

مربعات جاتی / دیکھو دیکھو

الف) $y = \left(x - 2 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor\right)^2$

(1)

$\rightarrow \div 2 \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \rightarrow [0, 1) \xrightarrow{\times 2} [0, 2)$

$R_f = [0, 2)$

ب) $-\sin x + \log y - x = 0$

$\sin x = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{max}} \log y = x + 1 \rightarrow y = 10^{x+1} \quad R_f = [10^0, 10^\infty]$

$\sin x = -1 \xrightarrow{\text{min}} \log y = x - 1 \rightarrow y = 10^{x-1}$

$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2e^x - x}{2e^x - 9}}$

(2)

$x = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{min}} y = \frac{x}{e}$

$x = +\infty \xrightarrow{\text{max}} y = 1$

خرج کسر رشتہ دار و پس
سب 2 کس

$R_f = [0, \frac{x}{e}] \cup (1, +\infty) \quad a = 0 \quad b = \frac{x}{e} \quad c = 1$

$a + b + c = \frac{a}{e}$

الف) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = \left(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1\right)^2 - 1$

(3)

$x_{\min} = 1 \rightarrow (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 - 1 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2} + 1 - 1 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$

$x_{\max} = +\infty \rightarrow (\infty + 1)^2 - 1 = +\infty \quad R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

$$b) y = (-\sin x + 3)(\sin x + 1)$$

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

$$\sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = -1 - 2 + 3 = 0 \quad \sin x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \rightarrow y = 4$$

$$\sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = -1 + 2 + 3 = 4$$

$$R_f = [0, 4]$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x + 10$$

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

$$R_f = \left\{ \frac{29}{3}, \frac{28}{3}, \frac{27}{3}, \frac{26}{3}, \frac{25}{3}, \frac{24}{3}, \frac{23}{3}, \frac{22}{3}, \frac{21}{3} \right\} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\frac{25 \times 5}{3} = 75$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \rightarrow D_f = [x_0, +\infty) \quad f(3) = 1$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{bx^2 + ax - 2c}$$

معادله $f(x)$ باید توان اجابسه (معادله خطی باشد) زیرا اگر سهمی باشد با دور شدن x از 0

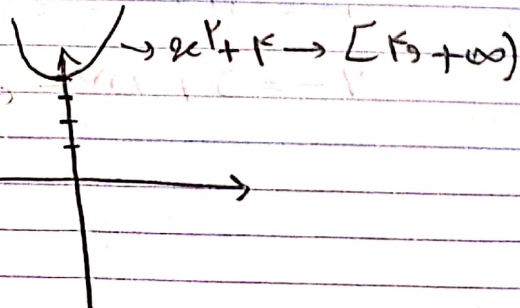
یا x ریشه‌ای مضاعف دارد که اینگونه دامنه R می شود پس $a=0$

$$\begin{cases} f(3) = 3b + c = 1 \\ f(2) = 2b + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b = 1, c = -2$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$$

$$R = [\sqrt{4}, +\infty) = [2, +\infty)$$

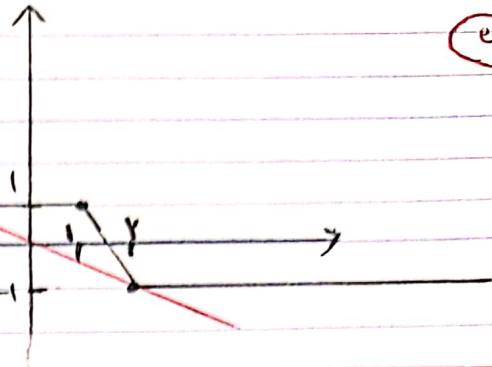


$$|x-2| - |x-1| = kx$$

تابع سراسره ای

kx ✓

$$kx = y \xrightarrow{1-1} 2k = -1 \rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{2}$$



⑥

الف) $y = x[x] \quad [-2, 2]$

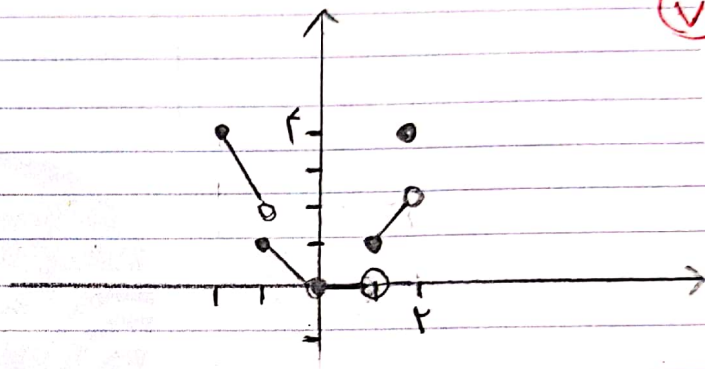
$$x \in [-2, -1) \rightarrow [x] = -2 \rightarrow y = -2x$$

$$x \in [-1, 0) \rightarrow [x] = -1 \rightarrow y = -x$$

$$x \in [0, 1) \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x \in [1, 2) \rightarrow [x] = 1 \rightarrow y = x$$

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



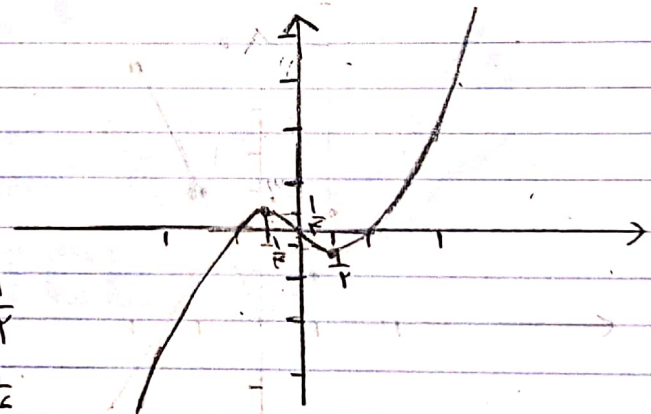
⑦

ب) $y = x|x| - x$

السترس $\left| \frac{1}{x} \right|$

$$x \geq 0 \rightarrow y = x^2 - x$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow y = -x^2 - x \rightarrow \text{السترس} \left| \frac{1}{x} \right|$$



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

$$\xrightarrow{x(x+1)}$$

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

⑧

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

$$\rightarrow y \neq -1, 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{xe^x + 2x^2 - x - 2}{e^x - 1} = \frac{x(x^2 - 1) + 2(x^2 - 1)}{e^x - 1} = \textcircled{10}$$

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

خرج نمی تواند صفر باشد پس ریشه های
اولی دایره قابل قبول نیستند

$$x=1 \rightarrow y=3 \quad x=-1 \rightarrow y=1 \rightarrow$$

$$3+1=4$$