

نام و نام خانوادگی: ... پروردگار ... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ... کلاس: ... A ...

(الف) $(2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]))^2 = y$

~~$0 \leq \frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}] < 1$~~

$0 \leq 2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]) < 2$

$0 \leq (2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]))^2 < 4, R_f: [0, 4]$ ✓

(ب) $\log y = 2 + \sin x$

$y = 10^2 \times 10^{\sin x}$ (۲)

$\min x = -1 \rightarrow 10^2 \times 10^{-1} = 10^1$

$\max \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 10^2 \times 10^1 = 10^3$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [10^1, 10^3]$ ✓

$x_{\min} = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}$

$x_{\max} = +\infty \rightarrow y = 1$

$R_f = [0, \frac{1}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty)$ ✓

(۱,۷۵)

چون مخرج صفر ندارد باقیه خارج از این دوتا است.

پس:

$a+b+c = \frac{5}{3}$

(الف) $x + \frac{1}{x} \min = 2 \rightarrow 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$

$x + \frac{1}{x} \max = +\infty \rightarrow +\infty$

$R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ ✓

(ب) $3 + 2 \sin x - \sin x - \sin^2 x$

$= -\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x + 3$ (۲)

$\sin x_{\min} = -1 \rightarrow 0$

$\sin x_{\max} = 1 \rightarrow 4$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = 1$

$R_f = [0, 4]$ ✓

$x_{\min} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{19}{3}$

$x_{\max} = 9 \rightarrow V$

$\frac{(V + \frac{19}{3}) \times 9}{2} = V \omega$ ✓

(۲)

$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x-2)^2 = ax^2 - 4ax + 4a \Rightarrow c = 4$

$f(2) = 9a + 3b + 4 = 1$

$f(3) = 4a + 2b + 4 = 0$

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

$\Rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x}$

(۵) دامنه ۲، ۹ ← تابع خطی باشه مثبت

$a=0$

$\Rightarrow 4a = 7, a=1 \Rightarrow b=3$

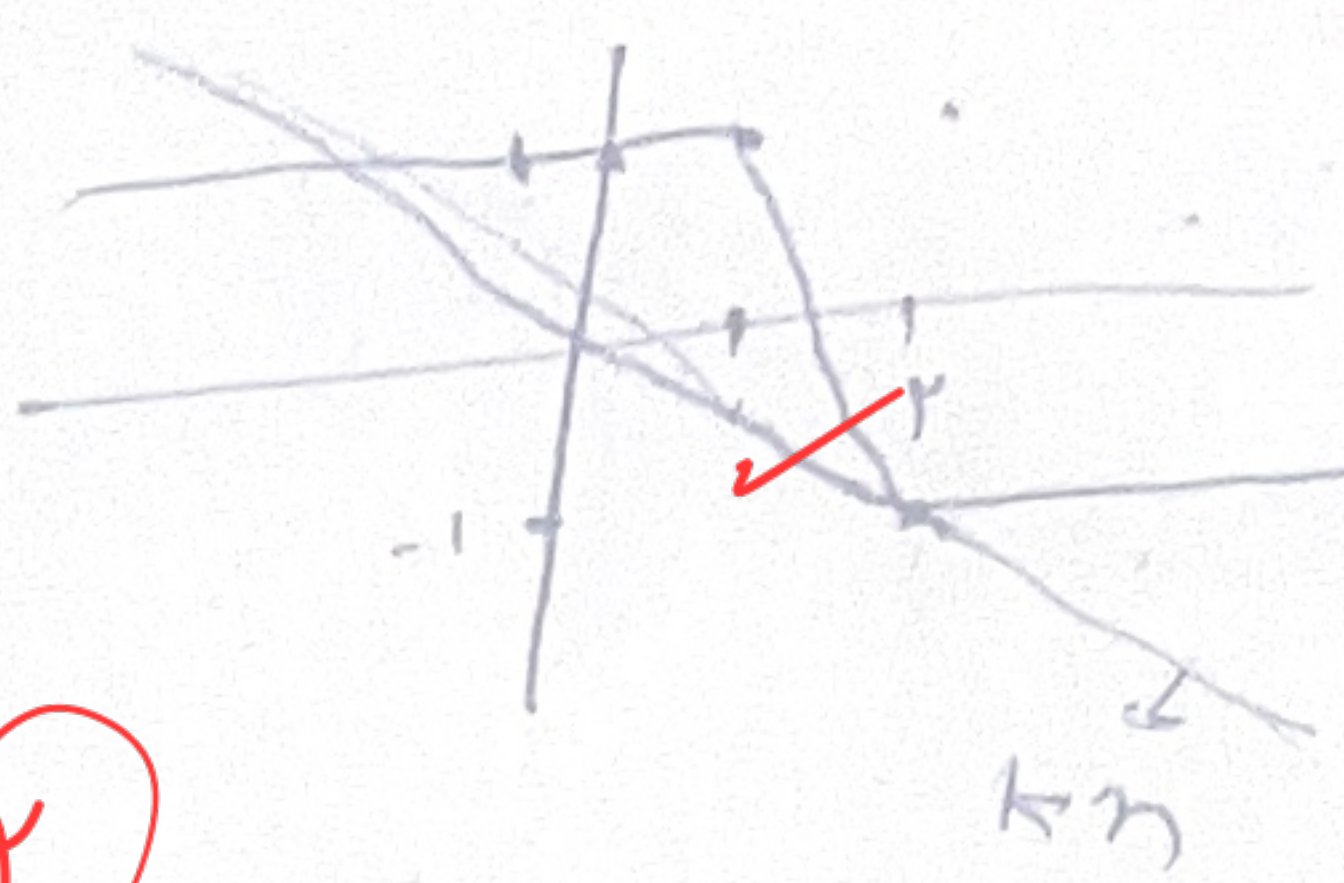
$f(2)=0, f(3)=1 \rightarrow b=1, c=-2$

کلا منفی است و بیشتر ندارد: $\Delta < 0$

پس نمی است.

$$1 = kn \mid \begin{matrix} 0 - r + r = kn \\ 0 - 1 = kn \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{0 - 1 = 0}{r = 0} = k \Rightarrow y = \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)n$$

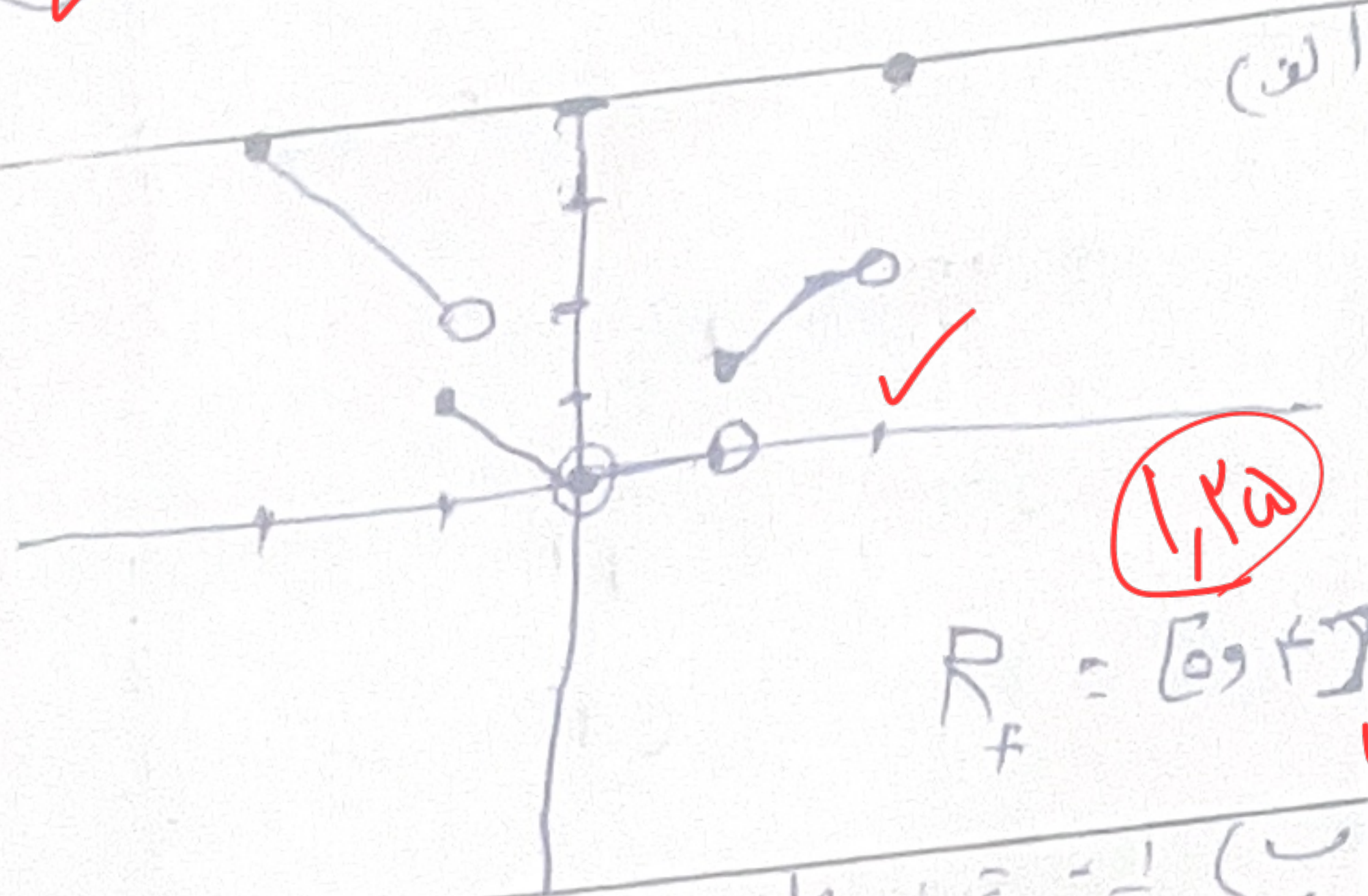


$$[-r, -1) \Rightarrow -r$$

$$[-1, 0) \Rightarrow -n$$

$$[0, 1) \Rightarrow 0$$

$$[1, r) \Rightarrow n$$



$$n \geq 0$$

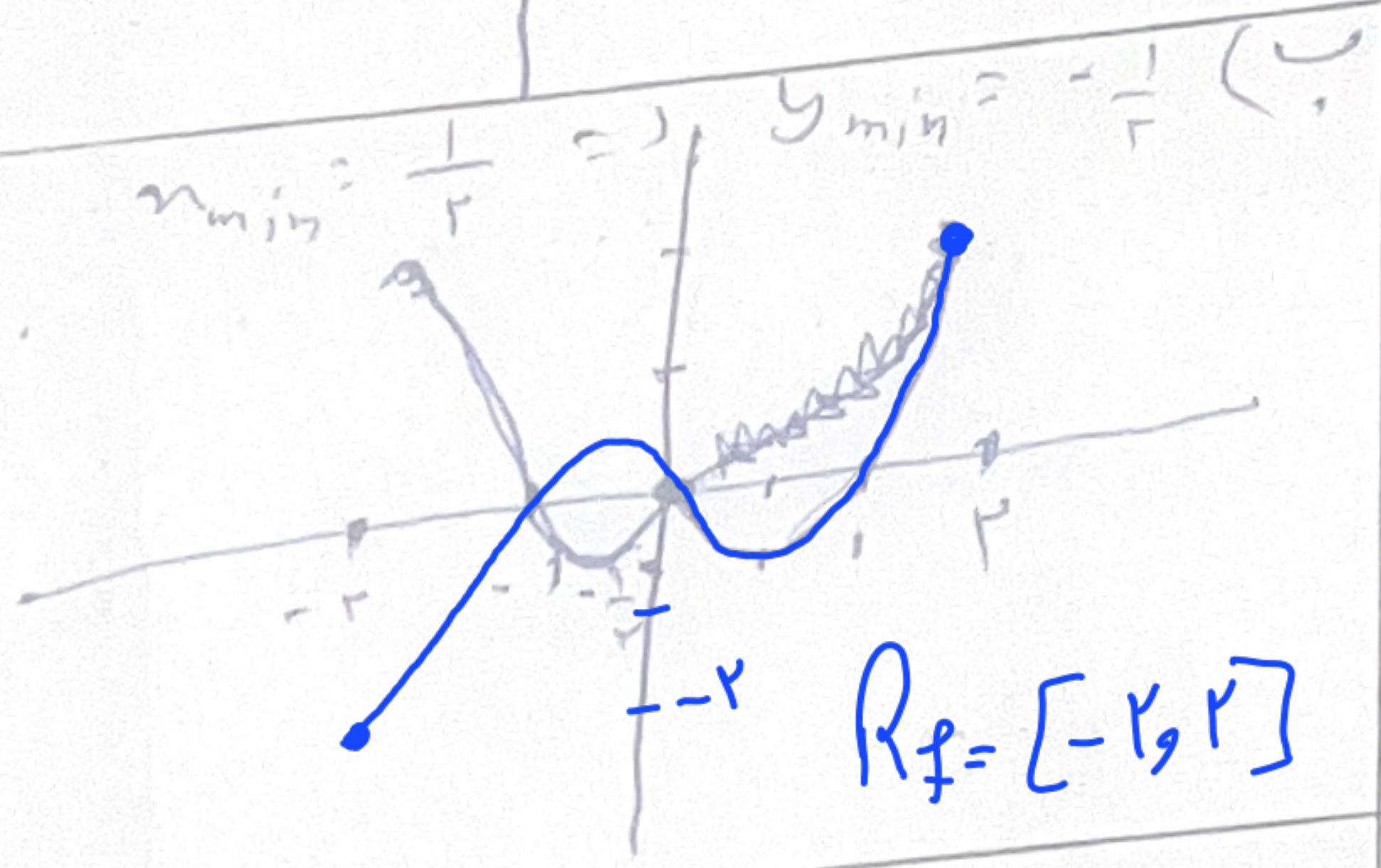
$$n^r = n$$

$$n < 0$$

$$-n^r = n$$

$$n_{\min} = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow y_{\max} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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



$$y = \frac{n + 1 + n + 1}{n^r + n} = \frac{r + 1}{n^r + n} \Rightarrow y n^r + y n = r + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y n^r + (y - r) n - r = 0$$

$$I: y \neq 0$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^r + 4 - 4y + 4y = y^r + 4y + 4 \geq 0$$

$$(y + r)^r \geq 0 \checkmark \Rightarrow y \geq 0, -r$$

$$a + b = 0 - r = -r$$

(Y)

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-r)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)r} = \frac{\sqrt{x}-r}{\sqrt{x}-1} \checkmark = y \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{ry+r}{y-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = R = \{r+1\} \quad \frac{1}{+b} = \frac{r}{b+r} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [r+1, \infty)$$

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

$$n \neq 1 \Rightarrow n + r \neq r \neq y$$

$$n \neq -1 \Rightarrow n + r \neq 1 \neq y$$

$$r + r = r$$

(Y)