

(۱) الف) $y = f\left(\frac{x}{p} - \left[\frac{x}{p}\right]\right)$ $0 \leq \frac{x}{p} - \left[\frac{x}{p}\right] < 1 \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

ب) $-\sin x + \log y - f = 0 \quad \log y = \sin x + f \quad -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow p \leq \sin x \leq q$
 $p \leq \log y \leq q \rightarrow 10^p \leq y \leq 10^q \quad R_f = [10^p, 10^q]$

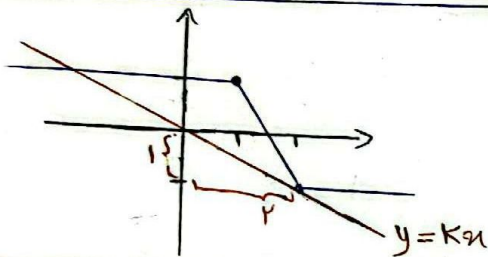
(۲) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9}}$ $x^2 = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{3}$ $x^2 = +\infty \rightarrow f(x) = 1$ $f(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow R_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $a+b+c = 0 + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3}$

(۳) الف) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}$ $x + \frac{1}{x} = t$ $x > 0 \rightarrow t \geq 2$
 $R_f = [t + 2\sqrt{t} + \infty) \xrightarrow{t=2} R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2} + \infty)$ $x < 0 \rightarrow t \leq -2$ و غ غ غ

ب) $y = (3 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) \quad y = -\sin^2 x + 3\sin x + 3$
 $R_f = [0, 4]$ $\begin{cases} \sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = 0 \\ \sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = 4 \\ \sin x = \frac{3}{2} = 1 \rightarrow y = 4 \end{cases}$

(۴) $n = 9 \quad S_n = \frac{n}{p} (a_1 + a_n) \quad S_9 = \frac{9}{p} (-\frac{1}{p} + 10 - \frac{9}{p} + 10) = \frac{9}{p} \times \frac{20}{p} = 180$

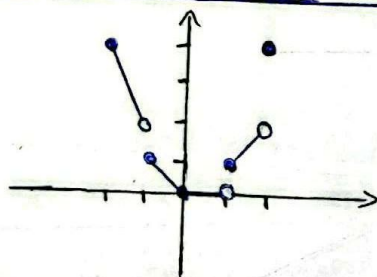
(۵) $a = 0$ $ax^2 + bx + c$ یک ریشه دارد پس خط است $f(2) = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2b+c} = 0 \quad c = -2b$
 $f(3) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3b+c} = 1 \quad c = -2b \rightarrow b = 1, c = -2 \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \quad R_g = [2, +\infty)$



شکل $\rightarrow y = Kx = -\frac{1}{p}x$
 $K = -\frac{1}{p}$

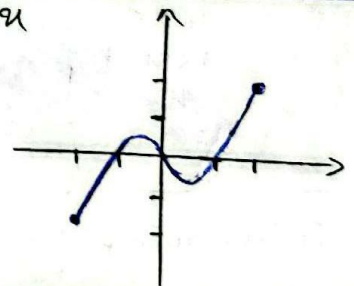
الف) $y = x[x]$

$\begin{cases} -2x & -2 \leq x < -1 \\ -x & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 4 & x = 2 \end{cases}$



ب) $y = x|x| - x$

$\begin{cases} -x^2 + x & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 - x & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$



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

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

$x \neq -1 > 0 \quad x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = -2 \quad R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -2\}$

همگرافیک $\rightarrow R = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$-2 + 0 = -2$

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

$\sqrt{x} = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 3 \quad \sqrt{x} = +\infty \rightarrow f(x) = 1$
 $R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$

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

$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\} \quad 1+2=3 \quad x \neq \{-1, 1\} \quad y \neq \{1, 3\}$

