

$$y = \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x - 1} \Rightarrow yx - y = x^2 + x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + x(1 - y) + (y + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow (1 - y)^2 - 4(y + 2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 4y - 7 \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = 4x^2 - 5x + 1 \xrightarrow{\Delta \geq 0} \begin{cases} x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{8} \\ y_{\min} = \frac{341}{14} \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{341}{14}, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5} \xrightarrow{\Delta \geq 0} \begin{cases} x_{\max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \\ y_{\max} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = [-\infty, \frac{1}{4}] = [\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$ اگر این عبارت زیر رادیکال نباشد بردش R بود اما که زیر رادیکال است

د) $\log(x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x + 4)$ چون بزرگترین فرد است $R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{3x + 1}{2x - 4} \xrightarrow{\text{همگرا کند}} R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$ معانب قائم

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{4x + 1}{x - 2}} \xrightarrow{\text{همگرا کند}} R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{2\}} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{2\}$

ج) $y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^2 + 3 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \xrightarrow{\text{کثرین مقدار که می تواند داشته باشد ۱ است}} \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty)$

د) $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \Rightarrow y = x^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} - 4 \xrightarrow{\text{کثرین مقدار که می تواند داشته باشد ۱ است}} 4 + \frac{1}{4} - 4 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$

روش اولی: $y = \frac{3x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow yx^2 - y = 3x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow yx^2 - 3x^2 = y + 4 \Rightarrow x^2(y - 3) = y + 4 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{y + 4}{y - 3}}$
 $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{y + 4}{y - 3}} \Rightarrow \frac{y + 4}{y - 3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{y - 3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup [3, +\infty)$

روش اصلی: $y = \frac{3x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow yx^2 - y = 3x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow yx^2 - 3x^2 = y + 4 \Rightarrow x^2(y - 3) = y + 4 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{y + 4}{y - 3}}$
 $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{y + 4}{y - 3}} \Rightarrow \frac{y + 4}{y - 3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{y - 3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup [3, +\infty)$

روش اولی: $y = \frac{2 \sin x - 1}{\sin x + 3} \xrightarrow{\text{مخرج ۰ نمی شود}} y = \frac{3}{1} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$
 $\sin x$ کثرین مقدار 1 است $y = \frac{1}{4}$

روش اصلی: $y = \frac{2 \sin x - 1}{\sin x + 3} \Rightarrow y \sin x + y = 2 \sin x - 1 \Rightarrow \sin x(2 - y) = 3y + 1 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{3y + 1}{2 - y} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{3y + 1}{2 - y} \leq 1$
 $\frac{3y + 1}{2 - y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 3y + 1 \leq 2 - y \Rightarrow 4y \leq 1 \Rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{3y + 1}{2 - y} \geq -1 \Rightarrow 3y + 1 \geq -2 + y \Rightarrow 2y \geq -3 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{3}{2}$
 $R_f = [-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4}]$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$D_f \rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow D < 0, \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 y - x y + y = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (y-1)x^2 - (y-1)x + y - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} \Rightarrow D \geq 0$$

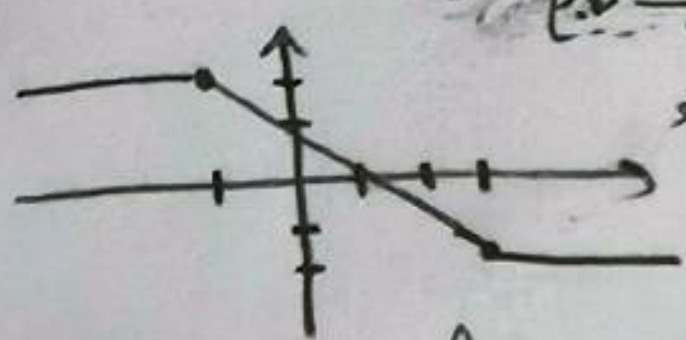
$$(y-1)^2 - 4(y-\frac{1}{2})(y-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y-1)(y-1-4(y+\frac{1}{2})) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y-1)(-3y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$R_f = [0, 1)$$

اما نزدیک 1 نیاید (یعنی 1 غنق قیاست)

$$y = |x-3| + |x+1|$$

(ب)

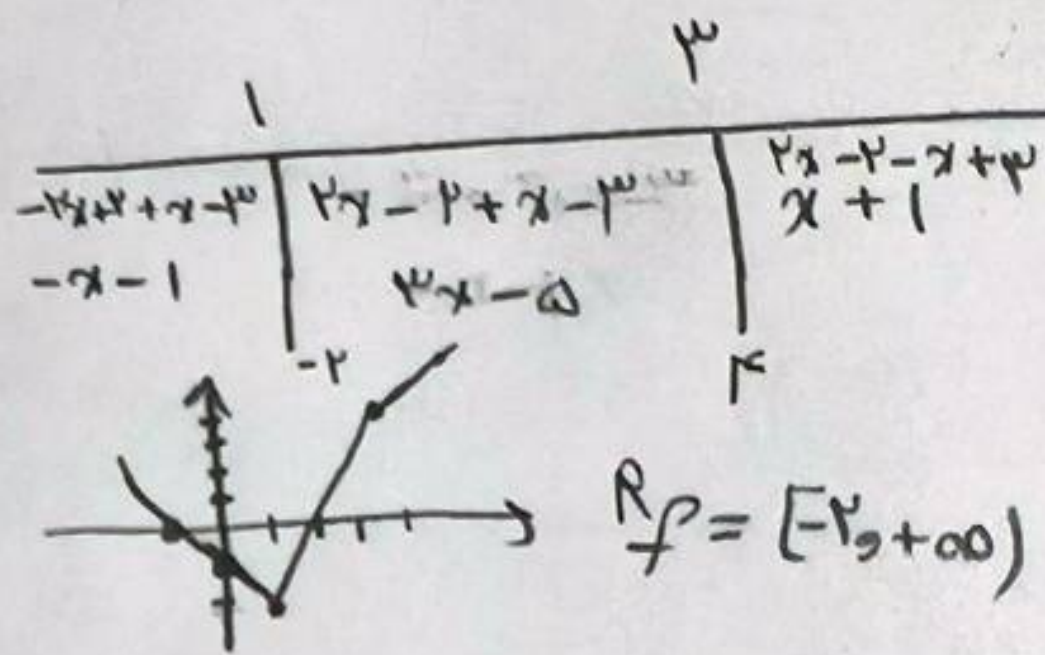


مقادیر را به هم می‌زنیم: $y = 2$ (بسیار کم)
 به هم می‌زنیم: $y = 3$ (بسیار کم)
 به هم می‌زنیم: $y = 4$ (بسیار کم)

$$R_f = [-2, 2]$$

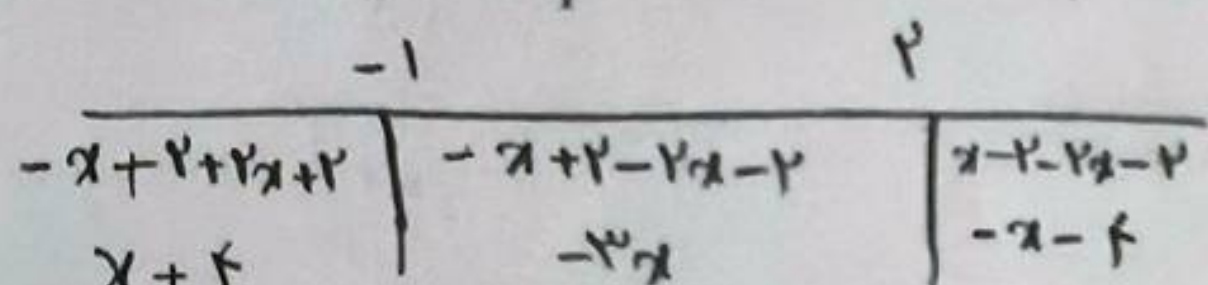
$$y = |2x-2| - |x-3|$$

(الف)

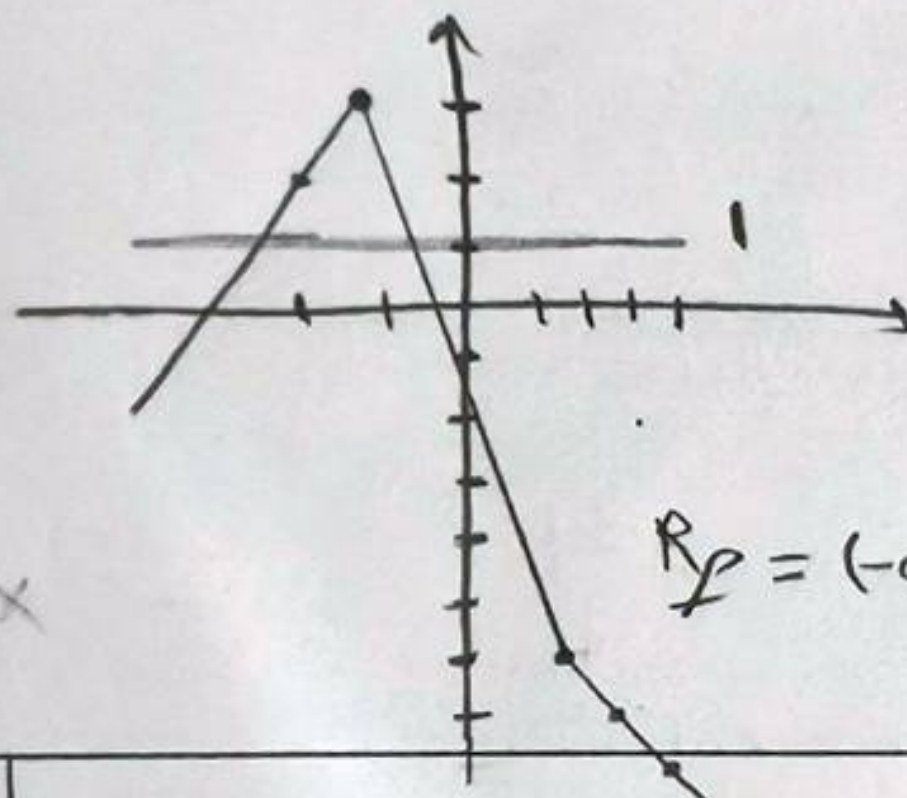


$$R_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

$$y = |x-2| - |2x+2|$$



$$y = |x-2| - |2x+2|$$



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

$$y = 3x - [x]$$

(ب)

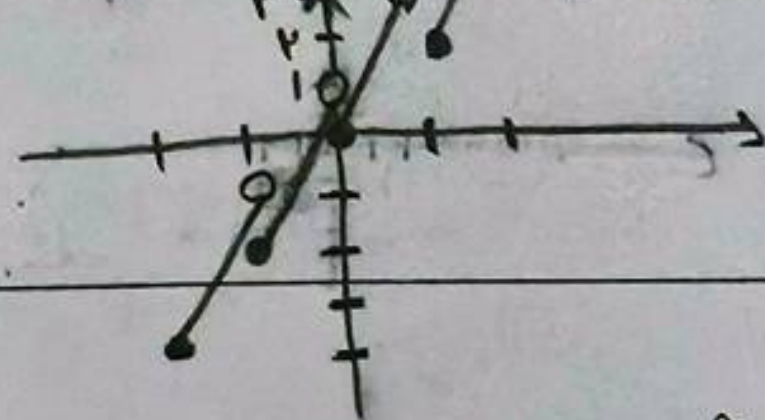
$$-2 \leq x < -1 \Rightarrow [x] = -2 \Rightarrow y = 3x + 2$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow [x] = -1 \Rightarrow y = 3x + 1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow [x] = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3x$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow [x] = 1 \Rightarrow y = 3x - 1$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 3x - 2$$



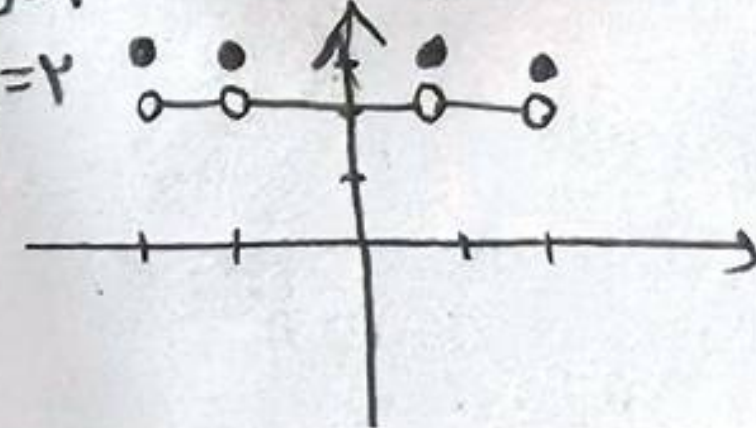
$$y = [x] + [3-x] \Rightarrow y = [x] + [-x] + 3$$

(الف)

$$y' = [x] + [-x] \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y' = 0 \\ x \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y' = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = 3 \\ x \notin \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$R_f = \{2, 3\}$$



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

(ب)

$$R_f = [1, 3]$$

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

(الف)

$$R_f = [\frac{11}{4}, 3]$$