

$$xy - y = x^2 + x + y \Rightarrow x^2 + x - xy + y + y = 0 \quad \Delta = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{a} \Delta \geq 0$$

$$(1-y)^2 - 4(y+y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1+y^2-4y-4y-1 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2-8y-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y-4)(y+1) \geq 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+4} \quad \frac{1}{+4}$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

الف) Δ را $\frac{1}{x}$: $y = 4 \times \frac{4\Delta}{14} - \Delta \times \frac{\Delta}{4} + 1 = \frac{4\Delta}{14} - \frac{4\Delta^2}{4 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-14}{4} \quad a > 0 \Rightarrow \min \text{ دارد} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{-14}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

ب) $a < 0 \Rightarrow \max$ دارد Δ را $x = 4$ $y = -9 + 18 - \Delta = 4$

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, 4] \Rightarrow \sqrt{(-\infty, 4]} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$$

الف) $\mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \right\} = R_f$

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

ج) $\frac{x^2+4x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \sqrt{x^2+3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+3} \neq 1 \quad \frac{x=0}{\min} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$

د) $x^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{x^2+3} = 4 \Rightarrow x^2+3 \neq 1 \quad \frac{x=0}{\min} \Rightarrow 4 + \frac{1}{4} - 4 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty \right)$

الف) $yx^2 - y = 3x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - yx^2 + y + 4 = 0 \quad \Delta = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow 16 - 4(3-y)(y+4) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -4 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \frac{-4}{+3} \quad \frac{1}{+4}$$

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

ب) $x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

تذکره: $-\infty < x^2 < +\infty \begin{cases} x=0 \Rightarrow y=-4 \\ x=+\infty \Rightarrow y=3 \end{cases} \quad R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup [3, +\infty)$

الف) $\frac{4 \sin \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha + 3} = y \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{4y+1}{y-3} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{4y+1}{y-3} \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow I: -1 \leq \frac{4y+1}{y-3} \Rightarrow -3 \leq 4y \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{4} \leq y \quad II: \frac{4y+1}{y-3} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 4y \leq 1 \Rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

ب) $\frac{4 \sin \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha + 3} \begin{cases} \sin = -1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-3}{4} \\ \sin = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right]$

تذکره: $\sin \alpha + 3 \neq 0$

سوال ۲ قسمت ج د: $\sqrt{R} \Rightarrow \text{اعمال رادیکال} \Rightarrow \text{بردار} \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{تابع درجه فرد} \Rightarrow \text{ج}$

$\mathbb{R} = \text{بردار} \Rightarrow \text{تابع درجه فرد} \Rightarrow \text{د}$

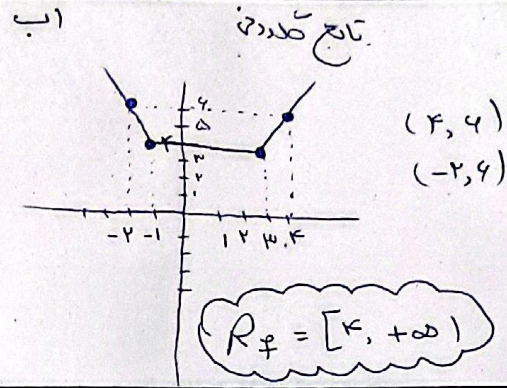
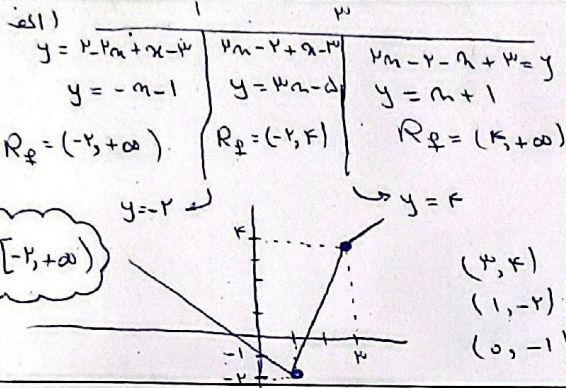
$$D_f: n^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow D_f = R$$

$$R_f: \frac{x^2 - n + \frac{1}{x}}{n^2 - n + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2}{(n - \frac{1}{x})^2 + \frac{x}{x}}$$

صورت همواره از مخرج کوچکتره
مخرج همواره صغیرتر شود اما صورت به ازای
 $x = \frac{1}{x}$ صغیر شود

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2}{(n - \frac{1}{x})^2 + \frac{x}{x}} < 1 \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$$

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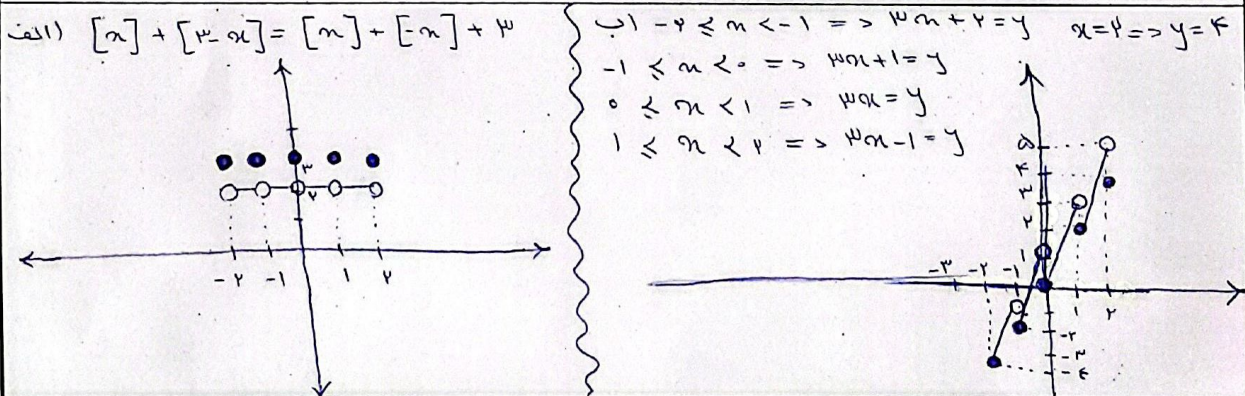


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$$R_f = (-\infty, -3] \cup [\frac{1}{x}, +\infty)$$

$x - 2 + 2n + 2 \leq 1$ $n + 2 \leq 1$ $n \leq -3$ $-\infty < n \leq -3$	$x - 2 - 2n + 2 \leq 1$ $-2n \leq 1$ $n \geq -\frac{1}{2}$ $-\frac{1}{2} \leq n < 2$	$x - 2 - 2n + 2 \leq 1$ $-2n \leq 1$ $n \geq -\frac{1}{2}$ $2 \leq n < +\infty$
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الف) $\sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 = y$

max $y = 1$ ($\sin = 1$)
min $y = \frac{3}{4}$ ($\sin = -1$) $\Rightarrow [\frac{3}{4}, 1] = R_f$

$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}$

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ب) $y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1$

max $y = 3$ ($\sin = 1$)
min $y = 1$ ($\sin = 0$) $\Rightarrow [1, 3] = R_f$

$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$ غلط