

سوال (۱)

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

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

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

سوال (۲)

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

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

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 ضمیمه ای مرتبه فرد برابر R است که در اینجا زیر رادیکال باز می آید

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

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

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

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

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 معکوس را برش را جدا کرده
 سپس زیر رادیکال می بریم

ج) $y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{x^2 + 3 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$

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

در $\sqrt{x^2 + 3}$ کمترین مقدار $\sqrt{3}$ است
 پس کمترین 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) $y = \frac{r x^r + r}{x^r - 1} \Rightarrow y x^r - y = r x^r + r \Rightarrow y x^r - r x^r = r + y \Rightarrow$

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

	-r	r
+	+	+
ج	ج	ج

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

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

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

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

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

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

	$\frac{1}{r}$	r
+	-	+
ج	ج	ج

$\Rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{1}{r}] \cup (r, +\infty)$ (I)

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

	$\frac{1}{r}$	r
-	+	-
ج	ج	ج

$\Rightarrow [-\frac{r}{r}, r)$ (II)

(I) $\cap$ (II) $\Rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right]$ روش دوم: $\begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{1} \frac{1}{r} \\ \xrightarrow{-1} \frac{-r}{r} \end{matrix}$ مخرج غنی تر است، ضریب

سوال (۴) $f(x) = \frac{x^r - x + \frac{1}{r}}{x^r - x + 1} = \frac{(x - \frac{1}{r})^r}{x^r - x + 1} \rightarrow 0 < a < 1 \rightarrow$ محدوده $\rightarrow$ محدوده باز و بسته است

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

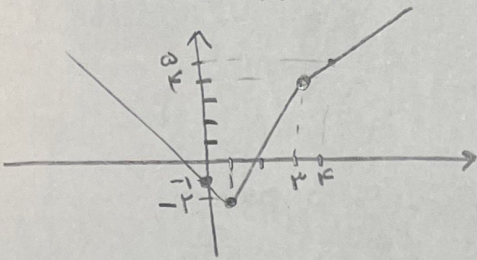
$x^r (y - 1) + x(1 - y) + y - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) < 1 \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

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

$\xrightarrow{y \neq 1} x = \frac{(y - 1) \pm \sqrt{(1 - y)^2 - r(y - 1)(y - \frac{1}{r})}}{r(y - 1)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (1 - y)^2 - (r y^2 - 1 - r y) \geq 0$

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

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

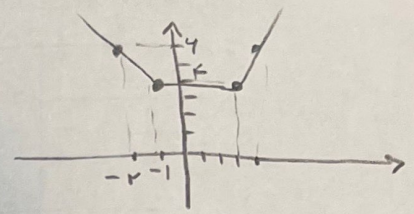


$$\begin{cases} x > 3 \rightarrow (2x-2) - (x-3) = x+1 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 3 \rightarrow (2x-2) - (-x+3) = 3x-5 \\ x < 1 \rightarrow (-2x+2) - (-x+3) = -x-1 \end{cases}$$

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

ب) $y = |x-3| + |x+1|$
 $x=3$ $x=-1$

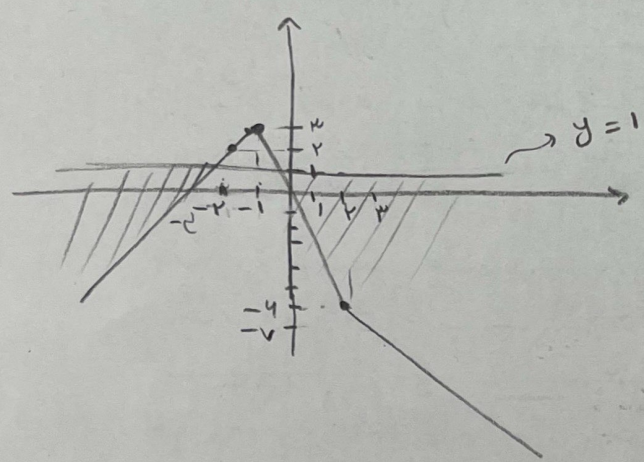
-2	-1	3	4
4	4	4	4



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

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

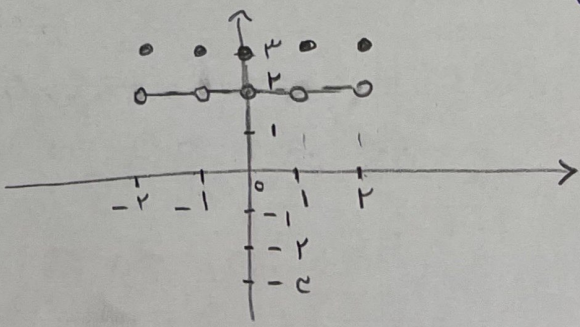
-1	2
$-x+2+2x+2$	$-x+2-2x-2 \leq 1$
$x+4 \leq 1$	$(x-2) - (2x+2) \leq 1$
$x \leq -3$	$x \geq -\infty$
$x \geq -\frac{1}{3}$	



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

الف) $y = [x] + [3-x]$

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



$$-) \quad 3x - [x]$$

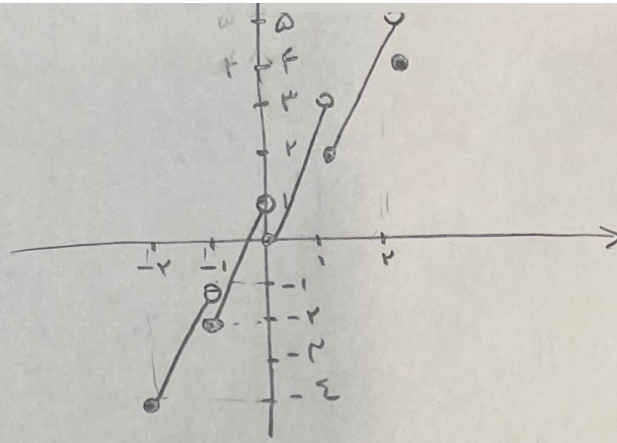
$$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow 3x + 2$$

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

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

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

$$x = 2 \rightarrow y = 4 - 1 = 3$$



$$\text{ع1) } y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \rightarrow 1 \\ -1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad R_f = \left[\frac{3}{4}, 3 \right] \quad \text{سوال 1}$$

$$-) \quad y = \sin^2 x + \sin x + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] \times \\ 0 = 1 \\ 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad R_f = [1, 3]$$