

الف) $y = (2 - 2[\frac{x}{2}])^2 \rightarrow (2 - 2[\frac{x}{2}])^2 = (2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]))^2 \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$ ✓

$\rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}] < 1 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 0 \leq x - 2[\frac{x}{2}] < 2 \xrightarrow{\div 2} 0 \leq (\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}])^2 < 1$

ب) $-\sin 2 + \log y - 4 = 0$

$\rightarrow \log y = \sin 2 + 4 \rightarrow y = 10^{(\sin 2 + 4)} \xrightarrow{-1 \leq \sin 2 \leq 1} y \in [10^3, 10^5] \rightarrow R_f = [10^3, 10^5]$ ✓

$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-9}} \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-9} \rightarrow y^2 x^2 - 9y^2 = x^2 - 4 \rightarrow x^2(y^2 - 1) = 9y^2 - 4$

$\rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9y^2-4}{y^2-1} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9y^2-4}{y^2-1}} \rightarrow \frac{9y^2-4}{y^2-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{y}{+5} - \frac{2}{0} + \frac{2}{-5} - \frac{1}{-5} + \frac{1}{-5}$

$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-9}} \rightarrow y \geq 0 \rightarrow R_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty) = [a, b] \cup (c, +\infty)$ ✓

$\rightarrow a+b+c = 0 + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3}$ ✓

الف) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0, x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2, 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \geq 2\sqrt{2}$ ✓

$\rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \geq 2 + 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ ✓

ب) $y = (3 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) = -(\sin x - 3)(\sin x + 1) = -(\sin^2 x - 2\sin x - 3)$
 $= -\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 3 = -(\sin x - 1)^2 + 4 \xrightarrow{[-1, 0]} R_f = [0, 4]$ ✓

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

$f(1) = -\frac{1}{1} + 10 = \frac{9}{1}$

$f(7) = -\frac{1}{7} + 10 = \frac{69}{7}$

$D_f = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$

$f(2) = -\frac{1}{2} + 10 = \frac{19}{2}$

$f(11) = -\frac{1}{11} + 10 = \frac{109}{11}$

$f(3) = -1 + 10 = 9$

$f(9) = -\frac{1}{9} + 10 = \frac{89}{9}$

$f(4) = -\frac{1}{4} + 10 = \frac{39}{4}$

$f(9) = -\frac{1}{9} + 10 = \frac{89}{9}$

$f(10) = -\frac{1}{10} + 10 = \frac{99}{10}$

$9 \times f(10) = 9 \times \frac{99}{10} = \frac{891}{10}$

$f(4) = -\frac{1}{4} + 10 = \frac{39}{4}$

$\frac{f(1) + f(9)}{2} \times 9 = \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{89}{9} = \frac{89}{2}$

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

$\frac{a=0}{D_f = [r, +\infty)}$

$\begin{cases} a=0 & (1) \\ b \geq 0 & (2) \\ b > 0 & (3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{bx + c} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \sqrt{b(x-r)}$

$f(x) = \sqrt{bx + c} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \sqrt{b(x-r)}$

$\Rightarrow f(2) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{b} = 1 \rightarrow b = 1$

$\xrightarrow{D_f = [r, +\infty)} c = -2$ ✓

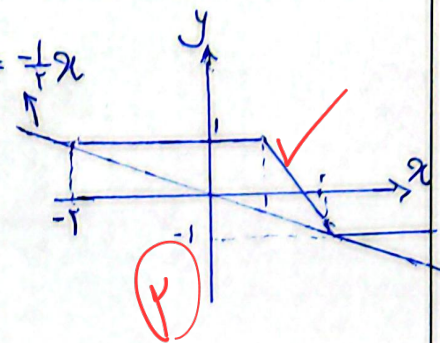
$g(x) = \sqrt{bx^2 + ax - 2c} = \sqrt{(1)x^2 + 0 - 2(-2)} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \xrightarrow{0 = x^2 \text{ مقدار مینیمم}} R_g = [2, +\infty)$ ✓

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

تابع آبشاری

با توجه به شکل
تفاوتی که از مبدأ مختصات
می گذرد و نمودار دارد دو نقطه

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x$$



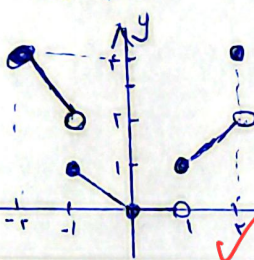
$$\begin{cases} -1 \\ 3-2x \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2/2 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$$

قطعه ای که خط $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$ است
خط $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ را با تابع آبشاری
در دو نقطه $1/2$ و $3/2$ برخورد دارد

$$الف) y = x[x]$$

$$-2/2 \leq x \leq 2$$



$$-2/2 \leq x \leq -1 \Rightarrow y = -2$$

$$-1/2 \leq x \leq 0 \Rightarrow y = -x$$

$$0/2 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$1/2 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow y = x$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow y=2$$

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

$$ب) y = x|x|-x$$

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

$$x < 0 \Rightarrow y = -x^2 - x$$

$$y = x|x|-x$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$R_f = [-2, 2]$$

$$x_{min} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{min} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_{max} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{max} = \frac{1}{4}$$

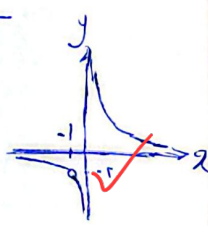
$$R_f = [-2, 2]$$

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

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1\}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$



$$\Rightarrow f(0) = \text{undefined} = \frac{2}{0} = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow f(-1) = \frac{2}{-1} = -2 = \text{undefined}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b = -2+0 = -2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-2\sqrt{x+3}}{x-2\sqrt{x}+1} \xrightarrow{x=t} f(x) = \frac{t^2-2t+3}{t^2-2t+1} = \frac{(t-1)(t-2)}{(t-1)^2} = \frac{t-2}{t-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t-2}{t-1} = y \Rightarrow ty - y = t-2 \Rightarrow t(y-1) = y-2 \Rightarrow t = \frac{y-2}{y-1}$$

$$t = \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y-2}{y-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{2}{t} \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2+2x^2-2-2}{x^2-1} = \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+2)}{x^2-1} \xrightarrow{x \neq \pm 1} f(x) = x^2+2$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{f(1), f(-1)\} = \mathbb{R} - \{3, 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3+1 = 4$$