

نام و نام خانوادگی ایرین کیران نورد پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۳ کلاس دوازدهم A

$$y \cdot \frac{x^y + x + 1}{x - 1}, \quad x^y + x - y^x + y + 1 = x^y(1 - y/x + y/x^y) \Rightarrow x = \frac{y - 1 \pm \sqrt{(1 - y)^y - \varepsilon(y, y)}}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 1 - \varepsilon y \cdot \wedge \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 4y - v \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y+1)(y-v) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \in \mathbb{R} - [-1, v]$$

$$\rightarrow R_f. [-1, v)$$

$$f(x) = \log(g(x))$$

$$R_g = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow R_f = \log(\mathbb{R})$$

$$= \mathbb{R}$$

برداشت تابع (تابع) است

$$f(x) = \sqrt{g(x)}$$

$$Rg = \{R = 1\} \quad R\sqrt{g} = \sqrt{1R}$$

$$= \{R^+ \cdot 1\}$$

Graph of the parabola $y = x^2 - 10x + 16$. The vertex is at $(5, -9)$. The x-intercepts are at $x = 2$ and $x = 8$. The y-intercept is at $(0, 16)$. The domain is $R_p \setminus \{(-\infty, 2] \cup [8, +\infty)\}$ and the range is $R_p = [-9, +\infty)$.

$$y = \left(\kappa + \frac{1}{\kappa} \right) \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$= \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right) \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty \right\} = R_f$$

$$\frac{k^2 + \varepsilon}{\sqrt{k^2 + \mu}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + \mu}} + \sqrt{k^2 + \mu} = a + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{از ضرب } \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + \mu}} \text{ در دو طرف}$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{k^2 + \mu}}{\mu} + a$$

(الف) هوگرافیک

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{EK+1}{K-y}} \Rightarrow R(x) = \sqrt{g(x)}$$

$$IR: \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$$

$$Rg: IR - \frac{a}{c} = IR - \{ \frac{a}{c} \}$$

$$\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = \frac{rx+1}{sx+y}$$

$$R\sqrt{g} = \sqrt{IR - \{ \frac{a}{c} \}} = [IR - \{ \frac{a}{c} \}] - \{ \frac{a}{c} \} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{w}{f} \Rightarrow R_f = IR - \{ \frac{w}{f} \}$$

$$y = \frac{3x + 2}{x - 1} = 3 + \frac{5}{x - 1} \quad y = \frac{5}{x - 1} \quad x = 1$$

مركز صفري يكون

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$R_F = \{ \omega, -\varepsilon \} \cup (r, +\infty)$$

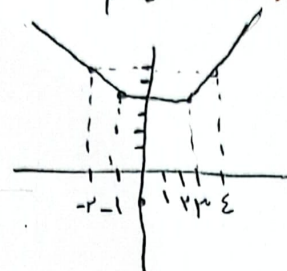
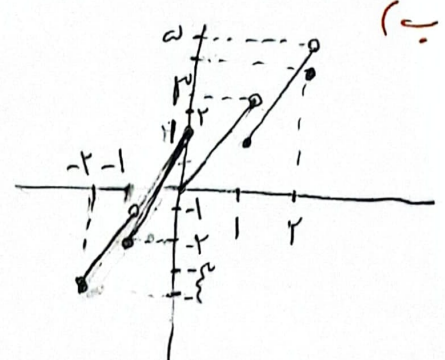
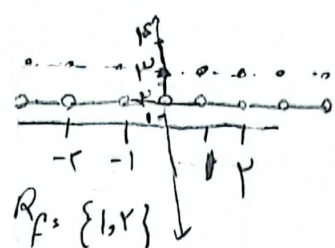
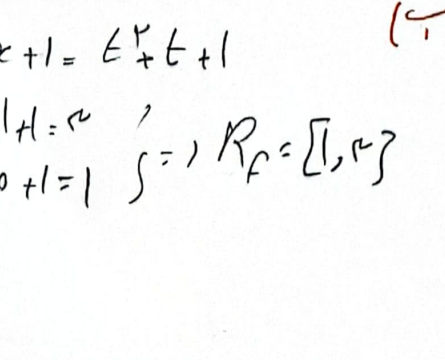
$\frac{v \sin k - l}{\sin k r} = y \Rightarrow v \sin k - l - y \sin k - c y = 0 \Rightarrow (r-y) \sin k = ry + l \Rightarrow \sin k = \frac{ry+l}{r-y}$

$-1 < \frac{ry+l}{r-y} < 1$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{ry+l-ry+y}{r-y} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ly-l}{r-y} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{l}{r-y} > 0 \\ \frac{ry+l+ry-y}{r-y} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ry+r}{r-y} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{r-y} > 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{l}{r}]$

$f(1) = \frac{r-1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$

$f(-y) = \frac{-r}{r-y} = -\frac{r}{r-y}$

$\frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + 2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2}$ $\Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$	بردار: $f(+\infty) = \frac{+\infty^2}{+\infty^2 + 2} = 1$ شرح: منحنی منبسط می شود پس
$\frac{x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - x + 1}$ شرح: $\Delta < 0$ ندارد	راند
الف) مقدار می دهیم $f(1) = -2, f(0) = -1$ $f(5) = 4, f(4) = 0$ $R_f = [4, +\infty)$ 	ب) مقدار می دهیم $f(1) = 3, f(-1) = 2$ $f(2) = -1, f(3) = -4$ $R_f = (-\infty, -1]$ 
الف) مقدار می دهیم $f(1) = 3, f(-1) = 2$ $f(2) = -1, f(3) = -4$ $R_f = (-\infty, -1]$ 	ب) مقدار می دهیم $f(1) = 3, f(-1) = 2$ $f(2) = -1, f(3) = -4$ $R_f = (-\infty, -1]$ 
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