

(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) $\log y = 2 \sin x$

$y = 10^2 \times 10^{\sin x}$

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

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

$\Rightarrow R_f = [10^1, 10^3]$

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

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

$R_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

چون مخرج صفر ندارد باشد. خارج از این دو است.

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

$= -\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x + 3$

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

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

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

$R_f = [0, 4]$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

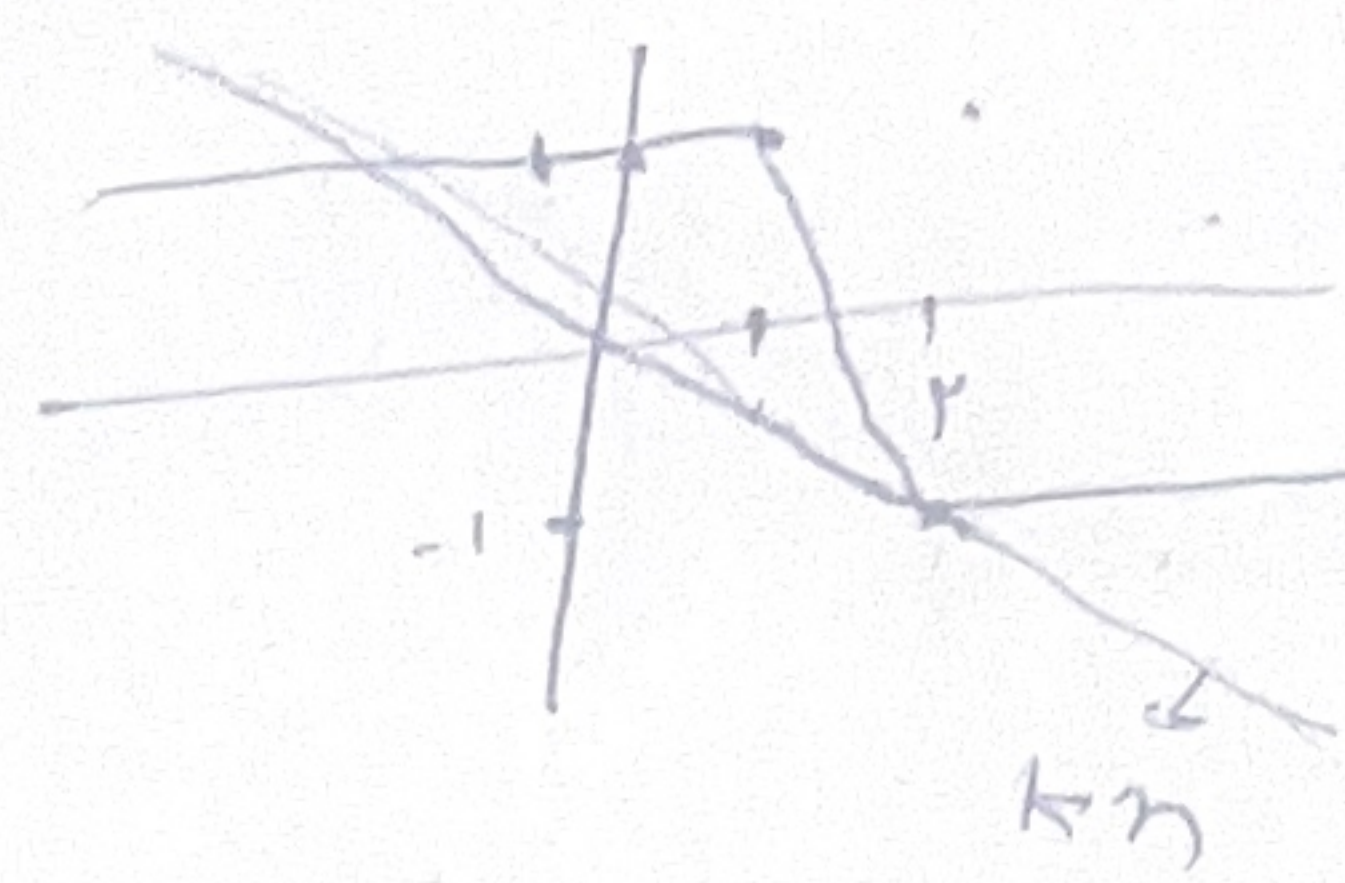
$\Rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{-4x^2 + 7x - 4}$

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

پس نمی است.

$$1 = kn \mid 0 - r + r = kn \mid 0 - 1 = kn$$

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

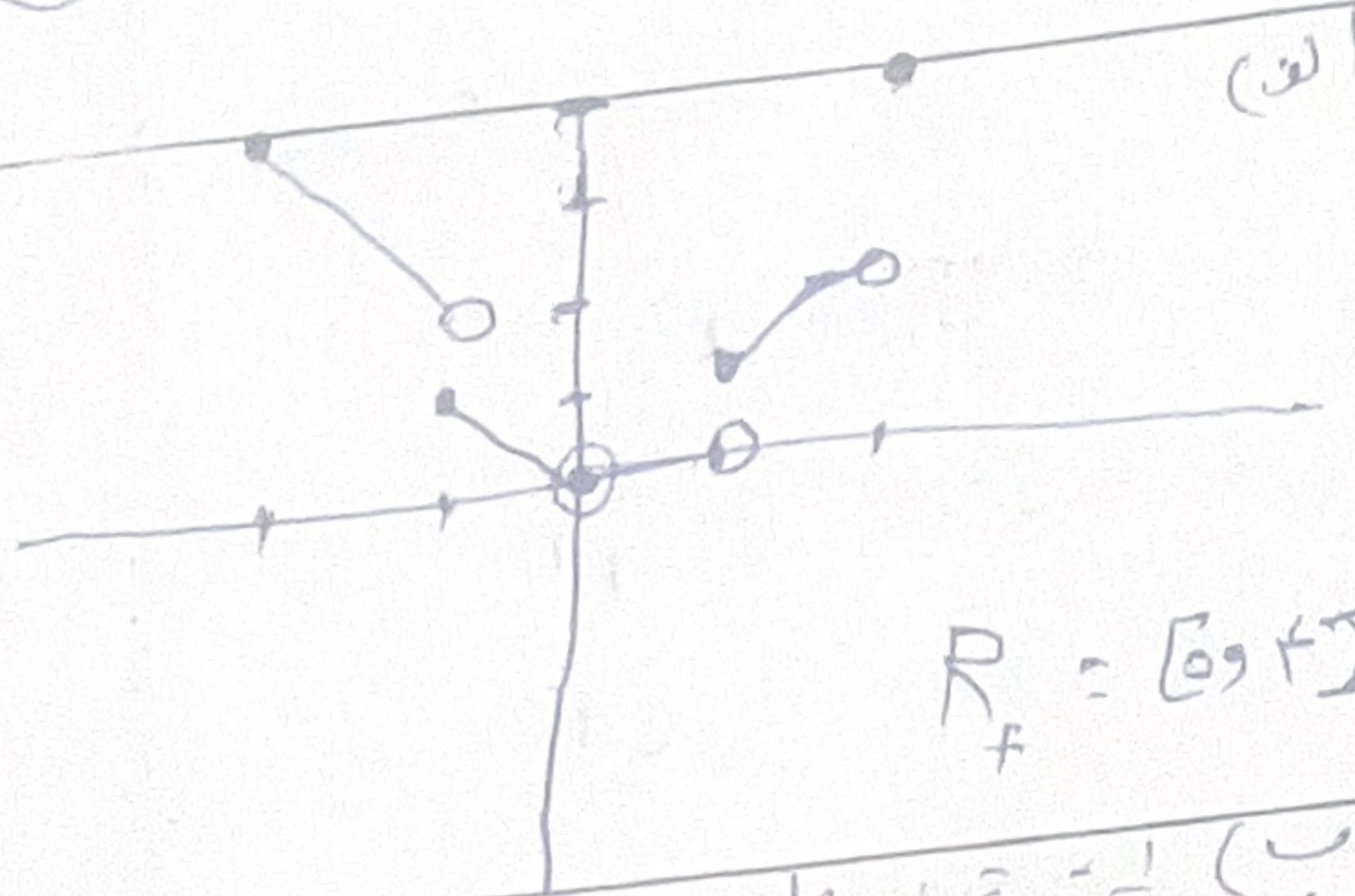


$$[-r, -1) \Rightarrow -r$$

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

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

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



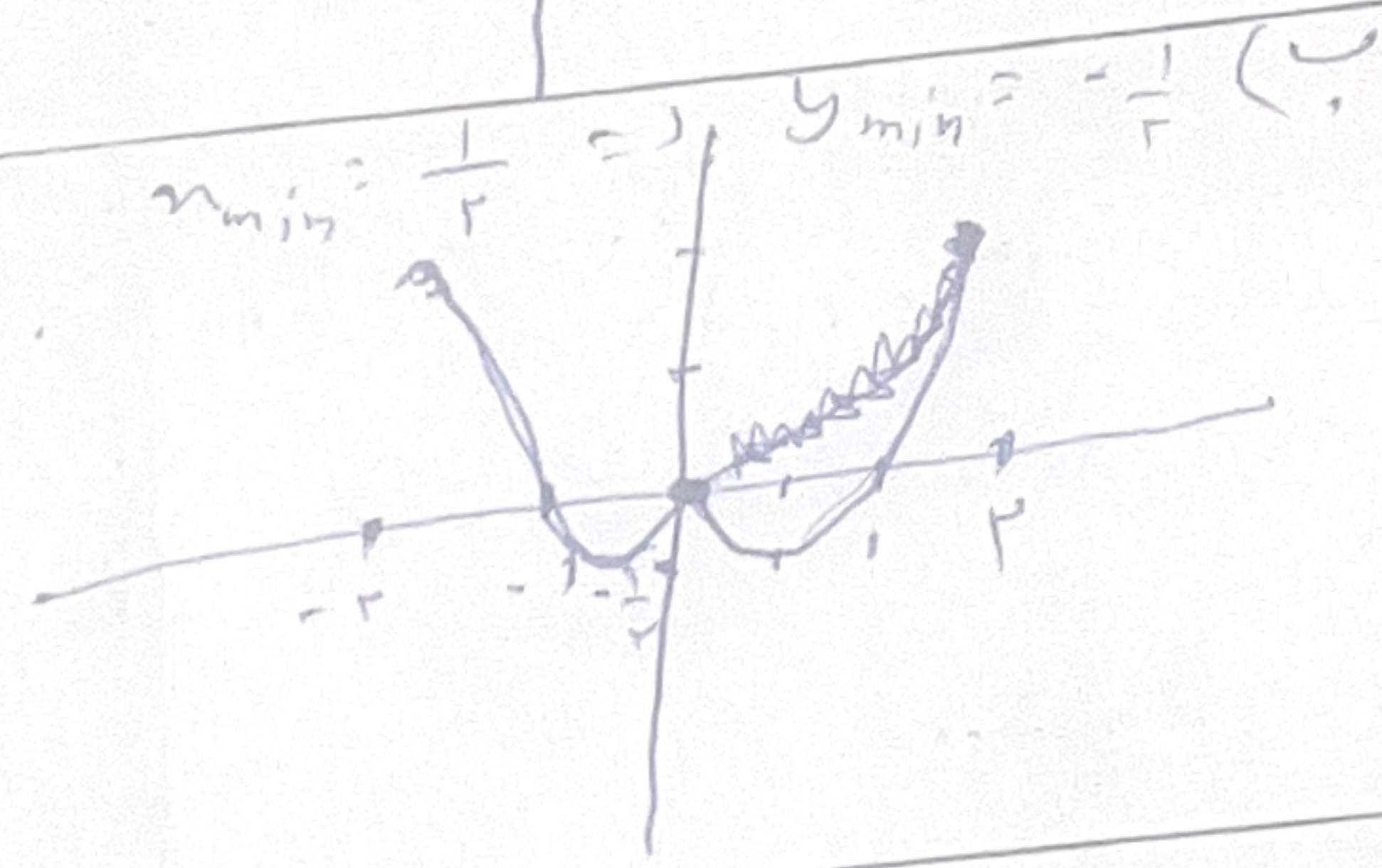
$$R_f = [0, r] - \{r\}$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad x^r = x$$

$$x < 0 \quad -x^r = x$$

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

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



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

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

$$I: y \neq 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$r+y=r$$