

$$y = \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} x + \dots + \sin^{-1} x \quad (1)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sin n\pi &\rightarrow -1 \\ \sin n\pi &\rightarrow 1 \\ \sin n\pi &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$R = [-1, 1]$$

$$Rf = [0, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

واضح تر ليس مبني!

$$y = \left(2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] \right) \right)^2$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] \right)^2$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n=9 \rightarrow 1 - \frac{9}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$Rf = \left[\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{9} \right]$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{20}$$

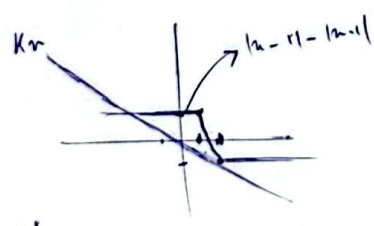
$$a=0$$

$$b(n+c) = b(n+c) = b(n-2)$$

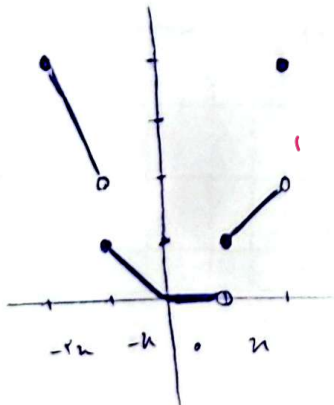
$$\rightarrow b=1 \Rightarrow c=-2$$

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

$$\epsilon \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \Rightarrow R = [2, \infty)$$



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



$$R = [0, 2] - \{1\}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] \right)^2$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] \right)^2$$

$$R = [0, 2]$$

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

$$R = (-\infty, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$R_{f(n)} = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$0 + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$n + \frac{1}{n} \geq 1 \Rightarrow n \geq 1$$

$$y = \left(n + \frac{1}{n} + 1 \right)^2 - 1$$

$$1 \leq n + \frac{1}{n} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq \left(n + \frac{1}{n} + 1 \right)^2 - 1 < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow R = [1, \infty)$$

$$\sqrt{n + \frac{1}{n}} \geq 1 \quad \min 0 \leq f(1)$$

$$f(n) = n + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow Rf = [2, \sqrt{2}, \infty)$$

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

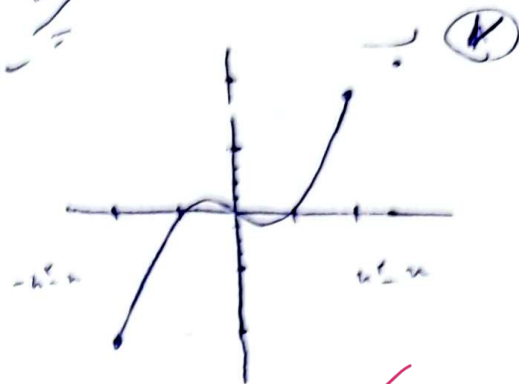
(1.)
(2)

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2-1}{n^2-1} = 1 \quad R = R - \{1, \infty\}$$

$$1+x = \varepsilon$$

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$$R = [-1, 1]$$

$$\log y = \sin x + \varepsilon$$

(1.)
(2)

$$y = 1 + \sin x + \varepsilon$$

$$1 + \sin x + \varepsilon < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \sin x + \varepsilon < 2 \Rightarrow \sin x + \varepsilon < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = [1, \infty)$$

$$\frac{(n+1)^2 + n + 1}{n^2 + n}$$

(1.)
(2)

$$= \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1 + n + 1}{n^2 + n} = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{n^2 + n}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{n^2 + n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = R - \{1, \infty\}$$

$$1 + \varepsilon = 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-e)}{(\sqrt{n}-1)^2}$$

(9.)
(2)

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n}-e}{\sqrt{n}-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}-e}{\sqrt{n}-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}-e}{\sqrt{n}-1} = 1$$

$$R = (-\infty, 1) \cup [1, \infty)$$