

فانکشن - دو (دھم) نہ

$$y = \frac{r^2 + r + 1}{r - 1} \rightarrow y^2 - y = r^2 + r + 1 \rightarrow r^2 + r(1 - y) + 1 + y = 0 \quad \text{وال 1}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow (1 - y)^2 - 4(1 + y) = 1 + y^2 - 2y - 4 - 4y = y^2 - 6y - 3$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{y - 1 \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 6y - 3}}{2} \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 6y - 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow (y - 3)(y + 1) \geq 0$$

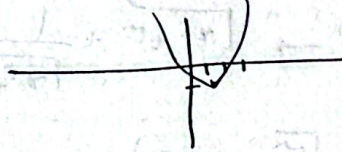
$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = 2r^2 - 4r + 1$

وال 2

$$x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y_s = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

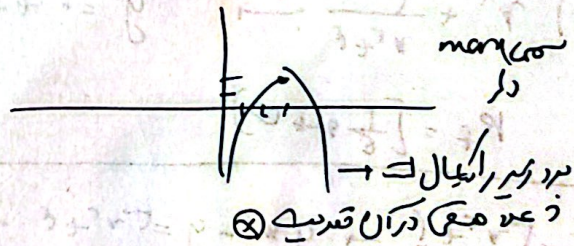
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

ب) $y = \sqrt{-r^2 + 4r - 4} \rightarrow y = -r^2 + 4r - 4 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$

$$y_s = \sqrt{-(4) + 16 - 4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



$$R_f = [0, 2]$$

2.) $y = \sqrt{r^2 - 3r^2 + 8r + 1} \rightarrow$ برعکس تمام صحیح جملہ ای از مرتبہ ی فردا کہ بزرگترین توان فرد

$$R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

لت) بلکہ K لت. لطیف عبارت زیر را یکال

د) $y = \log\left(\frac{r^3 - 9r^2 + 7r + 4}{r - 1}\right)$

$$R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$(1 + \infty) \cup (1 - \infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

سوال ۳

الف) $y = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 - 1} \rightarrow r^2 y - y = r^2 + 1 \rightarrow r^2 - r^2 y + y + 1 = 0$

$x(r - ry) + y + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{y + 1}{ry - r} \rightarrow ry - r \neq 0 \rightarrow y \neq 1$

$R_f = R - \{1\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 - 1}} \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 - 1} \rightarrow y^2 r^2 - r^2 y^2 = r^2 + 1$

$\rightarrow y^2 r^2 + r^2 = -r^2 y^2 - 1 \rightarrow x(r - y^2) = -r^2 y^2 - 1$

$x = \frac{-r^2 y^2 - 1}{r - y^2} \rightarrow x = \frac{r^2 y^2 + 1}{y^2 - r} \rightarrow y^2 \neq r \rightarrow y \neq \sqrt{r}$

این عبارت را می توان به صورت زیر نوشت

$R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{r\}$

۲) $y = \frac{r^2 + r}{r^2 + r} \rightarrow \frac{r^2 + r + 1}{r^2 + r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r^2 + r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + r}}$

$\frac{r}{r^2} = \frac{r}{r^2} \quad R = [\frac{r}{r^2}, +\infty)$

۳) $r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2 + r} \xrightarrow{r^2=0} y = 0 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$

$R_f = [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$

سوال ۴

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

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

$\frac{-r}{r} \leq \frac{r}{r} \leq \frac{r}{r} \quad (-\infty, -r] \cup (\frac{r}{r}, +\infty)$

پس $y = \frac{r^2 + r}{r^2 - 1} \xrightarrow{r^2=0} \frac{r}{r} = 1$

این عبارت را می توان به صورت زیر نوشت

$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup (r_0, +\infty)$

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

د) 2) $y \sin x + r y = r \sin x - 1 \rightarrow r \sin x - y \sin x = r y + 1$

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

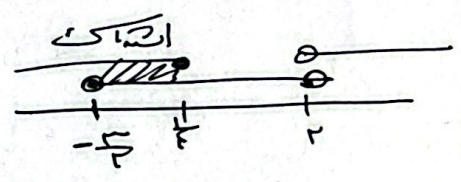
$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{r y + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{r y + 1}{r - y} \geq -1 \rightarrow \frac{r y + 1}{r - y} + \frac{r - y}{r - y} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-\frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{2}}{0 + \frac{r}{2}} - \frac{r y + r}{r - y} \geq 0$$

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

1)

$$\frac{r y - 1}{r - y} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{r - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}} \leq 0$$



$$D \cap (1) \rightarrow [-\frac{r}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$$

د) 1) $y = \frac{r \sin x - 1}{\sin x + r} \xrightarrow{\sin x = 1} \frac{r(1) - 1}{1 + r} = \frac{1}{r}$

$$\xrightarrow{\sin x = -1} \frac{r(-1) - 1}{-1 + r} = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$K_f = [-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r}]$$

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

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

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

$$(y - 1)^2 - 4(y - \frac{1}{x})(y - 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow (y - 1)(y - 1 - 4y + 4) \geq 0 \rightarrow (y - 1)(3y) \geq 0$$

$0 \leq y \leq 1$
 در این سوال از روش دلتا استفاده کردیم زیرا به سه دلیل:
 1- متغیرها را از سمت چپ به سمت راست می‌آوریم و به صورت $y = 1$ می‌نویسیم
 2- به این دلیل که $y = 1$ است
 3- به این دلیل که $y = 0$ است

پس $\rightarrow K = \{ \text{محل تقاطع} \} \rightarrow r^2 - x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

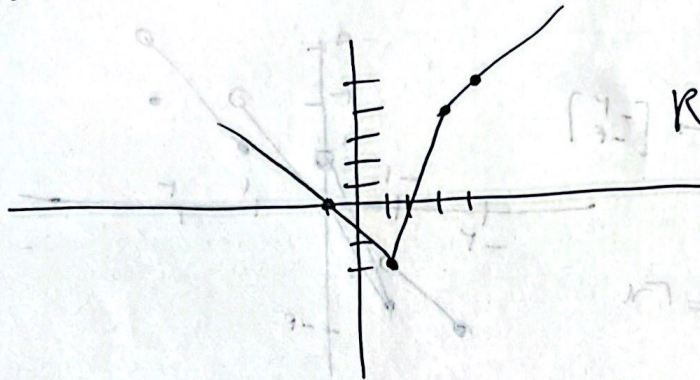
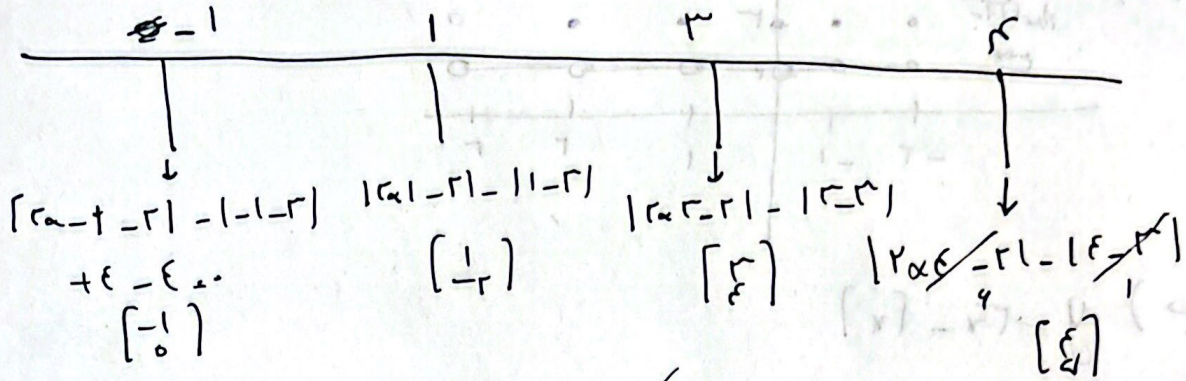
$$1 - 4(1) \leq 0 \rightarrow -3 \leq 0 \rightarrow \Delta \leq 0$$

محل تقاطع ندارد

$$\boxed{0 = K}$$

الف) $y = |x-1| - |x-3|$

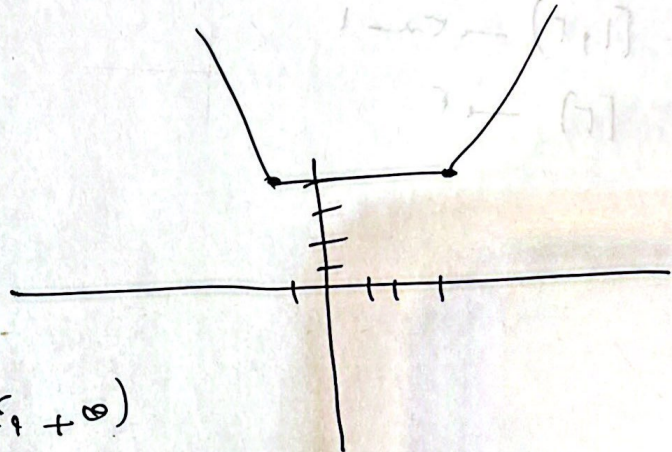
وال



$K = [-2, +\infty)$

ب) $y = |x-2| + |x+1|$

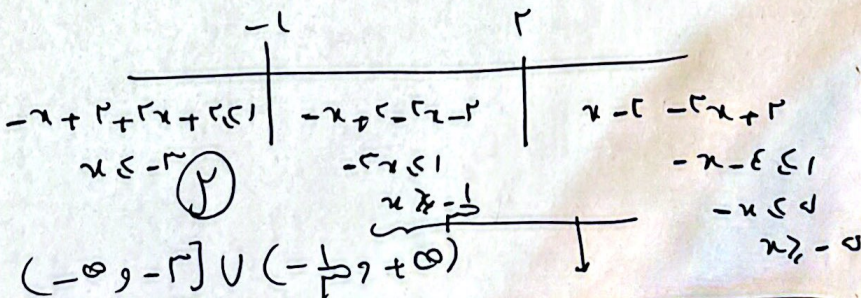
$[2]$ $[-1]$



$K_f = [3, +\infty)$

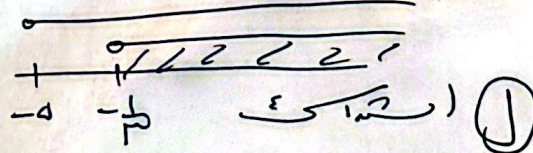
$y = |x-1| - |x+1|$

وال



$(-\infty, -1] \cup (-1, +\infty)$

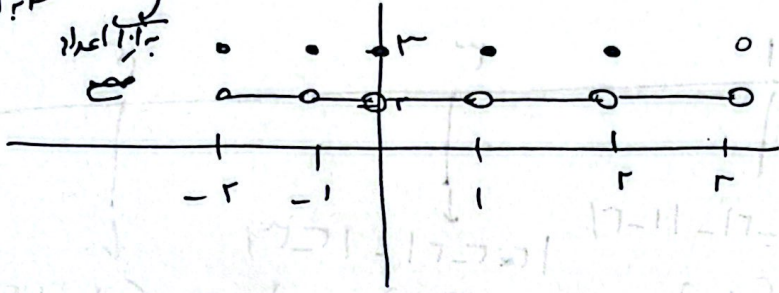
$\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2}$



90b

الف) $|x| + 3 + |-x|$

ب. از این اعداد غیر صحیح
ب. از این اعداد صحیح



ب) $y = |x| - |x|$

$[-2, 2]$

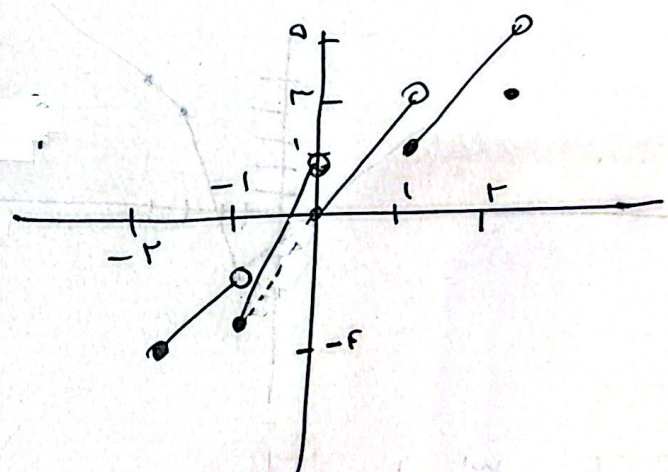
$[-2, -1) \rightarrow |x| + 2$

$[-1, 0) \rightarrow |x| + 1$

$[0, 1) \rightarrow |x| + 0 = |x|$

$[1, 2) \rightarrow |x| - 1$

$[2] \rightarrow 2$



$|x| + |x| - |x| = |x|$

$7 + 4x^2 - 3 - x$	$7 - x^2 - 2 + x$	$ 7 + x^2 , 4 + x^2$
$4x^2 - x + 4$	$-x^2 + x + 5$	$12 + 2x$
$4x^2 - x + 4$	$-x^2 + x + 5$	$12 + 2x$
$4x^2 - x + 4$	$-x^2 + x + 5$	$12 + 2x$

سوال ۱.

$$الف) y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1$$

$$\underline{\sin x = 1} \quad 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$\underline{\sin x = -1} \quad 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{e}, 3 \right]$$

$$\underline{\sin x = \frac{b}{2a}} \quad \pm \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e} + 1 = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$ب) y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1$$

$$\underline{\sin^2 x = 0} \quad 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$[1, 3]$$

$$\underline{\sin^2 x = 1} \quad 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\underline{\sin^2 x = \frac{b}{2a}} \quad \pm \frac{1}{r} \quad 53\text{ع}$$