda + \omega - \lambda - 1 = -p\lambda + p \end{array}$$



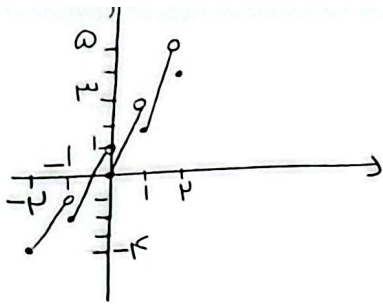
$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ -1 \quad p \quad \lambda - p - p\lambda - p = -\lambda - \kappa \leq 1 \\ -\lambda \leq \omega \quad \lambda > -\omega \\ -\lambda + p - p\lambda - p = -p\lambda \leq 1 \rightarrow \lambda > -\frac{1}{p} \\ -\lambda + p + p\lambda + p = \lambda + \kappa \leq 1 \\ \lambda < -\frac{1}{p} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \cup \textcircled{3} = [-\infty, -\omega] \cup [-\frac{1}{p}, +\infty)$$

الف) $[\lambda] + [p - \lambda] = [\lambda] + [-\lambda] + p \rightarrow$
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [\lambda] + [-\lambda] = 0 \rightarrow y = p$
 $\lambda \notin \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [\lambda] + [-\lambda] = -1 \rightarrow y = p$



ب) $y = p\lambda - [\lambda] \rightarrow$
 $-\frac{1}{p} < \lambda < -1 \rightarrow [\lambda] = -p \rightarrow y = p\lambda + p$
 $-1 < \lambda < 0 \rightarrow [\lambda] = -1 \rightarrow y = p\lambda + 1$
 $0 < \lambda < 1 \rightarrow [\lambda] = 0 \rightarrow y = p\lambda$
 $1 < \lambda < p \rightarrow [\lambda] = 1 \rightarrow y = p\lambda - 1$



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

الف) $y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 \rightarrow \square = \sin x \rightarrow -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

$$\sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{b}{Pa} = \frac{1}{P} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{P} + 1 = \frac{P}{P}$$

$$\rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{P}{P}, 3\right]$$

ب) $y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 \quad \square = \sin^2 x \quad 0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$

$$\sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 \rightarrow y = 3$$

$$\sin^2 x = -\frac{b}{Pa} = -\frac{1}{P} \quad \text{و غير ممكن}$$

$$\rightarrow R_f = [1, 3]$$