

$$y \geq \frac{\lambda^2 + \mu^2}{\lambda - 1} \Rightarrow \lambda - y - y = \lambda^2 + \mu^2 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + (1-y)\lambda + y = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow (1-y)^2 - 4(1+y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y + 1 - 4 - 4y \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 6y - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y - 3)^2 \geq 12 \Rightarrow y \leq -1 \text{ یا } y \geq 7$$

برای $y \in (-1, 7)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-1-y)}{2} = \frac{1+y}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1+y}{2}$

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

$$\lambda = \sqrt{-\lambda^2 + \Delta \lambda - 1} \Rightarrow y' + \Delta = -\lambda^2 + \Delta \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \Delta \lambda + 1 = y \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \Delta \lambda + 1 = y \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \Delta \lambda + 1 = y$$

$$\sqrt{-\lambda^2 + \Delta \lambda - 1} = \lambda - \Delta \Rightarrow \lambda = \sqrt{-\lambda^2 + \Delta \lambda - 1} + \Delta \Rightarrow -\lambda^2 + \Delta \lambda - 1 = (\lambda - \Delta)^2 \Rightarrow -\lambda^2 + \Delta \lambda - 1 = \lambda^2 - 2\Delta \lambda + \Delta^2$$

$$2\lambda^2 - 3\Delta \lambda + \Delta^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{3\lambda \pm \sqrt{9\lambda^2 - 8(\lambda^2 + 1)}}{2} = \frac{3\lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 8}}{2}$$

$$\Delta \in [0, +\infty) \Rightarrow R_\Delta = [0, +\infty)$$

د) بردارهای اضافی $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$ است پس بردارهای R است

$$\frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{\lambda - 1} \Rightarrow R_\Delta = R - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} = R - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{\lambda - 1}} \Rightarrow R_\Delta = R - \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \Rightarrow R - \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} \Rightarrow R - \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

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

$$\lambda^2 + 1 \rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + 1}$$

$$R_\Delta = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty \right\}$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{\lambda - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{مقدار مثبت}} +\infty \rightarrow 3 \text{ مقدار مثبت}$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{\lambda - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{مقدار منفی}} 0 \rightarrow -\infty \text{ مقدار منفی}$$

$$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \cup (3, +\infty) = R_\Delta$$

روش اول:

$$y = \frac{\lambda^2 + 1}{\lambda - 1} \Rightarrow \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{y+1}{y-1}}$$

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

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - y\lambda + y = \lambda^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - y\lambda + y - 1 = 0$$

روش دوم:

$$\sin \alpha \Rightarrow -1, 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \\ 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

روش اول:

$$y = \frac{2 \sinh \alpha - 1}{\sinh 2\alpha} \Rightarrow y \sinh 2\alpha + 1 = 2 \sinh \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow 2y + 1 = 2 \sinh \alpha - y \sinh 2\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2y + 1}{2} = \sinh \alpha \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{2y + 1}{2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2y + 1}{2} \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\frac{2y + 1}{2} \in [-1, 1] \Rightarrow -2 \leq 2y + 1 \leq 2 \Rightarrow -3 \leq 2y \leq 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x} \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{ \text{نقطه صفت} \} \Rightarrow D_f = R$$

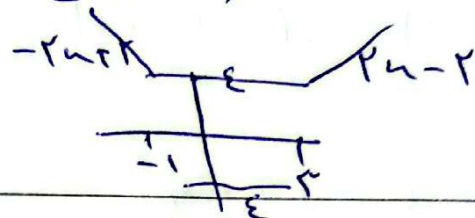
پس این ندارد

$$x^2 - x \rightarrow (+\infty \rightarrow +1) \Rightarrow \text{خطی}$$

برای پیدا کردن بردار گرادیان تابع استفاده کردیم $\frac{x+1}{x}$ را در $\frac{x^2 - x}{x}$ داخل $\frac{x+1}{x}$ و بردار تابع را پیدا کردیم

$$|x-1| - |x-3| \quad x=1 \quad x=3 \quad -x-1 \quad x-3 \quad x-2-x+3 = x+1$$

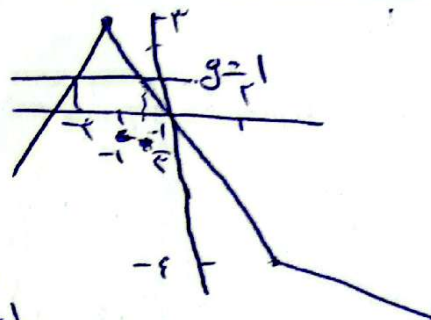
$$R_f = [-2, +\infty)$$



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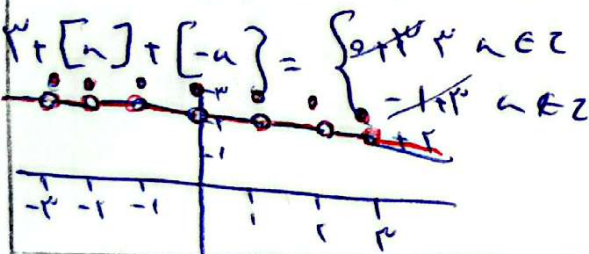
$$|x-1| - |x+1| \leq 1 \quad x=1 \quad x=-1$$

$$x+1 - x-1 = -2 \quad x-1 - x-1 = -2 \quad x-1 - x+1 = 0 \quad x+1 - x+1 = 2$$

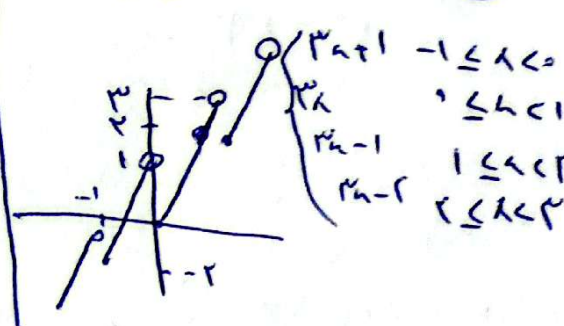


$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 \Rightarrow y = [1] + [3-x] = [1] + [-x] + 3$$



$$x_n = [x] \quad x = \text{شماره صحیح}$$



$$y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow +1+1+1=3 \\ +1 \rightarrow 1-1+1=1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad R_f = [\frac{3}{2}, 3]$$

$$y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow 3 \\ 1 \rightarrow 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = [1, 3]$$