

15, 0

$$R_f = (0, 0, 1) \quad \checkmark$$

9

$$y = 1.5 \sin m + \varepsilon \quad R_f = [1.5, 1.5]$$

$$-1 \leq \sin n \leq 1 \quad \forall \sin n + \epsilon \leq 0$$

$$[a, b] \cup (c, +\infty).$$

570

~~Handwritten scribbles and symbols.~~

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n^r - \varepsilon}{n^r - 9}} \rightarrow y^r = \frac{n^r - \varepsilon}{n^r - 9}$$

$$x^r y^r - a y^r = m^r - \epsilon$$

$$n^r y^r - n^r = q y^r - \varepsilon$$

$$y^{\prime} (y^{\prime} - 1) = y^{\prime} - \varepsilon$$

$$n^r = \frac{ay^r - \varepsilon}{y^r - 1}$$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{4\gamma - \varepsilon}{\gamma - 1}}$$

$$\frac{4\gamma_f}{\gamma_{f-1}} \geq 0$$

$\frac{-1}{s} \quad -\frac{1}{s} \quad \frac{1}{s} \quad 1$
 $+\quad -\quad +\quad -\quad +$

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

$R_f \cdot \left[-\frac{r_f}{r_f} + \frac{r_f}{r_f} \right] U(1, +\infty)$
 $\frac{a}{r_f}$
 $|a+b+c \rightarrow -\frac{r_f}{r_f} + \frac{r_f}{r_f} + 1 = 1|$

$$R_f = [0, \frac{\nu}{\mu}] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(m) = m + \frac{1}{m} + r\sqrt{m + \frac{1}{m}} \rightarrow t^r + r\sqrt{t}$$

1

$$\sqrt{m + \frac{1}{m}} = t \begin{matrix} \text{min} \rightarrow \sqrt{r} \\ \text{max} \rightarrow \infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-(r)}{r} = -1$$

$$\sqrt{m + \frac{1}{m}} \neq -1$$

$$R_f = [r, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = [r + r\sqrt{r}, +\infty)$$

$$y = (r - \sin m)(1 + \sin m) = r + r\sin m - \sin m - \sin^2 m$$

$$r + r\sin m - \sin^2 m \rightarrow -\sin^2 m + r\sin m + r \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 & r \\ -1 & 0 \\ r & r \end{matrix} \\ R_f = [0, r] \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{-r} = 1$$

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

$$D_f = [1, 4]$$

$$R_f = \left\{ \frac{r_1}{r}, \frac{r_1}{r}, 4, \frac{r_2}{r}, \frac{r_2}{r}, 1, \frac{r_3}{r}, \frac{r_3}{r}, 4 \right\}$$

ریشه حسابی

1, 4

$$S_n = \frac{n}{r}(a_1 + a_n)$$

$$\begin{matrix} n=1 \rightarrow \frac{r_1}{r} & n=r \rightarrow 4 & n=r \rightarrow 1 \\ n=4 \rightarrow 4 & n=r \rightarrow \frac{r_1}{r} & n=r \rightarrow \frac{r_2}{r} \\ n=r \rightarrow \frac{r_1}{r} & n=r \rightarrow \frac{r_2}{r} & n=r \rightarrow \frac{r_3}{r} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r} + 4 + 1 + \frac{r_2}{r} = \frac{r_1}{r} + 5$$

$$S = \frac{4}{r} \left(\frac{r_1}{r} + \frac{r_2}{r} \right) = 4$$

$$f(m) = \sqrt{am^2 + bm + c}$$

$$f(r) = 1$$

$$D_f = [r, +\infty)$$

$$f(m) = \sqrt{(m-r)^2} \rightarrow a=0$$

$$\begin{matrix} f(r) = 0 \\ f(r) = 1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} b=1 \\ c=-r \end{matrix}$$

1, 4

$$f(m) = \sqrt{m^2 - r_m + c}$$

$$g(m) = \sqrt{-f_m^2 + m - 1}$$

مقادیر زیر را بیکال، ریشه داره و ا.ر. است
پس هواره منفی است و برداشتن ا.ر. است

$$\frac{1 - \varepsilon(-\varepsilon) - 1}{\varepsilon(-\varepsilon)} = \frac{1 - 12\lambda}{-14} = -\frac{12\lambda}{-14} = -\frac{12\lambda}{14}$$

$$R_f = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$g(m) = \sqrt{m^2 + r}$$

$$R_g = [r, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n - \varepsilon \sqrt{n} + r}{n - 2\sqrt{n} + 1} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{n}=t} \frac{t^2 - \varepsilon t + r}{t^2 - 2t + 1} \rightarrow \frac{(t-r)(t-1)}{(t-1)(t-1)} \quad y = \frac{t-r}{t-1} \quad \text{①}$$

$\frac{ay+b}{cx+d}$

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

$$ty - y = t - r \quad ty - t = y - r$$

$$t(y-1) = y-r$$

$$t = \frac{y-r}{y-1} \quad |y \neq 1|$$

$$\square \begin{cases} \min = 0 \rightarrow r \\ \max = \infty \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$$

مخرج توانایی منتهی شدن دارد پس خارج و نه نه

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

-1.

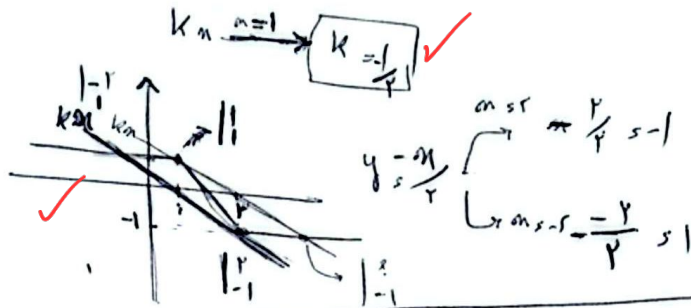
$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 + 2n^2 - n - r}{n^2 - 1} = \frac{(n^2 - 1)(n + r)}{n^2 - 1} = n + r \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \alpha=1 \rightarrow r \\ \searrow \alpha=-1 \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{r, 1\} \quad |r+1 = \varepsilon|$$

②

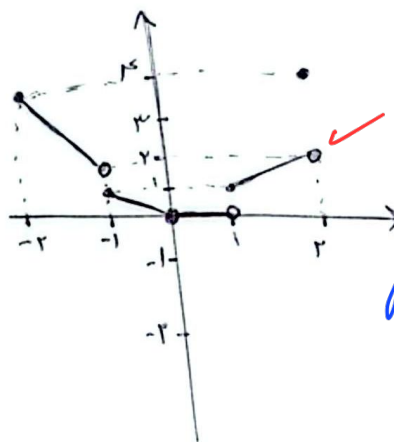
$$|n+1| - |n-1| = k_n$$



(4)

$$y = m[n]$$

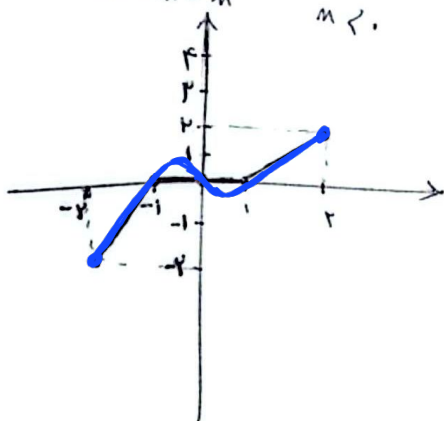
$$\begin{aligned} -r < m < -1 &\rightarrow -r \\ -1 < m < 0 &\rightarrow -m \\ 0 < m < 1 &\rightarrow m \\ 1 < m < r &\rightarrow m \\ m > r &\rightarrow r \end{aligned}$$



(1)

$$R_f = [0, r] - \{r\}$$

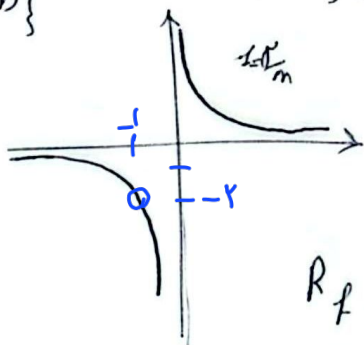
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow) m|n| - n &\rightarrow m^r - n \\ &\rightarrow -m^r - n \end{aligned}$$



$$R_f = [-r, r]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{m^r+n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{m(n+1)} = \frac{n+1+m}{m^r+n} + \frac{1}{m^r+n} = \frac{r(n+1)}{m^r+n}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\}$$



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

$$m \rightarrow \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$

چون $m \neq -1$ پس
وجود ندارد
وجود دارد

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -r \\ b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a+b = -r$$