

$$الف) y = (x - r[\frac{x}{r}])^r \rightarrow y = (\underbrace{r(\frac{x}{r} - [\frac{x}{r}])}_0 - [0])^r \rightarrow$$

سؤال ①

$$\Rightarrow Rf = [0, r)$$

$$[0, 1) \sim r[0, 1) = [0, r)$$

$$ب) -\sin x + \log y - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \log y = \sin x + r \rightarrow y = 1. \sin x + r$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 + r \leq \sin x + r \leq 1 + r \rightarrow r \leq \sin x + r \leq \omega$$

$$\rightarrow 1. r \leq y \leq 1. \omega \rightarrow Rf = [1. r, 1. \omega]$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^r - r}{x^r - 9}}$$

$$[a, b] \cup (c, +\infty) \quad a+b+c=?$$

سؤال ②

$$فرض y = \frac{x^r - r}{x^r - 9} \rightarrow yx^r - 9y = x^r - r \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9y - r}{y - 1}}$$

$$\frac{9y - r}{y - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{9}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{r}{9} \\ | \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{r}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$Rf = \sqrt{(0, \frac{r}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty)} \Rightarrow Rf = (0, \frac{r}{r}) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$a+b+c = 0 + \frac{r}{r} + 1 = \frac{\omega}{r}$$

$$ج) f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + r\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \quad x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \geq 0 \quad x^2 = -1 \text{ غایب}$$

سؤال ③

$$R = (-\infty, -r] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$\text{if } x > 0 \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq r \rightarrow [r, +\infty)$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = A \Rightarrow f(x) = A + r\sqrt{A} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{A} + 1)^r - 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{A} + 1 > 0 \rightarrow (\sqrt{A} + 1) - 1 > -1$$

$$د) y = (r - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) \rightarrow y = -\sin^2 x + r \sin x + r$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = r \text{ max} \\ \sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = 0 \text{ min} \\ \sin x = -\frac{b}{2a} = y = r \end{cases}$$

$$Rf = [0, r]$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}x + 1. \quad -\frac{9}{9} + 1 = 0$$

$$D_f = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \rightarrow \text{جوابی}$$

$$R_f = \left\{ \frac{9}{1}, \frac{8}{2}, 1, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, 1, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, 1 \right\}$$

$$S = \frac{\left(\frac{9}{1} + \frac{9}{9}\right) \times 9}{2} = \boxed{\sqrt{50}} \quad \text{سوال (4)}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \quad f(3) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{9a + 3b + c} = 1 \Rightarrow 9a + 3b + c = 1 \quad \text{سوال (5)}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{bx^2 + ax + c} \quad R_f = ? \quad ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 0 \rightarrow 3b + c = 1 \quad \text{I} \end{array} \right.$$

$$D_f = [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ پر } 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{b + c} = 0 \Rightarrow b + c = 0 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3b + c = 1 \\ b + c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = -1} \quad \boxed{b = 1}$$

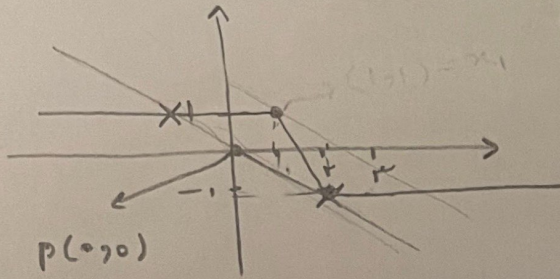
$$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = 0 \\ y_{\min} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt{[1, +\infty)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_g = [1, +\infty)}$$

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

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

$$|0| - |1| = -1 \quad |1| - |1| = 0 \quad |2| - |1| = 1 \quad |3| - |1| = 2 \quad \text{سوال (4)}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{نقطه مبدأ } (0, 0) &\Rightarrow y = kx \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -\frac{1}{2}} \\ \text{نقطه } (2, -1) &\Rightarrow y = kx \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -\frac{1}{2}} \\ \text{نقطه } (0, 0) &\Rightarrow y = kx \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = x[x] \quad [-2, 2]$$

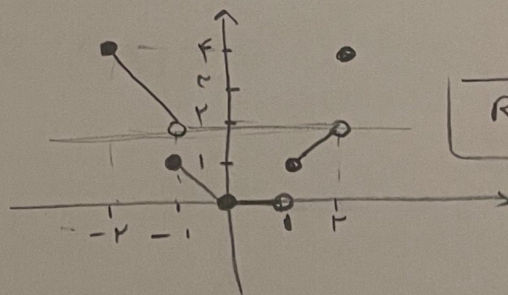
$$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow y = -2x$$

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

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

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

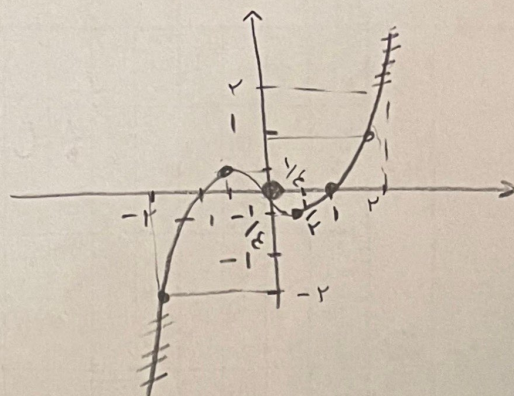
$$x = 2 \rightarrow y = 4$$



$$\text{سوال (7)} \quad R_f = [0, 4] - \{2\}$$

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

آداب سوال (۷)



$$R_f = [-2, 1]$$

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

سوال (۸)

$$R_f = R - \{a, b\}$$

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

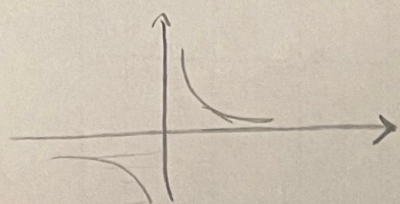
$$a+b=?$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -1 \rightarrow y = -2$$

$$R - \{-2, 0\}$$

$$a+b = 0 - 2 = -2$$



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

$$x \geq 0$$

مقدار $x=0$ است
در نتیجه $+\infty$

سوال (۹)

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow 0 & \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \\ x \rightarrow +\infty & \rightarrow \frac{x - 2\sqrt{x}}{x - 2\sqrt{x}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

الخرج ضروري

$$x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0$$

$$(t-1)(t-1) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{(x^2 - 1)(x + 2)}{(x^2 - 1)} = x + 2 \Rightarrow R_f = R$$

سوال (۱۰)

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2 \\ x^3 - x \\ \hline 2x^2 - x - 2 \\ 2x^2 - x \\ \hline -2x^2 - x - 2 \\ -2x^2 - x \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

دی

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

در این دو نقطه تعریف نشده است

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 & \rightarrow y=3 \\ x=-1 & \rightarrow y=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 3 = 4$$

مجموع ۲ عدد