

14/8/1400

الف) $\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}} - \left[\frac{x}{x-1} \right] \right)^2 \Rightarrow [0, 4) = R_f$

$\underbrace{\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}} - \left[\frac{x}{x-1} \right] \right)^2}_{[0, 1)} \Rightarrow [0, 4)$

ب) $\log y = x + \sin x \Rightarrow 10 = y$

$\sin x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 10$
 $\sin x = -1 \Rightarrow y = 10$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [10, 10]$

$0 \leq x^2 < +\infty \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-9}} \xrightarrow{x=0} y = \sqrt{\frac{-4}{-9}} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\xrightarrow{+\infty=x^2} y = 1$

$x = \pm 3 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9$
 خرج می‌تواند صورت شود پس
 جواب خارج از محدوده

$R_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$(-\infty, \frac{2}{3}]$ با اعداد رادیکال می‌شود $[0, \frac{2}{3}]$

$0 + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3}$ ✓

الف) $\sqrt{x+1} = t \Rightarrow t^2 + 2t = f(x) \Rightarrow x = t^2 - 2t$

$t \min \rightarrow f(t) = t^2 + 2t$

ب) $y = 1 - 2 = -1 \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, +\infty) \rightarrow R_f = [x+2\sqrt{x}, +\infty)$

$x = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{-1} = 2$

ب) $x + 3 \sin x - \sin^2 x = -\sin^2 x + 3 \sin x + x = y$

$\xrightarrow{\max} y = 4 \quad (\sin = 1)$
 $\xrightarrow{\min} y = 0 \quad (\sin = -1)$
 $\xrightarrow{-\frac{b}{2a}} y = 4$

$R_f = [0, 4]$ ✓

$x=1 \rightarrow y = \frac{19}{4}$
 $x=2 \rightarrow y = \frac{11}{4}$
 $x=3 \rightarrow y = \frac{15}{4}$
 $x=4 \rightarrow y = \frac{17}{4}$
 $x=5 \rightarrow y = \frac{19}{4}$
 $x=6 \rightarrow y = \frac{17}{4}$
 $x=7 \rightarrow y = \frac{15}{4}$
 $x=8 \rightarrow y = \frac{11}{4}$
 $x=9 \rightarrow y = \frac{19}{4}$

$\frac{2 \cdot 9 + 2 \cdot 11 + 2 \cdot 15 + 2 \cdot 17 + 2 \cdot 19 + 2 \cdot 17 + 2 \cdot 15 + 2 \cdot 11 + 2 \cdot 9}{9} = 17$ ✓

$a=2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{bx+c}$

$f(3) = 1 \quad f(4) = 0$

$(-\infty, B] \cup [A, +\infty)$
 $[B, A]$

$\sqrt{3b+c} = 1 \quad \sqrt{4b+c} = 0$

پس هیچگاه راسته نمی‌شود به صورت $[2, +\infty)$ (در اینجا)

D_f یک رابطه دارد پس معادله درجه ۱ است

$3b+c=1$

$-(4b+c=0)$

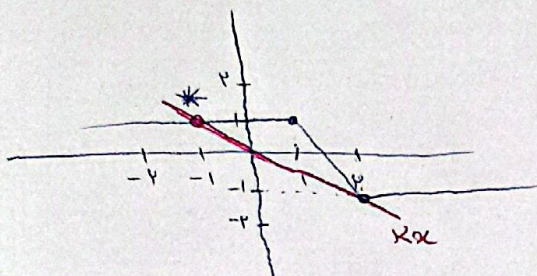
$c = -2, b = 1 \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x^2+4} \quad x=0 \Rightarrow y=2 \Rightarrow [2, +\infty) = R_f$

$$\begin{aligned} x=2 & \quad y=-1 \\ x=1 & \quad y=1 \end{aligned}$$

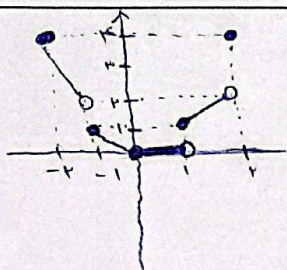
خط K از نقطه $(0,0)$ و $(2,-1)$ و نقطه ای به عرض 1 گذرد، بنابراین

$$PK = -1 \Rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

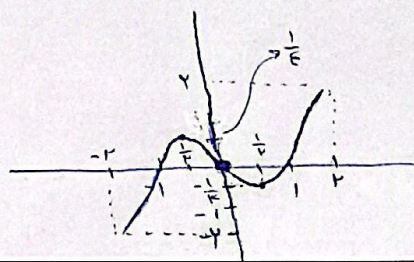
$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot m = 1 \Rightarrow m = -2 \quad \therefore \text{نقطه از عرض } 1: \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{الف) } x=2 & \rightsquigarrow y=K \\ 1 < x < 2 & \rightsquigarrow y=m \\ -1 < x < 1 & \rightsquigarrow y=0 \\ -1 < x < 0 & \rightsquigarrow y=-m \\ -2 \leq x < -1 & \rightsquigarrow y=-2m \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{ب) } y &= x^2 - x \Rightarrow x(x-1) & x > 0 & \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \\ y &= 0 & x &= 0 \\ y &= -x^2 - x \Rightarrow x(-1-x) & x < 0 & \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$R_f = [0, K] - \{2\}$$

$$R_f = [-2, 2]$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{x+1(n)} + \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x(n+1)} = \frac{1}{x(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{c}, (-1, -2) \right\}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -2\} \Rightarrow a+b = -2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t \quad \frac{t^2 - 4t + 3}{t^2 - 2t + 1} = \frac{(t-1)(t-3)}{(t-1)^2} = \frac{t-3}{t-1} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-1} = y$$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{x} < +\infty \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-1} \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{y=3} \\ \xrightarrow{y=1} \end{matrix} \quad R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$\text{مخرجی تواند منفرد پس خارج از دایره } x=1 \leftarrow \sqrt{x}=1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 - m - 2 \mid m-1 \\ -(m^3 - m^2) \quad m^2 + 3mx + 2 \\ \hline 3x^3 - x - 2 \\ -(3m^2 - 3m) \\ \hline 3m^2 - 2 \\ -(2x - 2) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

همه ضرایب صورت 0 است پس بر $(x-1)$ بخش پذیر است

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

$x \neq \pm 1$ سیمبلی

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{3, 1\} \quad m+1=K \leftarrow$$