

۱۸, ۷۵

الف) $y = (x - 2[\frac{x}{2}])^2 = (2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]))^2$
 $\xrightarrow{x^2} R = [0, 2) \xrightarrow{\text{پیدا کردن}} R_f = [0, 4)$

۱) $-\sin x + \log y - \varepsilon = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \log y = \sin x + \varepsilon$
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 + \varepsilon \leq \log y \leq 1 + \varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow 3 \leq \log y \leq 5 \rightarrow 10^3 \leq y \leq 10^5$
 $R_f = [10^3, 10^5]$

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$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9}} \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9} \Rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{-9y^2 + 4}{y^2 - 1} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9y^2 - 4}{y^2 + 1}$
 $\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9y^2 - 4}{y^2 + 1}}$
 $R_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $D_f' = R_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup [-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{a+b+c}{\frac{a}{\alpha} + \frac{b}{\beta} + \frac{c}{\gamma}} = 1$

الف) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}$
 $f'(x) = (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}} \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{x^2})$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{تأثیری در بر ندارد}} R_{x+\frac{1}{x}} = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{پیدا کردن}} R = [2, +\infty) \xrightarrow{-1} R_f = [1, +\infty)$

۱) $y = (2 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)$
 $2 + 2\sin x - \sin x - \sin^2 x$
 $\Rightarrow y = -\sin^2 x + \sin x + 2$
 $\sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = -1 + 2 + 2 = 3 \text{ max}$
 $\sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = -1 - 2 + 2 = -1 \text{ min}$
 $\sin x = -\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow y = 3$
 $R_f = [-1, 3]$

$x=1: -\frac{1}{2}+1$
 $x=2: -\frac{2}{4}+1$
 $x=3: -\frac{3}{9}+1$
 $x=4: -\frac{4}{16}+1$
 $x=5: -\frac{5}{25}+1$
 $x=6: -\frac{6}{36}+1$
 $x=7: -\frac{7}{49}+1$
 $x=8: -\frac{8}{64}+1$
 $x=9: -\frac{9}{81}+1$

$\oplus 9 \cdot - (\frac{1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9}{9}) = 9 \cdot - \frac{45}{9} = 9 \cdot -1 = -9$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{9} = 3$

$f(x) = 1$
 $D_f = [2, +\infty)$

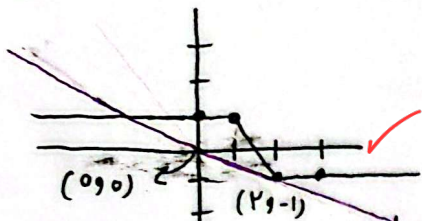
$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \sqrt{x - 2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \\ c=-2 \end{cases}$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{}} R_f = [2, +\infty)$

$g(x) = \sqrt{bx^2 + ax - c}$
 $\Rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 0 + \varepsilon}$

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

x	0	1	2	3
y	1	1	-1	-1

$$m_{kx} = \frac{0+1}{0-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

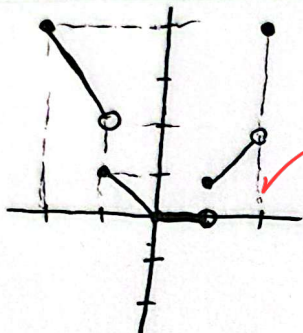


تنها حالت ممکن
برای kx که بتواند 2 برخورد داشته باشد

(2)

الف) $y = x[x]$

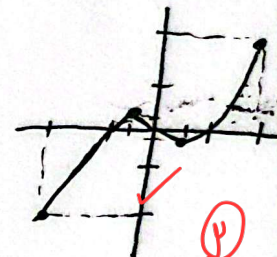
$x^2 - x : x \geq 0$
 $-x^2 - x : x < 0$
 $x^2 - x : 1 < x < 2$
 $-x^2 - x : 0 < x < 1$
 $-2x : -2 < x < -1$



$$R_f = [0, 2] \cup (2, 4]$$

ب) $y = x|x| - x$

$x^2 - x : x \geq 0$
 $-x^2 - x : x < 0$

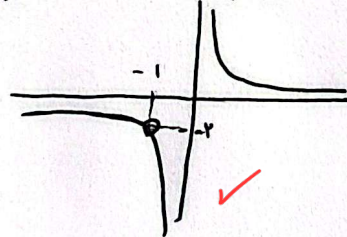


$$R_f = [-2, 2]$$

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

$\frac{2}{x}$ (با دامنه $x \neq -1$)
 $x \neq -1$



$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -2\}$$

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

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

$\frac{\sqrt{x} - 3}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$
 $\lim_{\sqrt{x} \rightarrow +\infty} y = 1$

$$R_f = (1, 3]$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

شایسته که خارج صفر نشود
 درسته که $x \neq 1$ است اما دلیل خارج
 توانایی صفر شدن را دارد پس بازه
 خارج این دو عدد است.

چون میدانیم x نمی تواند
 بشود پس خارج نمی تواند صفر شود پس بازه بین 1 و 3 است.

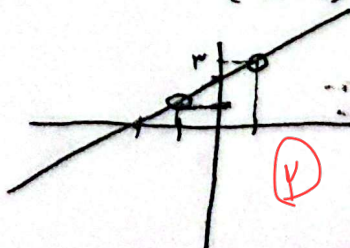
$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)}$$

$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + x - 2}$
 $\frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + x}$

$\frac{-2x - 2}{-2x - 2}$
 $\frac{-2x - 2}{-2x - 2}$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$$

$$\rightarrow 1+3 = 4$$



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