

$$y^n - y = x^2 + n + 1$$

$$x^2 + (1-y)n + y + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

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

$$1. x^2 + y^2 - 4y - 1 \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(y-2)^2 \geq 5$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

الف) $x_{min} = \frac{\omega}{F}$ $y_{min} = \frac{-11}{\lambda}$ $R_f = \left[\frac{-11}{\lambda}, +\infty\right)$

ب) $x_{max} = 3$ $y_{max} = 4$ $R_f = [0, 2]$

ج) $0 \rightarrow \text{زیر دسل} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

د) $R = (-\infty, +\infty)$
فصل دوم (مزد)

الف) $R = R - \left\{\frac{3}{F}\right\}$

ب) $R_f = [0, +\infty) - \left\{2\right\}$

ج) $\frac{x^2 + 3 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} \left[\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty\right) = \left[\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty\right)$

د) $x^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} - 4 \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} - 4 \Rightarrow 4 + \frac{1}{4} < a + \frac{1}{a} - 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < a + \frac{1}{a} - 4 \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right)$

$$yx^2 - y = 3x^2 + 4$$

$$(y-3)x^2 = 4 + y$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4+y}{y-3}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4+y}{y-3}}$$

$$y = \frac{3x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

$$\xrightarrow{+\infty} 3$$

فصل سوم: تراز

$$\rightarrow (-\infty, -4] \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$y \sin m + 3y = 2 \sin m - 1$$

$$(y-2) \sin m = -1 - 3y$$

$$\sin m = \frac{-1-3y}{y-2} = \frac{3y+1}{2-y}$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{3y+1}{2-y} \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{3y+1}{2-y} \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{3y+1}{2-y} \rightarrow \frac{3y+1}{2-y} \geq -1$$

$$y \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$[-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$$

فصل چهارم: تراز

$$\frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4}]$$

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

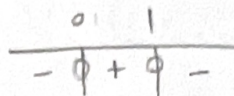
$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

در $\Delta < 0$
مخرج مثبت

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

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

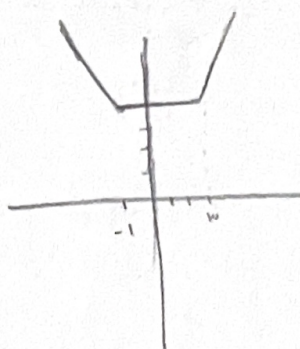
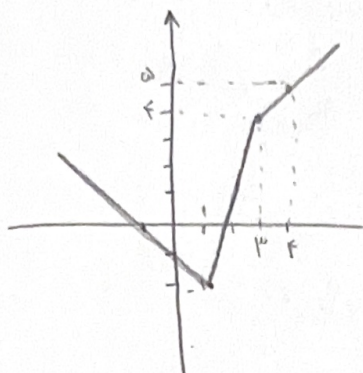
$$(y-1)(-4y) \geq 0$$



$$0 < y < 1$$

$$R_y = (0, 1)$$

ضریب y در ریشه Δ نباید باشد پس
در $y=0$ بررسی



ریشه های Δ مطلق ها
یکی کمتر و بیشتر را داریم

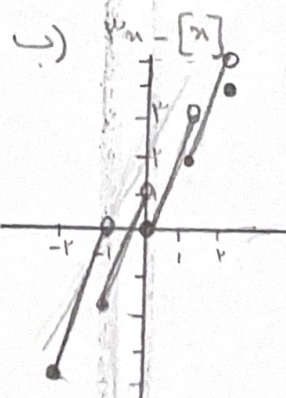
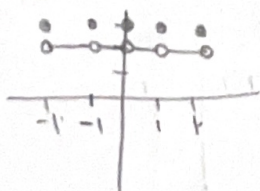
$$R_f : (-\infty, -3] \cup [-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$$

-1	1
$-x+2+x+2 \leq 1$ $x \leq -3$ $\downarrow$ $x \leq -3$	$-x+2-x+2 \leq 1$ $-1 \leq x$ $-\frac{1}{x} \leq x$ $-\frac{1}{x} \leq x \leq 1$
	$x-2-x-2 \leq 1$ $-x-4 \leq 1$ $-5 \leq x$ $\downarrow$ $x \leq -5$

$$y = [x] + \{x\} + [-x] = [x] + [-x] + \{x\}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0 + \{x\} = \{x\}$$

$$x \notin \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow -1 + \{x\} = \{x\}$$



$\{x\} + \{x\}$	$-2 \leq x < -1$
$\{x\} + 1$	$-1 \leq x < 0$
$\{x\}$	$0 \leq x < 1$
$\{x\} - 1$	$1 \leq x < 2$
$\{x\} - 2$	$x = 2$

الف) $\int_{-1}^1 (1+t+t^2) dt = 3$ $[1, 3]$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ب) $\sin^2 t = t$ $t^2 + t + 1 > 0$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{21}{16}$$

$$[1, 3]$$