

پارمیسین بی زاد ، عازدهم دختر B تکلیف شماره ۳

$$x^2 + x + 2 = yx - y \rightarrow x^2 + (1-y)x + (2+y) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x = \frac{y-1 \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(2+y)}}{2} \rightarrow \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 7 \geq 0 \quad (y-7)(y+1) \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 7 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 1 \xrightarrow{a>0} \min = \left(\frac{8}{2}, \frac{-14}{2} \right) \quad (2) \text{ الف}$$

$$R_f = \left[-\frac{14}{2}, +\infty \right)$$

$$-x^2 + 4x - 3 \xrightarrow{a<0} \max (4, 5) \quad (3) \text{ ب}$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 5] \quad \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 3} \rightarrow R_f = [0, 2]$$

$$x^2 - 2x^2 + 5x + 1 \rightarrow \text{ج} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x^2 + 5x + 1} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) \quad (4) \text{ ج}$$

$$x^2 - 4x^2 + 7x + 5 \rightarrow \text{د} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 4x^2 + 7x + 5 > 0 \rightarrow \text{د}$$

$$\text{د} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{بیا باقی} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \text{تابع گویا}$$

$$y = \frac{2x+1}{x-4} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{2}{-4} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5x+1}{x-4}} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{2\} \quad \text{ب}$$

ج

$$\frac{x^2 + \sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x}} > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x}} = [\sqrt{x}, +\infty)$$

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

$$x^2 + \varepsilon + \frac{1}{x^2 + \varepsilon} - \varepsilon$$

$$x^2 + \varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + \varepsilon = [\varepsilon, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty \right)$$

(ع) روش اصلی ←

$$x^2 + \varepsilon = y x^2 - y$$

$$(x^2 - y) x^2 = -(\varepsilon + y) \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{\varepsilon + y}{y - x^2} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon + y}{y - x^2}}$$

$$\frac{-\varepsilon}{+ \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} +}$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -\varepsilon] \cup (x^2, +\infty)$$

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

$$x^2 = [0, +\infty)$$

تذکره ←

$$x^2 = 0 \rightarrow y = -\varepsilon \quad x^2 = +\infty \rightarrow y = x^2$$

$$\text{مخرج صفری ندارد} \rightarrow (-\infty, -\varepsilon] \cup (x^2, +\infty)$$

(د) روش اصلی

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x y + 1}{x - y} \geq -1 \rightarrow \frac{x y + x}{x - y} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow [-\frac{1}{x}, x] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x y + 1}{x - y} \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon y - 1}{x - y} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{1}{x}] \cup (x, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$\sin x \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x} \\ +1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{تذکره} \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

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

(4)

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

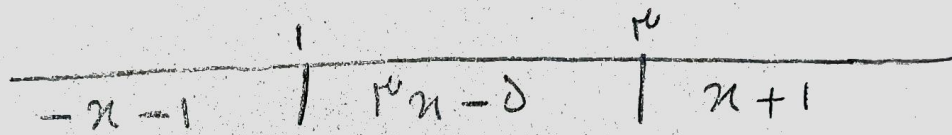
$$x = \frac{(1-y) \pm \sqrt{(y-1)^2 - (\varepsilon - \varepsilon y)(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - y)}}{2(1-y)} \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 1 - \varepsilon y^2 + \varepsilon y - 1 = -2y^2 + 2y \geq 0 \quad \frac{0}{-} \frac{1}{+} \frac{1}{-}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = [0, 1] \quad \text{عجزة} \neq 0 \rightarrow y \neq 1$$

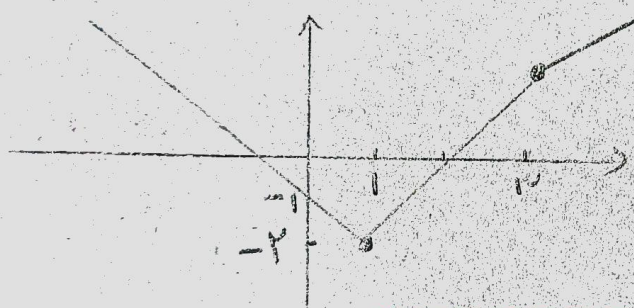
$$R_f = [0, 1) \quad , \quad x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \quad \Delta < 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

عجواز برقرار



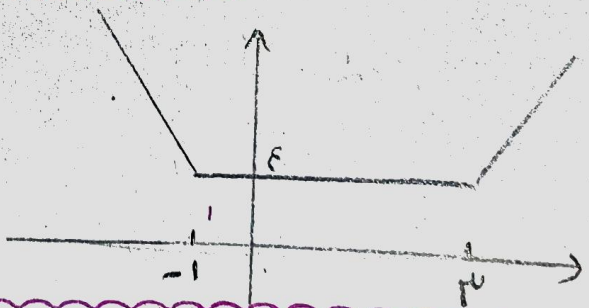
(7)

الف

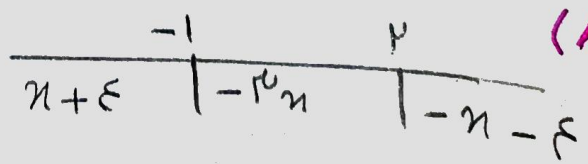
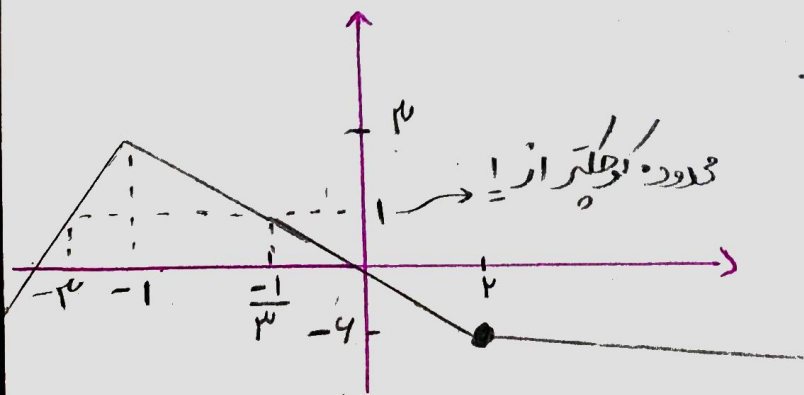


$$\Rightarrow R_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = [\varepsilon, +\infty) \quad \Leftarrow \text{تابع طداك}$$



ب

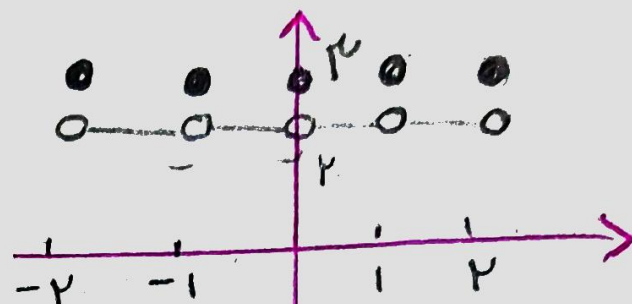
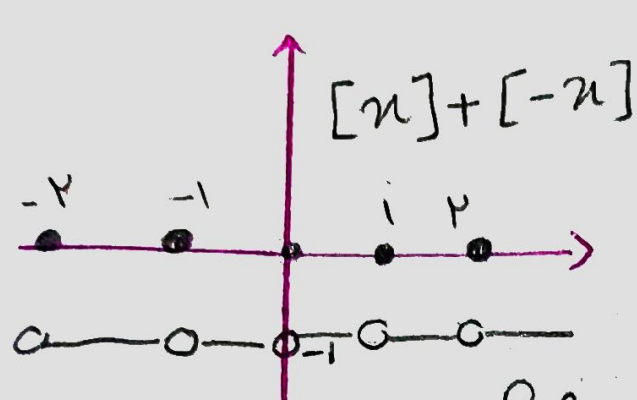


(A)

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

$$[x] + [\infty - x] = [x] + [-x] + 1$$

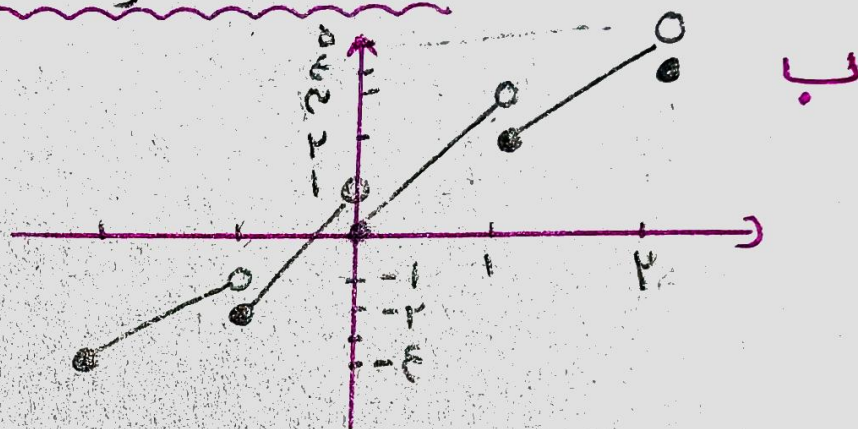
الف (9)



$$R_f = \{1, 2\}$$

$$[x] + [-x] + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} [-2, -1) \rightarrow 2x + 1 \\ [-1, 0) \rightarrow 2x + 1 \\ [0, 1) \rightarrow 2x \\ [1, 2) \rightarrow 2x - 1 \end{cases}$$



$$y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1$$

$\sin x = -1$	2
$\sin x = 1$	1
$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

الف (10)

$$R_f = \left[\frac{3}{4}, 2\right]$$

$$y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1$$

$\sin^2 x = 0$	1
$\sin^2 x = 1$	2
$\sin^2 x = -\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$

ب

$$R_f = [1, 2]$$