

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

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

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

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

$R_f = \left[0, \frac{4}{9}\right] \cup (1, +\infty)$

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

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

$f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}x + 10 \quad D_f = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$

$R_f = \left\{-\frac{1}{x}x_1 + 10, -\frac{1}{x}x_2 + 10, -\frac{1}{x}x_3 + 10, \dots, -\frac{1}{x}x_9 + 10\right\}$

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

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

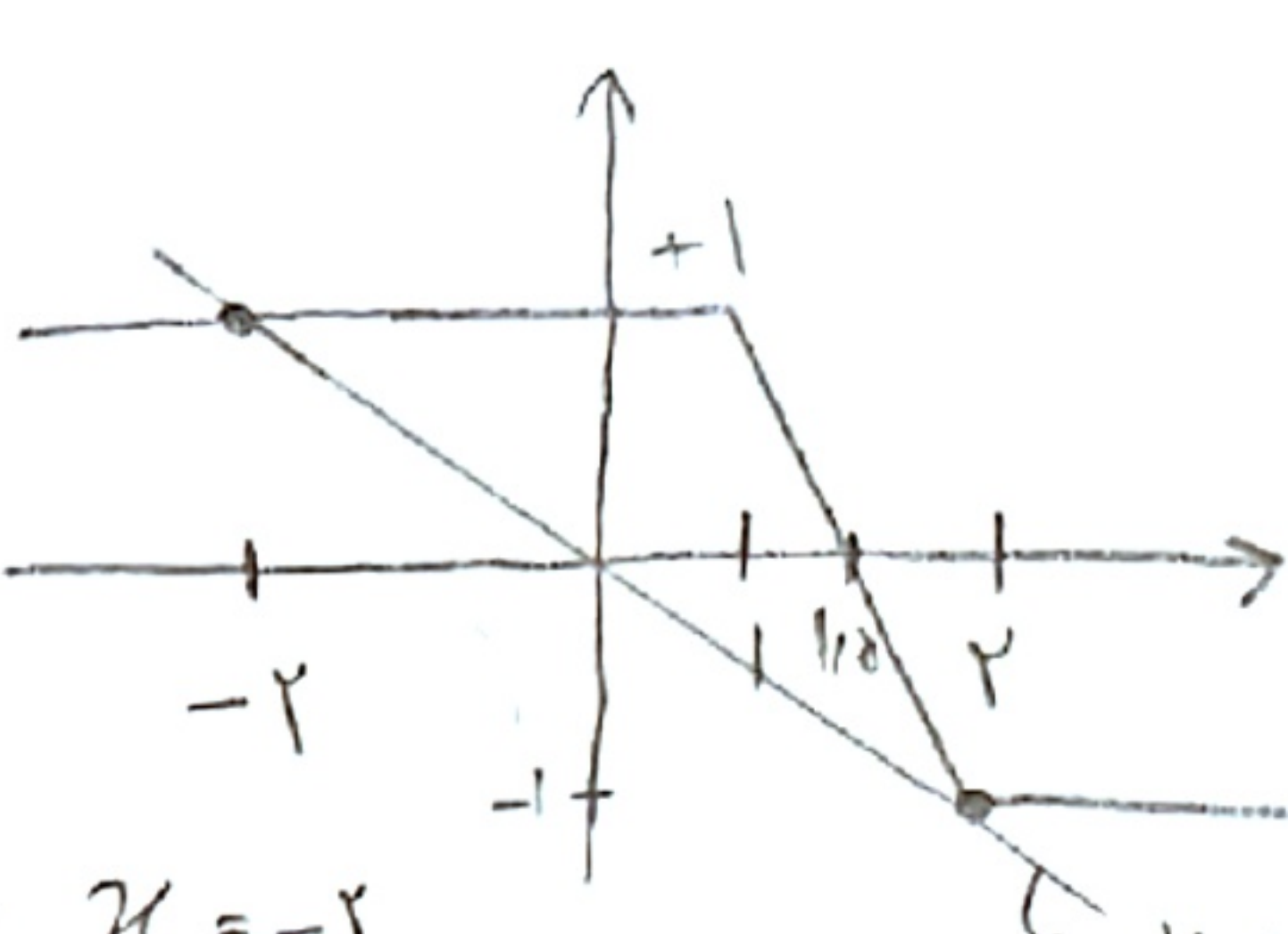
$|x-2| - |x-1| = Kx \rightarrow y = |x-2| - |x-1|$

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

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

$-\frac{1}{2}x(x) = +1 \rightarrow x = -2$

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



$y = x[x]$

$D_f = [-2, 2]$

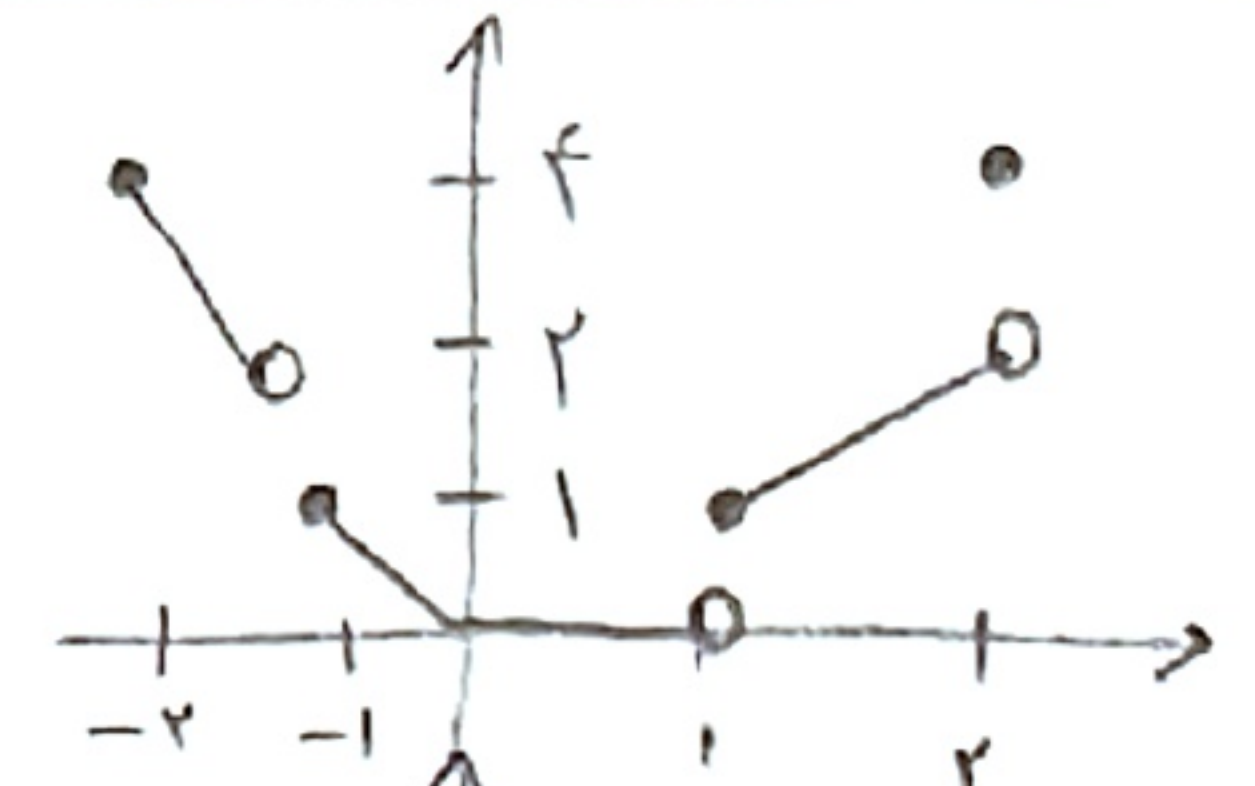
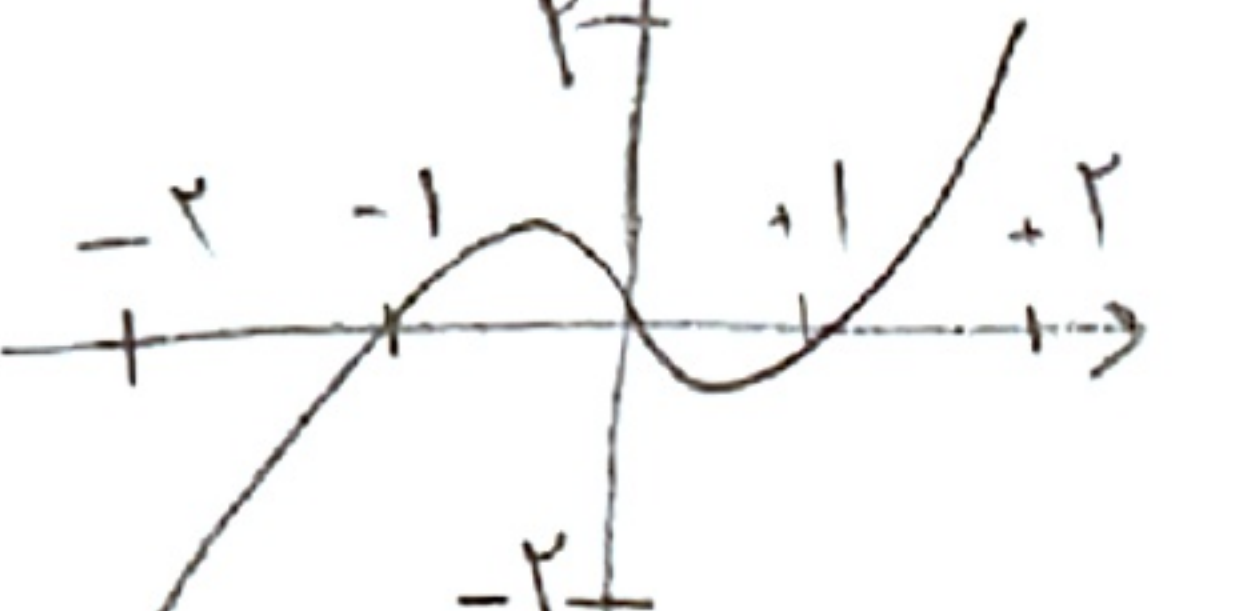
$R_f = [0, +\infty] - \{2\}$

$y = x|x| - x$

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

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

$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow [x] = -2, y = -2x$
 $-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow [x] = -1, y = -x$
 $0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow [x] = 0, y = 0$
 $1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow [x] = 1, y = x$
 $x = 2 \rightarrow [x] = 2, y = 2x$

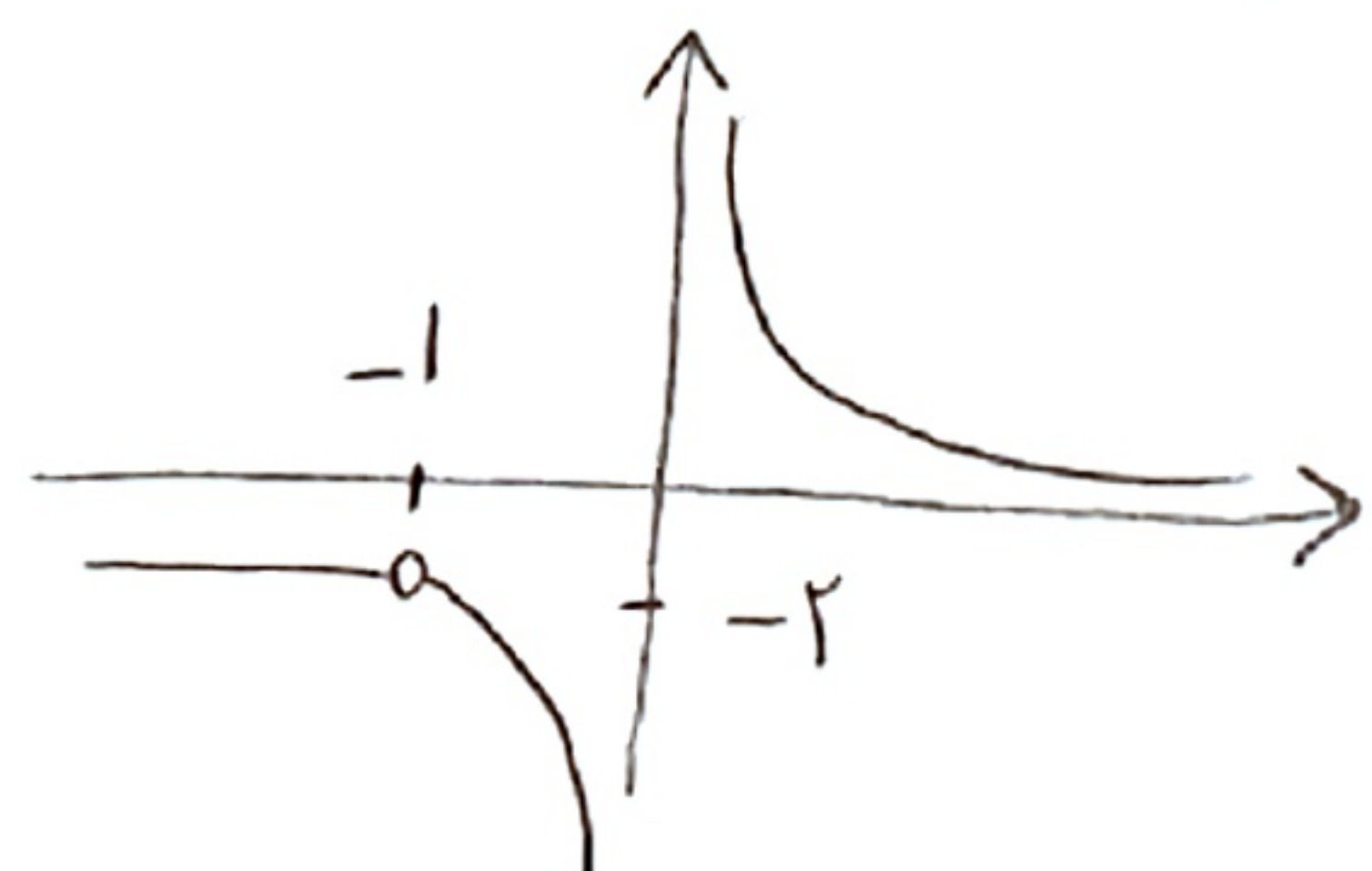



$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x} = \frac{x+1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{x}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{2x+2}{x(x+1)}$

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$x = -1, +1 \notin D_f$

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

$3+1=4$

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

