

(۱)

$$y = \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x - 1} \Rightarrow xy - y = x^2 + x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + (1-y)x + 2+y = 0$$

(۲)

$$\Delta = (1-y)^2 - 4(2+y) \Rightarrow \frac{y-1 \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(2+y)}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-2y+y^2-8-4y}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{y^2-6y-7}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(2+y)} \Rightarrow 1 - 2y + y^2 - 8 - 4y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 6y - 7 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y-7)(y+1) \geq 0$$

$$RP = IR - (-1, 7) \checkmark$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 1 \Rightarrow x_{min} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow y_{min} = 2x \frac{25}{14} - \frac{25}{2} + 1 \Rightarrow$$

(۱۵)

$$\Rightarrow IRP = [-\frac{17}{8}, +\infty) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{25}{14} - \frac{25}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-17}{8} \checkmark$$

(۲)

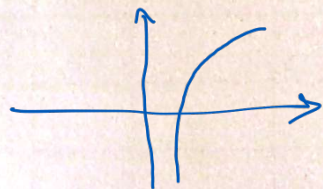
$$\sqrt{-x^2 + 9x - 5} \Rightarrow x_{max} = \frac{-9}{-2} = 4.5 \Rightarrow y_{max} = 9 + 18 - 5 = 22$$

$$= R: x^2 + 9x - 5 = (-\infty, 4.5] \Rightarrow R \sqrt{-x^2 + 9x - 5} = [-0.5, 22] \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1}$$

برای آنکه تابع مثبت باشد و ۰ است $\Rightarrow R = [0, +\infty) \checkmark$

صفر! و اد



جداً با توجه به شواهد نتایج R است!

$$\frac{3x+1}{2x-4}$$

تابع همگرا نیست

$$= RP = IR - \{ \text{میانگین} \}$$

(۲)

$$\Rightarrow RP = IR - \{ \frac{3}{2} \} \checkmark$$

(۳)

$$\sqrt{\frac{3x+1}{x-2}}$$

تابع همگرا نیست

$$\Rightarrow RP = IR - \{ \text{میانگین} \}$$

$$IR - \{ \frac{3}{2} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{برای آنکه تابع مثبت باشد} = [0, +\infty) - \{ \frac{3}{2} \} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{x^2 + \varepsilon}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow IR = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, +\infty \right) \checkmark$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + \varepsilon} \xrightarrow{x + \frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + \varepsilon}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 > 0}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow [-4, 3]$$

(1/5)

(4)

$$\frac{3\infty^2}{\infty^2} = 3$$

$$3x^2 + \varepsilon = 3x^2 - 9 \Rightarrow (3-9)x^2 + \varepsilon + 9 = 0$$

مخرج صفر شود پس ما بجای این عدد بازه ی برداشت

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 - 4(3-9)(4+9) = 12 + 36 - 49 - 9^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{-9^2 - 9 + 12}}{2(3-9)}$$

$$R_f \in (-\infty, -4] \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow -9^2 - 9 + 12 > 0 \Rightarrow -(9+4)(9-3) > 0$$

$$-(y^2 + y - 12) > 0$$

$$IR = [-4, 3]$$

$$\frac{2\sin - 1}{\sin + 3}$$

$$-1 < \sin < 1$$

$$\frac{-2-1}{-1+3} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$\frac{2-1}{1+3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$R_1 = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \right] \checkmark$$

(5)

(2)

$$\rightarrow y \sin + 3y = 2\sin - 1$$

$$= (y-2) \sin = -(3y+1) \rightarrow \sin = \frac{-(3y+1)}{y-2}$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{-3y-1}{y-2} \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -y+2 \leq -3y-1 \Rightarrow 2y \geq -3 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{3}{2}$$

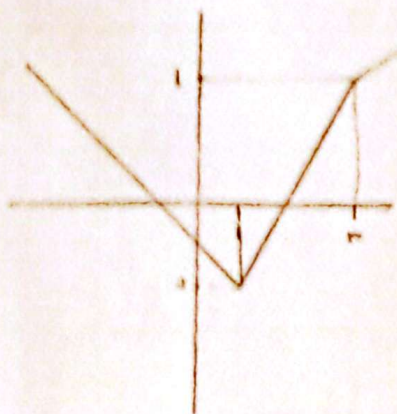
$$\Rightarrow 2y \geq -3 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$-3y-1 \leq y-2 \Rightarrow 1 \geq 4y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \geq y$$

$$\Rightarrow IR = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \right] \checkmark$$

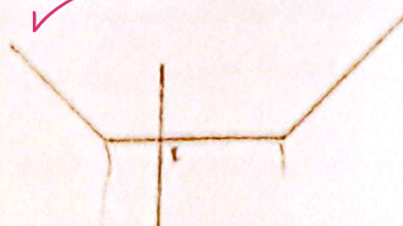
(4) صفر

$$y = |x-1| + |x-r|$$



$x-1$	$x-r$	$x+1$
$x < 1$	$x < r$	$x < -1$
$1-x$	$r-x$	$-x-1$
$x-1$	$x-r$	$x+1$

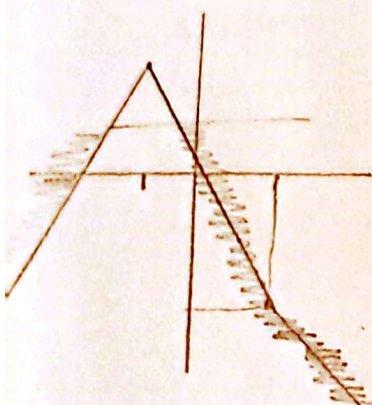
$$\Rightarrow RP = [-1, +\infty)$$



$$y = |x+r| + |x+1| \Rightarrow RP = [r, +\infty)$$

✓

$$|x-r| - |rx+r| \leq 1$$



$x-r$	$x+r$	$x-r$
$x < r$	$x < -r$	$x < r$
$r-x$	$-x-r$	$r-x$
$x-r$	$x+r$	$x-r$

$$x+r \leq 1$$

$$x \leq -r$$

$$x \leq -\frac{r}{2}$$

$$-r \leq 1$$

$$x \geq -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \leq x \leq r$$

$$-x - r \leq 1$$

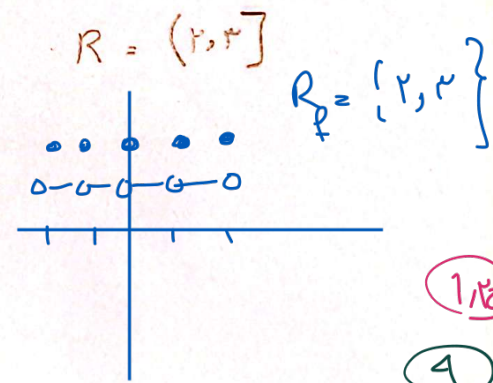
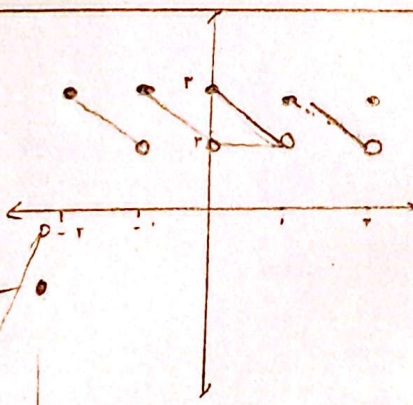
$$-x \leq 1+r$$

$$x \geq -1-r$$

$$x \geq -1-r$$

$$y = [x] + [r-x]$$

$$y = [x] + [-x] + r$$



$$R = [-r, 0)$$

✓

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \sin^r - \sin + 1 & \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 1/r \\ \rightarrow \cdot \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{r}{2} \\ \cdot - \cdot + 1 = 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

(2)

(1-)

✓ $R = \left[\frac{r}{2}, 1 \right]$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \sin^r + \sin^r + 1 & \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 1/r \\ \rightarrow \cdot \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \infty \\ \rightarrow \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{n} + 1 \\ \rightarrow \cdot + \cdot + 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$R = \{ \cdot, \infty \}$