

الف) $y = \left(x - 2 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor\right)^2 = \left(2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor\right)\right)^2 \rightarrow 0 \leq t - [t] < 1 \rightarrow 2 \frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor < 1$
 $0 \leq 2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor\right) < 2 \rightarrow 0 \leq \left(2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor\right)\right)^2 < 4 \quad R_f = [0, 4)$ (2)

ب) $-\sin x + \log y - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow \log y = \sin x + \varepsilon \rightarrow y = 10^{\sin x + \varepsilon}$
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow 10^{-1} \leq 10^{\sin x + \varepsilon} \leq 10^1 \rightarrow R_f = [10^{-1}, 10^1]$

$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9}} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9} \xrightarrow{\frac{a \square - b}{c \square - d} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c}}$ $x^2_{min} = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{4}{9}$
 $x^2_{max} = +\infty \rightarrow y = 1$
 $\left[-\infty, \frac{4}{9}\right] \cup (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \left[0, \frac{4}{9}\right] \cup (1, +\infty)$ $a=0, b=\frac{4}{9}, c=1 \rightarrow a+b+c = \frac{13}{9}$ (2)
 $R_f = \left[0, \frac{4}{9}\right] \cup (1, +\infty)$

الف) $x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = t \rightarrow t^2 + 2t$
 $2, a \square^2 + b \square + c \rightarrow \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \begin{cases} min = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow y = 2 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ max = +\infty \rightarrow y = +\infty \end{cases} \rightarrow R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ (2)
 ب) $y = (2 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) \rightarrow y = -\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 2$
 $2, a \square^2 + b \square + c \rightarrow \sin x \begin{cases} min = -1 \rightarrow y = 0 \\ max = +1 \rightarrow y = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$

$f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}x + 10$ $D_f = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$
 $R_f = \left\{-\frac{1}{2}x_1 + 10, -\frac{1}{2}x_2 + 10, -\frac{1}{2}x_3 + 10, \dots, -\frac{1}{2}x_9 + 10\right\}$ (2)
 $\sum y \in f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x_1 + 10 + (-\frac{1}{2}x_2 + 10) + (-\frac{1}{2}x_3 + 10) + \dots + (-\frac{1}{2}x_9 + 10)$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_9) + 9(10) = -\frac{1}{2}(1+2+3+\dots+9) + 9(10)$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \times 45 + 90 = 42.5$

$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \xrightarrow{\text{محدود باشد}} y = \sqrt{bx + c}$ $a=0, b+c=0$ $f(1) = 1$
 $D_f = [2, +\infty)$ $b > 0$ $\sqrt{3b+c} = 1$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$ $2b+c=0$ $\sqrt{b+c} = 1$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \rightarrow x^2 + 4 \geq 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{[4, +\infty)} = [2, +\infty)$ $-2b-c=0$
 $R_g = [2, +\infty)$ $b=1, c=-2$ (2)

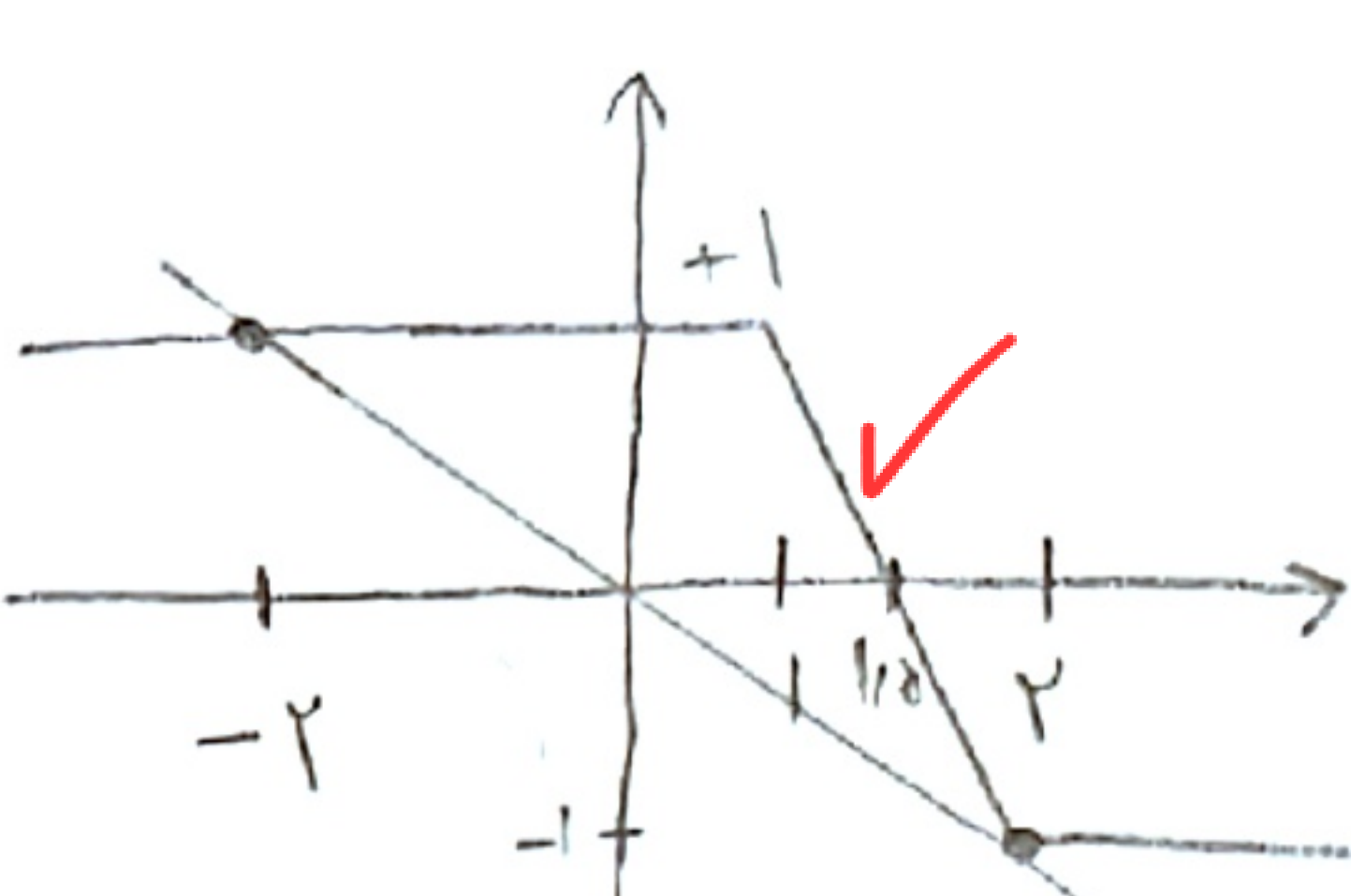
$|x-2| - |x-1| = Kx \rightarrow y = |x-2| - |x-1|$

$x < 1$
 $-x+2 - (-x+1) = +1$
 $1 \leq x \leq 2$
 $-x+2 - (x-1) = -2x+3$
 $x > 2$
 $x-2 - (x-1) = -1$

$-\frac{1}{x} \times (x) = +1 \rightarrow x = -1$

$Kx = -1$
 $K(2) = -1 \rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{2}$

$y = +1 \quad x < 1$
 $y = -2x+3 \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2$
 $y = -1 \quad x > 2$



$Kx \leftarrow \text{مستقيم } Kx$

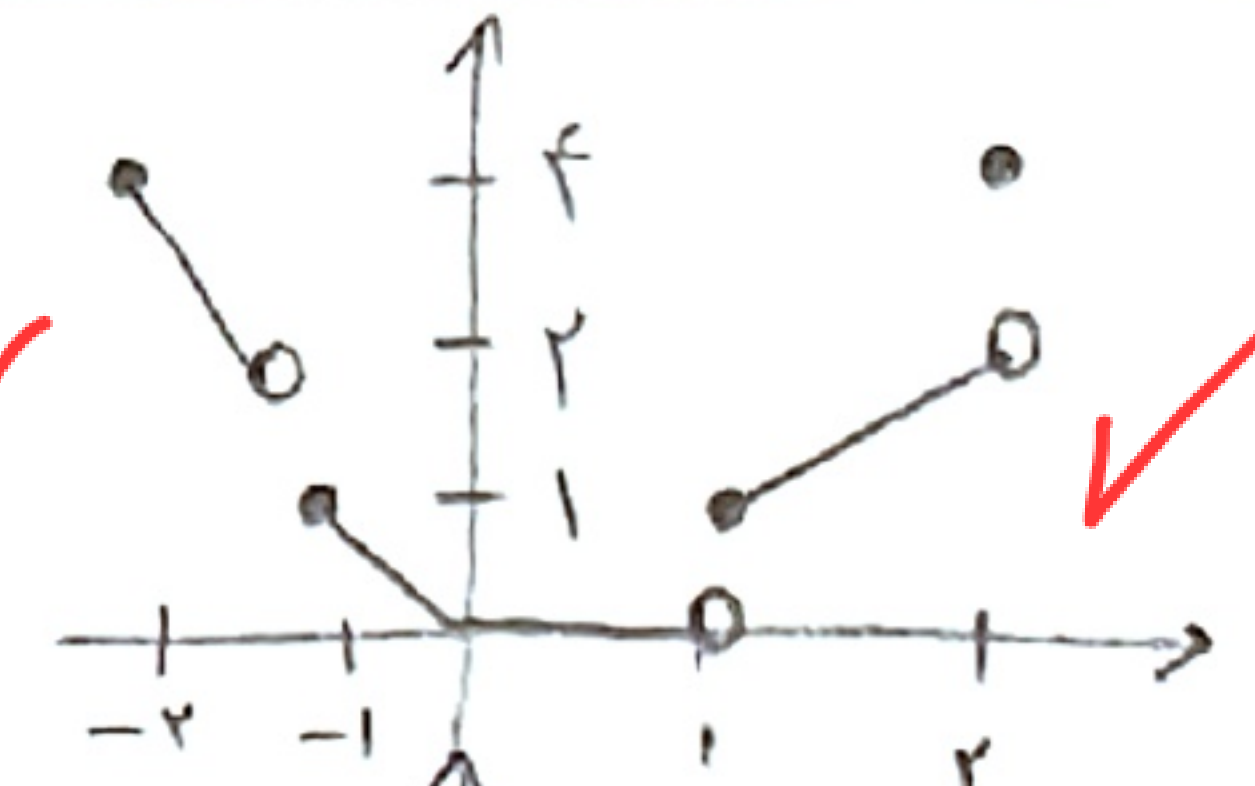
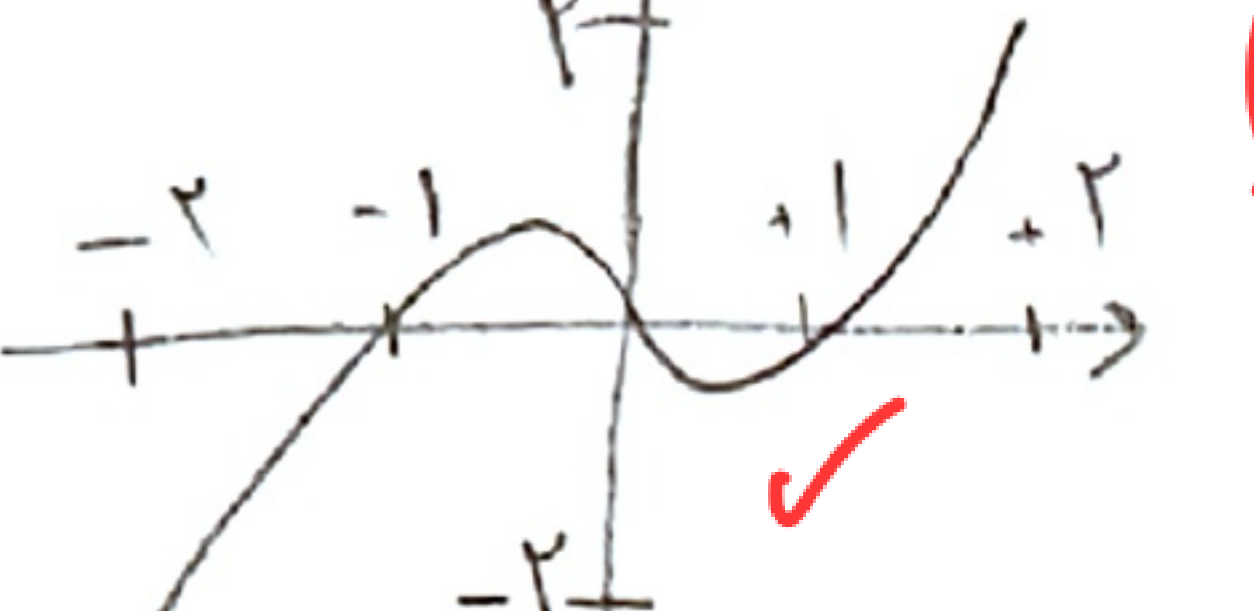
$\textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} y = x[x]$
 $D_f = [-1, 2]$
 $R_f = [0, +\infty] - \{2\}$

$x \in [-1, -1] \rightarrow [x] = -1, y = -x$
 $x \in (-1, 0] \rightarrow [x] = -1, y = -x$
 $x \in (0, 1] \rightarrow [x] = 0, y = 0$
 $x \in (1, 2] \rightarrow [x] = 1, y = x$
 $x = 2 \rightarrow [x] = 2, y = 2x$

$y = x|x| - x$
 $D_f = [-1, 2]$
 $R_f = [-2, 2]$

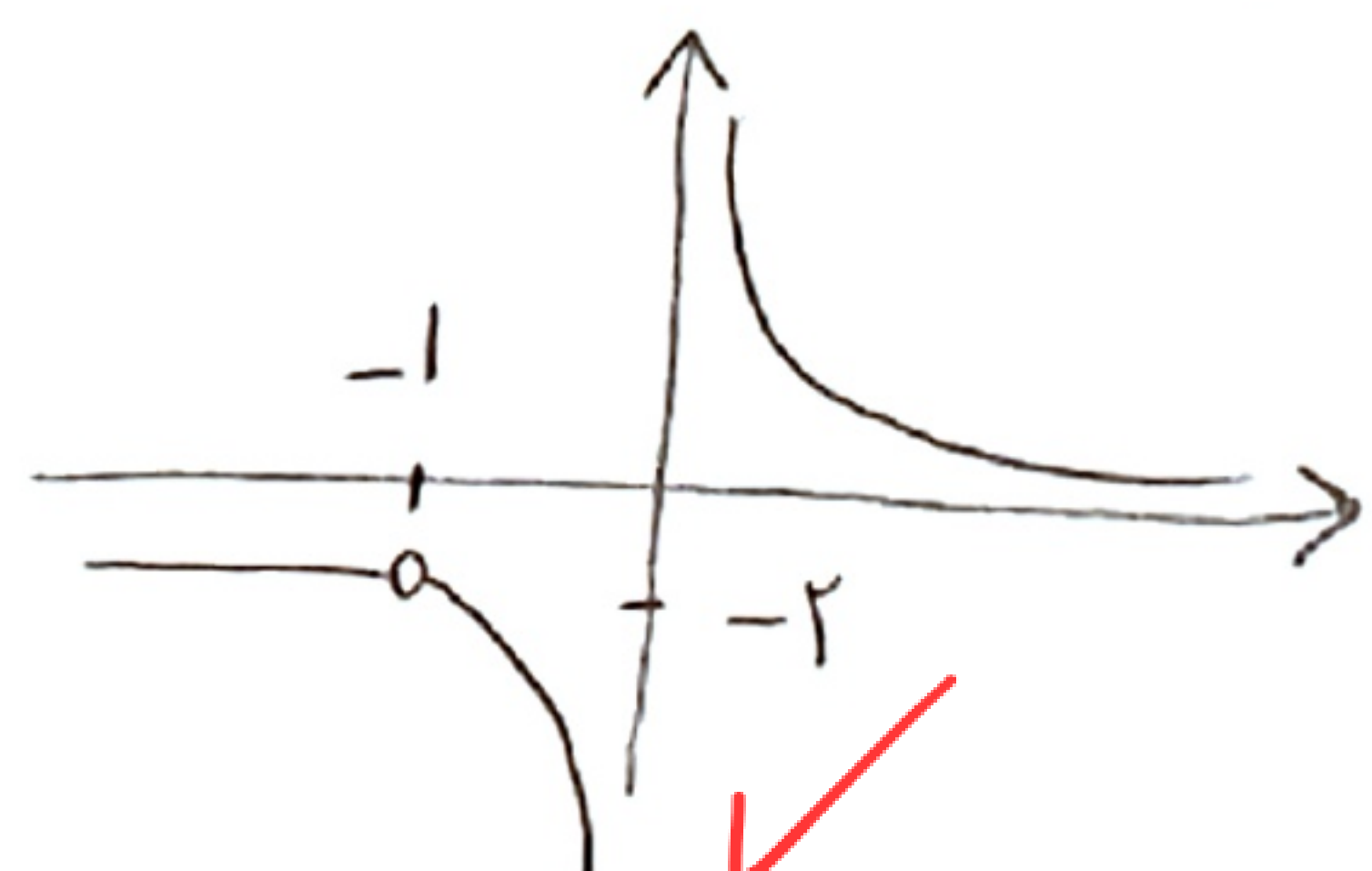
$x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x = x(x-1)$
 $x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 - x = -x(x+1)$

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$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x} = \frac{x+1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{x}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{2x+2}{x(x+1)}$
 $= \frac{2(x+1)}{x(x+1)} \xrightarrow{x=-1 \notin D_f} f(x) = \frac{2}{x}$

$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1\}$
 $a, b = 0, -1$
 $a+b = -1+0 = -1$



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

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}-1}$
 $R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$

$\min = 0 \rightarrow y = 3$
 $\max = \infty \rightarrow y = 1$

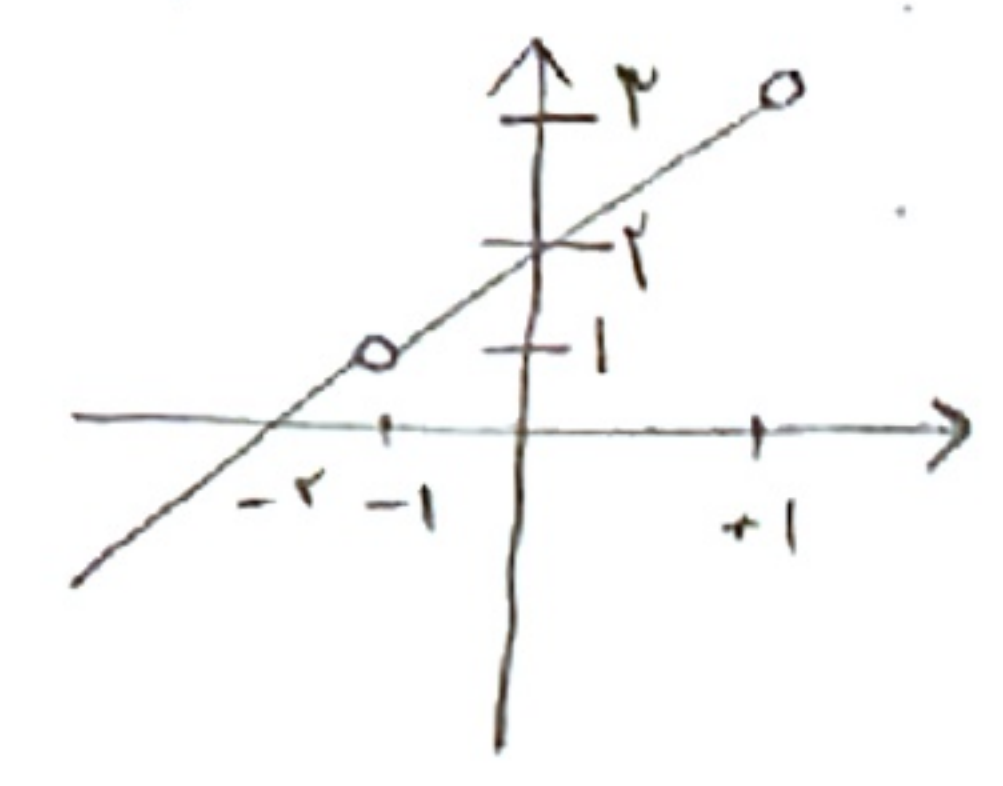
$(-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$

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

$x = -1, +1 \notin D_f$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$
 $3+1=4$

$f(x) = x+2$
 $x=1 \rightarrow y=3$
 $x=-1 \rightarrow y=1$



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