

۱/۳۱

نتیجه برای

①

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

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + (1-y)x + (1+y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-(1-y) \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(1)(1+y)}}{2(1)} \rightarrow \text{ذراتی که}$$

۰ ≤ x

$$\Rightarrow (1-y)^2 - 4(1+y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y + 1 - 4y - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 6y - 3 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y+1)(y-7) \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 7 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \quad R_F = (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

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

$$0 \leq (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{2(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{x - \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{2(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{x - \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow R_F = [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 4} = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2 + 4} \Rightarrow 0 \leq (x-2)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{-(x-2)^2 + 4}{(x-2)^2} \leq e$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-(x-2)^2 + 4}{(x-2)^2} \leq e \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt{-(x-2)^2 + 4} \leq 2 \quad R_F = [0, 2]$$

مسئله ۳ - ضمیمه ای در مورد اعداد حقیقی و عدد صحیح R داده شده است. اعداد حقیقی را بنویسید (ج)

داخل را بنویسید و اعداد حقیقی خارج می شود لذا: $R_F = [0, +\infty)$

د) $\log(x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 4)$

$$-) \quad y = \sqrt{\frac{f_{n+1}}{n-y}} \quad \frac{f_{n+1}}{n-y} \xrightarrow{2\epsilon} \mathbb{R} - \{ \frac{1}{2} \} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{ \frac{1}{2} \}$$

$$1.) y = \frac{t^2}{t^2 + 1}$$

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

$$R_f = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}}, +\infty \right)$$

اصلی $y = \frac{rx^2 + r}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow rx^2 + r = yx^2 + y \Rightarrow (r - y)x^2 = y - r$ (۱)

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y - r}{r - y}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I) } ry \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq r \\ \text{II) } \frac{y - r}{r - y} \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{c} r \\ -r \end{array}$

اصلی $y = \frac{rx^2 + r}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow yx^2 - y = rx^2 + r \Rightarrow (y - r)x^2 = y + r$ (۲)

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y + r}{y - r} \Rightarrow \frac{y + r}{y - r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -r \\ + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} r \\ - \end{array} \Rightarrow R = \mathbb{R} \setminus (-r, r]$

دستگیر: $y = \frac{rx^2 + r}{x^2 - 1}$

$x^2 \xrightarrow{+\infty} y \rightarrow r$
 $\xrightarrow{0} y = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$

$x = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0$
 $R = (-\infty, r] \cup (r, +\infty)$

اصلی $y = \frac{r \sin x - 1}{\sin x + r} \Rightarrow y \sin x + ry = r \sin x - 1 \Rightarrow (y - r) \sin x = ry - 1$ (۳)

$\Rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{ry + 1}{y - r} = \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1$

I) $\frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ry - 1}{r - y} \leq 0$ $\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{r} \\ - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} r \\ + \end{array}$

II) $\frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \geq -1 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + r}{r - y} \geq 0$ $\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{r} \\ - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} r \\ - \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow I_1 = (-\infty, \frac{1}{r}] \cup (r, +\infty)$, $I_2 = [-\frac{1}{r}, r)$

$\Rightarrow R = I_1 \cap I_2 = [-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}]$

روتی بندر

$$\sin x \begin{cases} \rightarrow \frac{f(1)-1}{(1)+3} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \rightarrow \frac{f(-1)-1}{(-1)+3} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

ریشه ندارد
(یک Sin x) - 1 = 0 $\Rightarrow x = 1, -1, 3, 5, 7, \dots$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

برای دانه کافی است مربع و زود. $\Delta = (1)^2 - 4(1)(1) = -3 < 0$ ریشه ندارد

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{(n^2 - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}}{(n - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{n^2 + \frac{1}{2}}{n^2 + \frac{5}{2}}$$

اکستن بردار حاسب می کنند

بعد با استفاده از تدریس داریم

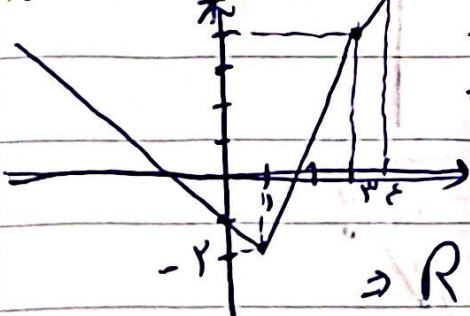
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2 + \frac{1}{2}}{n^2 + \frac{5}{2}} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0 + \frac{1}{2}}{0 + \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

و بماند به بیخود با (تقریباً) است آردیم Δ مربع که بعضی ریشه ندارد و لذا

$$R_f = \left[\frac{1}{5}, 1 \right]$$

$$y = |x - 2| - |x - 3|$$

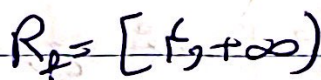


$$-x + 2 + x - 3 = -1$$

$$x - 2 + x - 3 = 2x - 5$$

$$x - 2 - x + 3 = 1$$

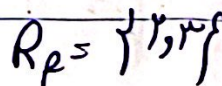
$$\Rightarrow R_f = [-2, +\infty)$$



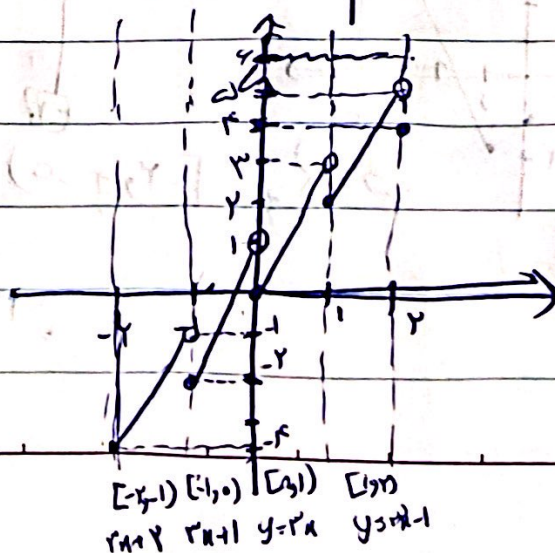
①

جوابها : $x \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$

⑨



$$R = [f, u)$$



الف) $y = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x + 1 = a x^2 + b x + c$

$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin 2x)$ (10)

$\sin x \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{1} 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \\ \xrightarrow{-1} 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \\ \xrightarrow{-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{3}{4}, 3 \right]$

ب) $y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 = a x^2 + b x + c$

$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$

$\sin^2 x \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\max: 1} 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \\ \xrightarrow{\min: 0} 0 + 0 + 1 = 1 \\ \xrightarrow{-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [1, 3]$