

سوال (۱) (۲)

$$y = \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x - 1} \Rightarrow yx - y = x^2 + x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 2 - yx + y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (1 - y)^2 - 4(y + 2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 + y^2 - 2y - 8y - 8 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 10y - 7 \geq 0$$

$$(y + 1)(y - 7) \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & & 7 \\ + & - & + \end{array} \quad R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 1$ پس $x = \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{4}$ $y_{\min} = -\frac{17}{8}$ سوال (۲) (۳)

$$\Rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{17}{8}, +\infty\right)$$

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

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1}$ بردار تمام توابع صندجه ای مرتبه فرد برابر R است که در اینجا زیر را در اعداد با مرتبه زوج است

$$R_f = [0, +\infty) \leftarrow \text{است}$$

د) $\log(x^2 - 4x^2 + 7x + 2) \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{3x + 1}{2x - 4} \Rightarrow$ تابع متعکس $\Rightarrow R - \left\{\frac{a}{c}\right\} \Rightarrow R_f = R - \left\{\frac{3}{2}\right\}$ سوال (۳) (۲)

شرط متعکس $ad \neq bc$ $c \neq 0$ $y = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{3x + 1}{x - 2}} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \left\{\frac{3}{2}\right\}$
 $R - \left\{\frac{a}{c}\right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{R - \left\{\frac{3}{2}\right\}} \Rightarrow [0, +\infty) - \left\{\frac{3}{2}\right\}$

ابتدا تابع متعکس را بررسی و احصا کرده
 سپس زیر را در اعداد با مرتبه فرد

ج) $y = \frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{x^2 + 3 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$

* $\frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{x^2 + 3 \sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{x^2 + 3} = \sqrt{x^2 + 3}$

در $\sqrt{x^2 + 3}$ کمتر از مقدار $\sqrt{3}$ است
 پس کمتر از مقدار این عبارت $\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty\right)$$

سوال (۳) $y = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r + r} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^r + r}{x^r + r} + \frac{1}{x^r + r} - r \Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty \right)$

سوال (۴) ۲ $y = \frac{r x^r + r}{x^r - 1} \Rightarrow y x^r - y = r x^r + r \Rightarrow y x^r - r x^r = r + y \Rightarrow x^r (y - r) = r + y \Rightarrow x^r = \frac{r + y}{y - r} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r + y}{y - r}}$

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

$\Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -r] \cup (r, +\infty)$

محدوده: $x \rightarrow \pm \infty \begin{cases} \frac{r x^r}{x^r} = r \\ -r \end{cases} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -r] \cup (r, +\infty)$

سوال (۵) $y = \frac{r \sin x - 1}{\sin x + r} \Rightarrow y \sin x + r y = r \sin x - 1 \Rightarrow$

$y \sin x - r \sin x = -1 - r y \Rightarrow \sin x (y - r) = -1 - r y \Rightarrow$

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

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

$\left[(-\infty, \frac{1}{r}) \cup (r, +\infty) \right] \text{ (I)}$

$\frac{r y + 1}{r - y} \geq -1 \Rightarrow \frac{r y + 1}{r - y} + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r y + r + 1}{r - y} \geq 0$

$\left[-\frac{r+1}{r}, r \right) \text{ (II)}$

$\text{(I)} \cap \text{(II)} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{r+1}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right)$

روش دوم: $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \\ -\frac{r+1}{r} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{مخرج نامبردار} \\ \text{صفر} \end{cases}$ $\left[-\frac{r+1}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right)$

سوال (۴) ۲ $f(x) = \frac{x^r - x + \frac{1}{r}}{x^r - x + 1} = \frac{(x - \frac{1}{r})^r}{x^r - x + 1} \rightarrow 0 < a < 1 \rightarrow$

$y x^r - x^r - y x + x - \frac{1}{r} + y = 0$

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

$x - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow$ در این جا صفر است

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) < 1 \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

$\frac{y=1}{x} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \times$

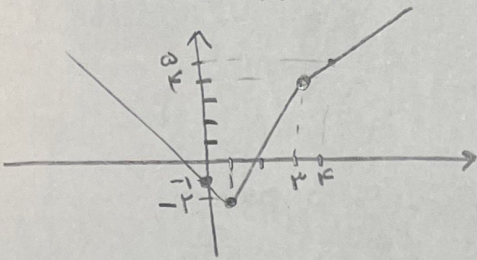
$\frac{y \neq 1}{x} = \frac{(y-1) \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(y-1)(y-\frac{1}{r})}}{2(y-1)}$

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

$1 + y^2 - 2y - 4y^2 + ay + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -3y^2 + ay + 2 \geq 0$

سوال ۷

الف) $y = |2x-2| - |x-3|$
 $2x-2=0 \Rightarrow x=1$
 $x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3$

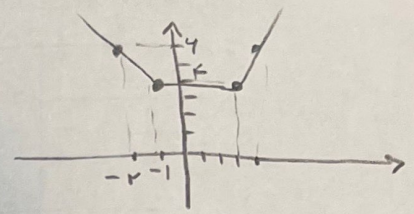


$$\begin{cases} x > 3 \rightarrow (2x-2) - (x-3) = x+1 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 3 \rightarrow (2x-2) - (-x+3) = 3x-5 \\ x < 1 \rightarrow (-2x+2) - (-x+3) = -x-1 \end{cases}$$

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

ب) $y = |x-3| + |x+1|$
 $x=3$ $x=-1$

$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{4}$
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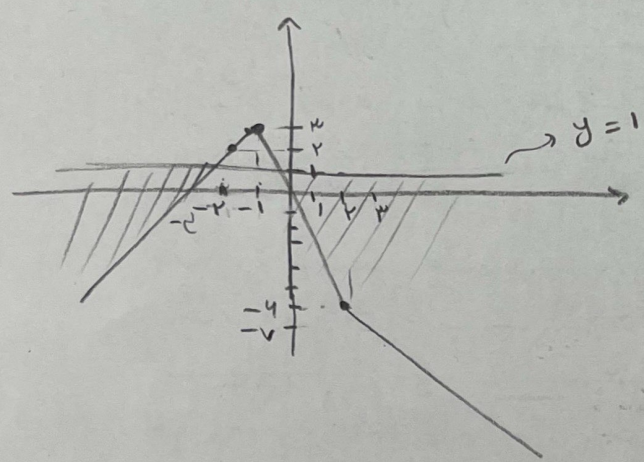


$\Rightarrow R_f = [4, +\infty)$

$|x-2| - |2x+2| \leq 1$
 $x=2$ $x=-1$

-1	2
$-x+2+2x+2$	$-x+2-2x-2 \leq 1$
$x+4 \leq 1$	$(x-2) - (2x+2) \leq 1$
$x \leq -3$	$x \geq -\infty$
$x \geq -\frac{1}{3}$	

سوال ۸



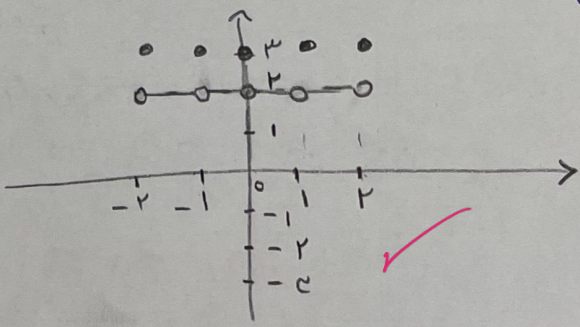
$(-\infty, -3] \cup [-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$

الف) $y = [x] + [3-x]$

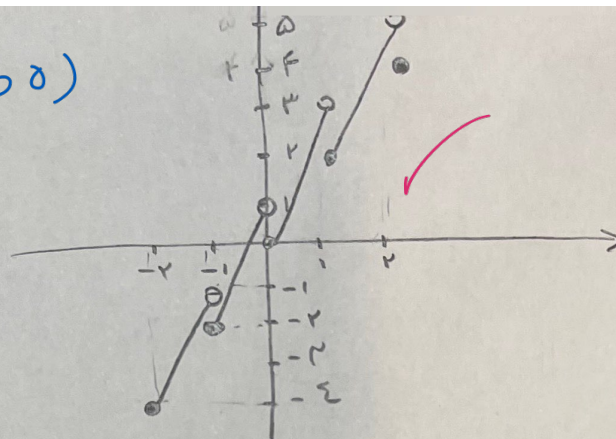
$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow y = -2 + 4 = 2$
 $-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow y = -1 + 3 = 2$
 $0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow y = 0 + 3 = 3$
 $1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow y = 1 + 2 = 3$
 $x = 2 \rightarrow y = 2 + 1 = 3$

$R_y = \{2, 3\}$

سوال ۹



$$\rightarrow) \quad 3x - [x] \quad R_{y_2}[-2, 0)$$



$$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow 3x + 2$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow 3x + 1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow 3x$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow 3x - 1$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow y = 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$\text{ع1) } y = \sin^r x - \sin x + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{ra} = \left[\frac{1}{r} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{r}{r} \\ 1 \rightarrow 1 \\ -1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad R_f = \left[\frac{r}{r}, r \right] \quad \text{①) الـ 5}$$

$$\rightarrow) y = \sin^r x + \sin^r x + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{ra} = -\left[\frac{1}{r} \right] \times \\ 0 = 1 \\ 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad R_f = [1, r] \quad \checkmark$$