

۱- معادله درجه دوم است
 $yx - y = x^2 + x + 1 \rightarrow x^2 + x(1-y) + 1+y = 0 \rightarrow$
 $y \neq 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1+y \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(1)(1+y)}}{2}$ $\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 1 - 4 - 4y \geq 0$
 $y^2 - 4y - 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow (y-5)(y+1) \geq 0$
 $y=1 \rightarrow x^2 = -3 \cup \emptyset$
 $+ -1 - \sqrt{+} \quad y \geq 5 \text{ یا } y \leq -1$

الف) $y = 2x^2 - \omega x + 1 \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow x_{\min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\omega}{4} \rightarrow y_{\min} = 2(\frac{\omega}{4})^2 - \frac{\omega}{2} + 1 = \frac{\omega^2}{8} - \frac{\omega}{2} + 1 = \frac{\omega^2 - 4\omega + 8}{8}$
 برد $\rightarrow [-\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - \omega}$ $x_{\max} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2 \rightarrow y_{\max} = -9 + 12 - \omega = 3 - \omega$
 $a < 0 \uparrow$
 برد $= \sqrt{[-\infty, 4]} = [0, 2]$

ج)

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

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

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

ب) ① $y \geq 0$

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

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

حداقلیم را $a \geq 0$ $a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2$

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

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

$$2) \quad x^p + k + \frac{1}{x^p + k} - k \rightarrow \frac{x^p + k}{a}, k \frac{1}{x^p + k} \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \min_{a \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda = 0 \rightarrow k + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{10}{k}$$

$$Rf = \left[\frac{1}{k}, +\infty \right) \rightarrow \frac{10}{k} - k = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$y x^p - y = k x^p + k \rightarrow y x^p - k x^p = y + k \rightarrow x^p (y - k) = y + k$$

$$\rightarrow x^p = \frac{y + k}{y - k}$$

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

$$y = \frac{k x^p + k}{x^p - 1} \quad \square \rightarrow x^p \rightarrow x^p > 0 \rightarrow x^p = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{k}{-1} = -k$$

$$\rightarrow x^p = \infty \rightarrow y = \frac{k \infty + k}{\infty - 1} = \frac{k \infty}{\infty} = k$$

$$x^p - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^p = 1 \rightarrow \text{مخرج صفر شود} \rightarrow Rf = (-\infty, -k] \cup (k, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{k \sin x - 1}{\sin x + k} \rightarrow y \sin x + k y = k \sin x - 1 \rightarrow \sin x (k - y) = 1 + k y$$

$$\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1 + k y}{k - y} \rightarrow -1 < \frac{1 + k y}{k - y} < 1 \rightarrow \frac{1 + k y}{k - y} > -1$$

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

$$\frac{1 + k y}{k - y} - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1 + k y - k + y}{k - y} = \frac{k y - 1}{k - y} \leq 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad -\frac{k}{k} < y < k$$

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

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

$$\sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{-k - 1}{-1 + k} = -\frac{k}{k}$$

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

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

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

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

$$x = 1 + y \pm \frac{\sqrt{(1 + y)^2 - k(y - 1)(y - \frac{1}{k})}}{p(y - 1)} \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{ادامه صفر بعد}$$

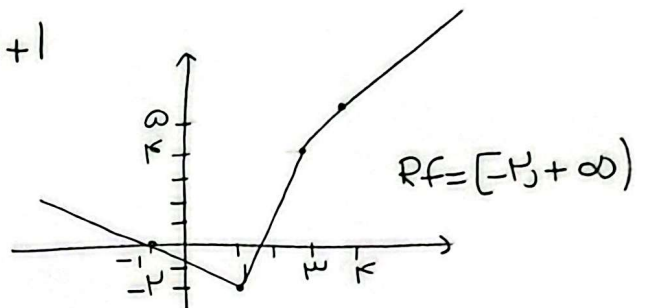
$$y^p + py + 1 - \kappa \left(y^p - \frac{\omega}{\kappa} y + \frac{1}{\kappa} \right) > 0 \rightarrow y^p + py + 1 - \kappa y^p + \omega y - 1 > 0$$

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

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

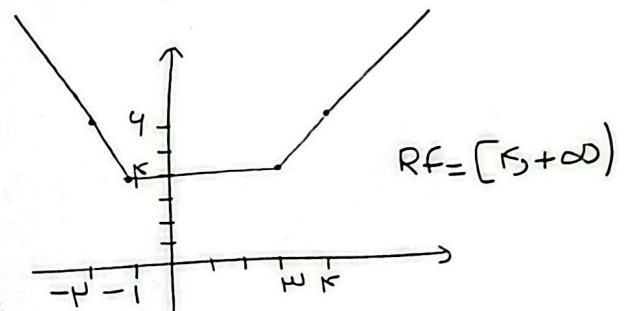
الف)

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



ب)

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



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

$$-\lambda + p - p\lambda - p = -\omega\lambda \leq 1 \rightarrow \lambda > -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$-\lambda + p + p\lambda + p = \lambda + \kappa \leq 1$$

$$\boxed{\lambda \leq -\frac{1}{\omega}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{\omega} < \lambda \leq p} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

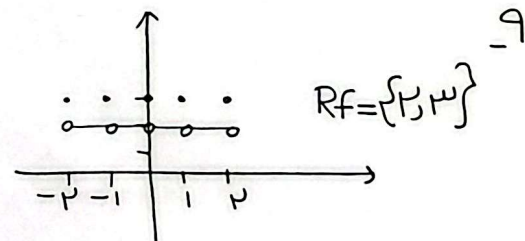
$$\lambda > -\omega \quad \textcircled{3}$$

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

الف) $[\lambda] + [\omega - \lambda] = [\lambda] + [-\lambda] + \omega \rightarrow$

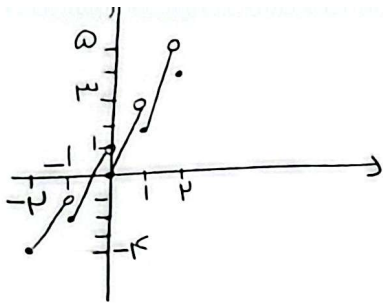
$\lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [\lambda] + [-\lambda] = 0 \rightarrow y = \omega$

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



ب) $y = \omega\lambda - [\lambda] \rightarrow$

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



$$R_f = [-1, \infty)$$

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

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

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

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

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