

19 آفین!

$$y = \frac{x_{t+1} + r}{n-1} \rightarrow y n - y = x_{t+1} + r \Rightarrow x_{t+1}(1-y) + y = 0 \xrightarrow[\text{نمایش در دو طرف}]{\text{ضرب در } \frac{1}{1-y}}, n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{y-1 \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(xy)}}{2} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{اعداد زیر را یکبار به هم ضرب کنیم تا یو به دست آید}} \quad 1+y^2-xy-1-x^2y = y^2-xy-x^2y$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f: (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \checkmark$$

$$\text{الف) } y = 2x^2 - 5x + 1 \rightarrow y_{\min} = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(b^2 - 4ac)}{4a} = \frac{-(25 - 8)}{4} = \frac{-17}{4} \Rightarrow R_f: \left[-\frac{17}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

$$b) y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5} \rightarrow y_{\max} = \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \rightarrow R: (-\infty, 1] \quad R_f: [0, 2]$$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 3n^2 + (n+1)}$ $\rightarrow$ $R_f = [0, \infty)$ $\Rightarrow$ $R_f = [0, \infty)$ $\Rightarrow$ $R_f = [0, \infty)$

$\Rightarrow P_f: (-\infty, +\infty)$
 از هر نقطه در $\mathbb{R}$ مشخص است
 2. به علت خاصیت تابع $\log$
 3. از آنجا که $\log$ تابعی است
 $y, \log(x^2 - 4x^2 + 7x + 6) \rightarrow$ بازه مدخلی فرد است
 4. از آنجا که $\log$ تابعی است

الف) $y = \frac{3n+1}{2n-4} \Rightarrow (-4)(r) \neq 2 \rightarrow$ در صورتی که r زوج باشد $R_p: R - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}, R - \left\{ \frac{r}{r} \right\}$ ✓

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x_{n+1}}{x-y}} \Rightarrow (-2)(2) \neq 2 \rightarrow$ $\xrightarrow{\text{اینجا اینست}} R_f: [0, 100] \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} \right\} \cdot [0, 100] - \{r\}$

c) $y = \frac{x^2 + r}{\sqrt{x^2 + r}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + r}} \xrightarrow{a_0} \rho_f: (x, +\infty) \rightarrow y_{\min} \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$

5) $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \Rightarrow \underbrace{x^2 + 4}_{\text{مخرج مشترک با مخرج دوم}} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} - 4 = R_p: \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty \right)$

$$y \cdot \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{y-4}{y-3} = \frac{y+4}{y-3} \Rightarrow \frac{y+4}{y-3} \geq 0$$

$\min \pi_1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{f_1(0) + f}{(0) - 1} = -f = y$ منحرفه برآینده مشهور
 $\max \pi_2 = +\infty \rightarrow y = 3$ برآینده مشهور
برآینده مشهور

$$y = \frac{r \sin \pi - 1}{\sin \pi + r} \Rightarrow \sin \pi = -\frac{ry + 1}{y - r} = \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1 - (r - y)}{r - y} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ry - r + y + 1}{r - y} \leq 0$$

$$r(y): \sin_{\min} = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{-r}{r} \Rightarrow R_f: \left[\frac{-r}{r}, \frac{r}{r} \right]$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{xy+1}{x-y} \leq 1 \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$\frac{xy+1}{x-y} \leq 1 \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

$$\frac{xy+1}{x-y} \geq -1 \quad \text{--- (III)}$$

$$\frac{xy+1}{x-y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{xy+1-(x-y)}{x-y} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{xy-1}{x-y} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{xy-1}{x-y} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{xy+1}{x-y} \geq -1 \Rightarrow \frac{xy+1+(x-y)}{x-y} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{xy+x-y+1}{x-y} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{xy+x-y+1}{x-y} \geq 0$$

$$(2) \text{ (II): } \left[-\frac{x}{y}, \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

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

$$D_f: n^2 - n + 1 \neq 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta < 0} \text{دایره مجامعتی} \rightarrow D_f: \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_f: \frac{n^2 - n + 1}{n^2 - n + 1} = 1 - \frac{n}{n^2 - n + 1}$$

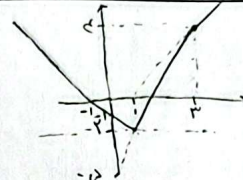
روش حساب میانی: $n^2 - n + 1 \rightarrow y_{\min} = \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(1-4)}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow R_f: [\frac{3}{4}, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n^2 - n + 1} < +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n^2 - n + 1} > \frac{1}{n}$

$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{n}{n^2 - n + 1} > 0 \Rightarrow -1 < \frac{n}{n^2 - n + 1} < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < 1 - \frac{n}{n^2 - n + 1} < 1 \rightarrow R_f: [0, 1) \checkmark$

الف) $|n-2| + |n-3| = 7$

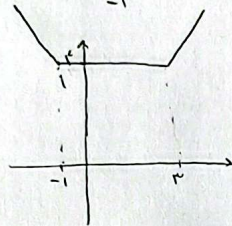
حالت‌های مختلف:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \text{حالت 1} & \text{حالت 2} & \text{حالت 3} & \text{حالت 4} \\ \hline n < 2 & 2 < n < 3 & n = 3 & n > 3 \\ \hline |n-2| = 2-n & |n-2| = n-2 & |n-2| = n-2 & |n-2| = n-2 \\ |n-3| = 3-n & |n-3| = 3-n & |n-3| = 0 & |n-3| = n-3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



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

ب) $|n+1| + |n+1| = 7$



$R_f: [2, +\infty)$

$|n-2| - |n+2| \leq 1$

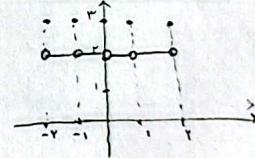
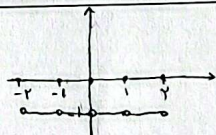
حالت‌های مختلف:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \text{حالت 1} & \text{حالت 2} & \text{حالت 3} & \text{حالت 4} \\ \hline n < -2 & -2 < n < 2 & n = 2 & n > 2 \\ \hline |n-2| = 2-n & |n-2| = n-2 & |n-2| = n-2 & |n-2| = n-2 \\ |n+2| = -n-2 & |n+2| = -n-2 & |n+2| = n+2 & |n+2| = n+2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

مجموعه جواب: $(-\infty, -2] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

الف) $y = [n] + [n] = [n] + [-n] + 3$

$R_y = \{2, 3\}$



ب) $3n - [n]$

$-2 \leq n < -1 \Rightarrow [n] = -2 \Rightarrow 3n - (-2) = 3n + 2$

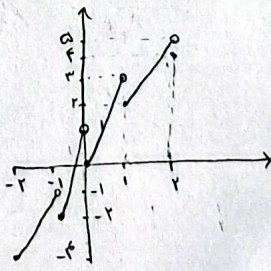
$-1 \leq n < 0 \Rightarrow [n] = -1 \Rightarrow 3n - (-1) = 3n + 1$

$0 \leq n < 1 \Rightarrow [n] = 0 \Rightarrow 3n$

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

$n = 2 \Rightarrow [n] = 2 \Rightarrow 3n - 2 = 4$

$R_y = [-2, 5)$



الف) $y = \sin^2 n - \sin n + 1$

$\begin{cases} \min \sin^2 n = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 \\ \max \sin^2 n = 1 \rightarrow y = 3 \end{cases}$

$R_f: [1, 3]$

ب) $y = \sin^2 n + \sin^2 n + 1$

$\begin{cases} \min \sin^2 n = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 \\ \max \sin^2 n = 1 \rightarrow y = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f: [1, 3]$