

الف) $y = (x - 2[\frac{x}{4}])^2 = (2(\frac{x}{4} - [\frac{x}{4}]))^2 \Rightarrow R_f: [0, 4)$
 $R: [0, 1)$

ب) $-\sin x + \log y - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = \log y - 4 \xrightarrow{-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1} -1 \leq \log y - 4 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 3 \leq \log y \leq 5 \Rightarrow 10^3 \leq y \leq 10^5$
 $y > 0$ (برابر است) $\Rightarrow R_f: [10^3, 10^5]$

$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-9}} \xrightarrow{\text{در صورتی که } x > 3} (-\frac{x-2}{x-3}) \cup (1, +\infty) \xrightarrow{\text{حالت منفی نگیرد}} [\frac{2}{3}, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $\Rightarrow a+b+c = \frac{5}{3}$

الف) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = t} t^2 + 2t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \text{ یا } t = -2$
 $\frac{t}{x} = -2 \Rightarrow t = -2x \Rightarrow \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = -2x \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = 4x^2 \Rightarrow 4x^3 - x - 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow R_f: [1, +\infty)$
 ب) $y = (3 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) = -\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 3$
 $\begin{cases} \min: -1 \rightarrow 0 \\ \max: 1 \rightarrow 4 \\ -\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f: [0, 4]$

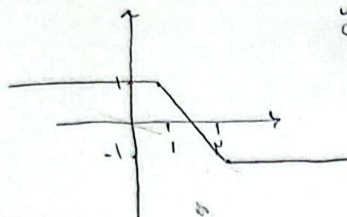
$f(n) = -\frac{1}{n} \cdot n, D_f: \{x \mid 1 \leq x \leq 9, x \in \mathbb{N}\} \rightarrow R_f: \{y \mid \forall x, y \leq \frac{9}{x}, y \in \frac{x}{9}, x \in \mathbb{N}\}$
 $y = \{1, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{9}\} \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در 9}} S_n = \frac{9}{x} (1 + \frac{9}{x}) = \frac{9}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2+9}{x} = \frac{9(x^2+9)}{x^2} = \frac{9(x^2+9)}{x^2}$

از آنجایی که $\sqrt{bx+c}$ همیشه مثبت است و $\sqrt{bx+c} = 1$ است، $a=0$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{bx+c} = 1 \Rightarrow bx+c=1 \Rightarrow 3b+c=1 \Rightarrow c=1-3b \Rightarrow c=-2$
 $\rightarrow bx+c \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{c}{b} \Rightarrow -\frac{c}{b} = 2 \Rightarrow c = -2b$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2+4}$
 $x_{\min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = 0 \Rightarrow y_{\min} = 2 \Rightarrow [2, +\infty) \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب}} R_g: [2, +\infty)$

$$|x-2| - |x-1| = Kx$$

$$(2, -1) \Rightarrow K = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$(0, 0)$$



به طرز مشخصی توابع متوجه شدم اگر $K \neq 0$ تنها یک فرض خواهد شد آن هم با $2x+3$ $y = 2x+3$ $K \neq 0$ تا بهینه تنها در صورتی که از نقطه $(1, -1)$ نیز از دو نیمه است با اندازه شیب کمتر آن ۳ باشد و با اندازه شیب کمتر یک فرض خواهد داشت.

$$الف) y = x[n]$$

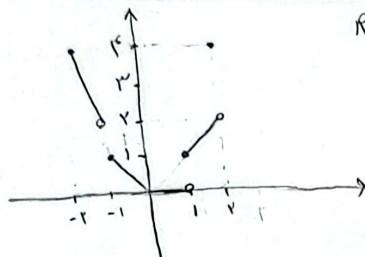
$$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow x - 2 = -2x$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow x - 1 = -x$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow x - 0 = 0$$

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

$$x = 2 \rightarrow 2$$

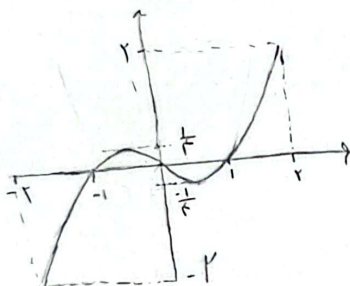


$$R_f: [0, 2] - \{1\}$$

$$ب) x|x| - x$$

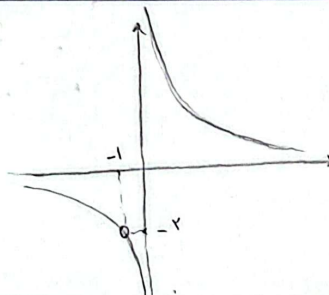
$$x \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x = x(x-1)$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 - x = -x(x+1)$$



$$R_f: [-2, 2]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x} = \frac{2x+2}{x^2+x} = \frac{2}{x} \quad x \neq \{0, -1\}$$

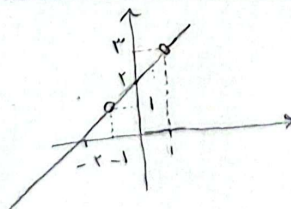


$$R_f: \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1\} \rightarrow a+b=-2$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n - \sqrt{n+2}}{n - 2\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n+2})^2 - 1}{(\sqrt{n+1})^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{n+2}-1)(\sqrt{n+2}+1)}{(\sqrt{n+1}-1)(\sqrt{n+1}+1)} \stackrel{n \neq 1}{=} \frac{\sqrt{n+2}-1}{\sqrt{n+1}-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

نیمه باز و نیمه بسته

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 + n^2 - n - 2}{n^2 - 1} = \frac{(n^2-1)(n+2)}{(n^2-1)} \stackrel{n \neq 1, -1}{=} n+2$$



$$R_f: \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\} \rightarrow f_1 = 2$$