

الف) $(x - 2[\frac{x}{2}])^2$ $2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}])$
 $2 \times [0, 1) \rightarrow [0, 2) \rightarrow [0, 4)$

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ب) $\log y - \sin x - 4$ $\log y = \sin x + 4$ $3 \leq \log y \leq 5$
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow 3 \leq \sin x + 4 \leq 5$ $10^3 \leq y \leq 10^5$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}$ $y^2 = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9} = y$ $yx^2 - 4y = x^2 - 4$ $(y-1)x^2 - 4y + 4 = 0$
 $(y-1)x^2 = 4y - 4$
 $x^2 = \frac{4y - 4}{y - 1}$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4y - 4}{y - 1}}$
 $a=0$
 $b=\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $c=1$
 $a+b+c = (\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}})$
 $[0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

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الف) $x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}$ $x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 0$ $\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \geq 0$ $\rightarrow [1 + \sqrt{2}, +\infty)$
 $3 + 3\sin x - \sin - \sin^2 \rightarrow 4$
 $-\sin^2 + 2\sin + 3 \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow 0$
 $3 - \sin^2 x$
 ب) $(3 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)$

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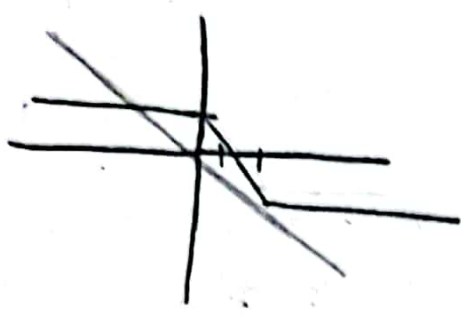
$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + 10$
 دامنه $\rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$
 $f(1) = \frac{19}{\sqrt{3}}$ $f(2) = \frac{17}{\sqrt{3}}$ $f(3) = \frac{15}{\sqrt{3}}$ $f(4) = \frac{13}{\sqrt{3}}$ $f(5) = \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}}$ $f(6) = \frac{9}{\sqrt{3}}$ $f(7) = \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$ $f(8) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$ $f(9) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$
 مجموع اعداد = $\sqrt{3}$

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$\frac{2}{-1+}$ $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ $x-2$
 $a=0$ $b=1$ $c=-2$
 $\sqrt{x^2 - 2}$ $[2, +\infty) \rightarrow [2, +\infty)$

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$$|x-2|-|x-1|=kx$$

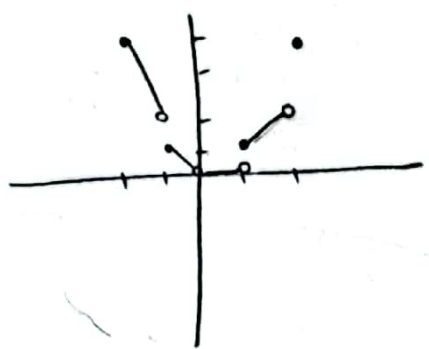


تقاطع در این صورت سه تا به دو جواب دارد
که وسط از نقطه 1 و 2: $k = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $2k = -1$

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الف) $x[x]$

- $[-2, -1) \rightarrow -2x$
- $[-1, 0) \rightarrow -x$
- $[0, 1) \rightarrow 0$
- $[1, 2) \rightarrow x$

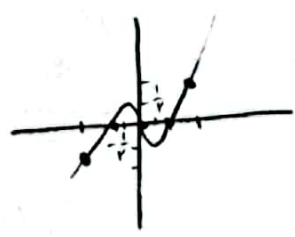


بردار $[0, 4] - \{2\}$

✓

ب) $x|x|-x$

- $x \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x$
- $x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 - x$



بردار $[-2, 2]$

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$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x}$$

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

$x \neq 0, -1$



بر $(-\infty, +\infty) - \{0, -2\}$
 $0 + (-2) = -2$
 $a + b = -2$

✓

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

$$\sqrt{x} \neq 1 \quad x \neq 1 \quad \frac{-3}{0}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-1}$$

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$$y\sqrt{x}-y=\sqrt{x}-3$$

$$(y-1)\sqrt{x}=y-3$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{y-3}{y-1} \quad \frac{1}{+0} - \frac{3}{0} +$$

$$\frac{y-3}{y-1} \geq 0 \quad (-\infty, +1) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x^2-1)} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \quad 10$$

$$y \neq 1, 3 \quad x \neq \pm 1$$

$$x = \{3, 1\}$$

$$1+3=4$$

$$\frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2x^2 - x - 2}{-\cancel{x^2} + x^2} + \frac{x-1}{x^2+3x+2}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$