

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

مهری کریمی - تالیف شماره ۳

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{y-1 \pm \sqrt{1+y^2-2y-4-y^2}}{2} = \frac{y-1 \pm \sqrt{y^2-6y-3}}{2} \Rightarrow (y-1)(y+1) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \leq y \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty) = R_f$$

(1)

(2)

الف)  $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\omega}{2} \Rightarrow 2(\frac{\omega}{2})^2 - \omega(\frac{\omega}{2}) + 1 = \frac{-14}{\lambda} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{-14}{\lambda}, +\infty)$

ب)  $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-6}{-2} = 3 \Rightarrow -9 + 11 - \omega = 4 \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 2]$

ج)  $\Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

د)  $\Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$

(3)

الف)  $\frac{3x+1}{x-4} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{13}{7}\}$  ب)  $R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{4\}} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{2\}$

ج)  $\frac{x^2+3}{x^2+2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, +\infty)$

د)  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+2} - 4 = y \xrightarrow{t=\frac{x^2}{x^2+2}} (t + \frac{1}{t}) - 4 = y \Rightarrow t + \frac{1}{t} = y + 4 \Rightarrow t^2 - (y+4)t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y+4)^2 - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -4 \Rightarrow R_f = [-4, +\infty)$

(4)

$y x^2 - y = 3x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow y x^2 - 3x^2 = 4 + y \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4+y}{y-3} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{4+y}{y-3}} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{y-3} \leq \frac{4+y}{y-3} \Rightarrow y \geq 3 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup [3, +\infty)$

(5)

$y \sin x + 3y = 2 \sin x - 1 \Rightarrow y \sin x - 2 \sin x = -4y - 1 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{-4y-1}{y-2} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{-4y-1}{y-2} \leq 1$

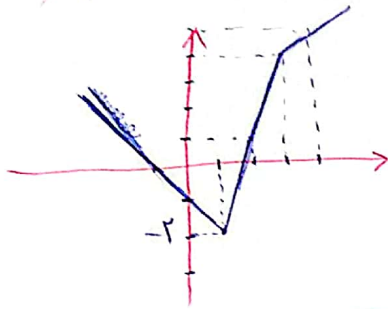
$\Rightarrow \frac{-4y-1}{y-2} \geq -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-4y-1}{y-2} + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-4y-1+y-2}{y-2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-3y-3}{y-2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \leq -1$

بیشترین  $\sin x = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-4y-1}{y-2} = 1 \Rightarrow y = -1$   
کمترین  $\sin x = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-4y-1}{y-2} = -1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow [-1, \frac{1}{2}] = R_f$

$$\frac{x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + 0}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 \begin{cases} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{Q} [0, 1)$$

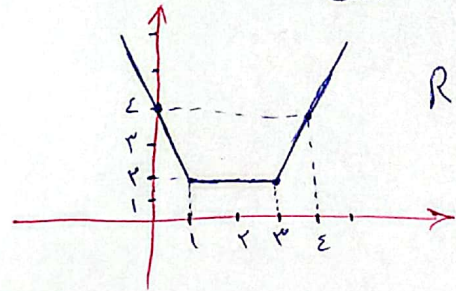
$$D_f \Rightarrow \text{مخرج صفر} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

الف)  $|2x - 2| - |x - 3|$



$$\Rightarrow R_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

ب)  $|x - 3| + |x + 1| \rightarrow \text{مطلوب}$



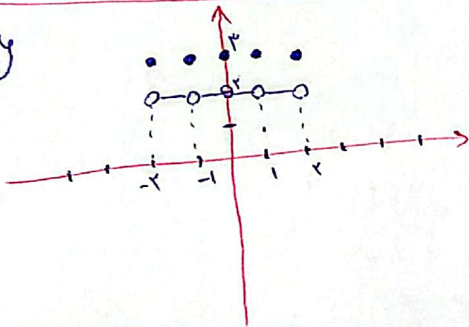
$$R = [2, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & 2 & \\ \hline -x+2 & x-2 & x-2-x-2 \\ x+2 & -x-2 & -x-2-x-2 \\ \hline x+2 \leq 1 & -x-2 \leq 1 & -x-2 \leq 1 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x \leq -3 & x \geq -\frac{1}{2} & x \geq \omega \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (-\infty, -3] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, 2] \cup [\omega, +\infty)$$

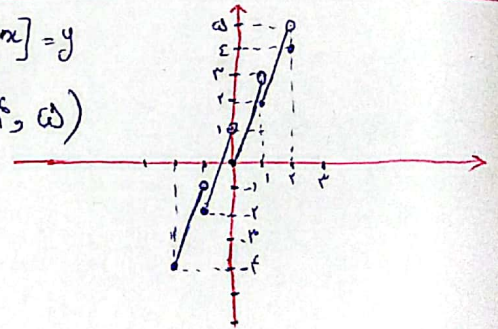
الف)  $[x] + [x - x] = y$

$$R = \{2, 3\}$$



ب)  $2x - [x] = y$

$$R = [-2, \omega)$$



الف)  $\sin x \begin{cases} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = [1, 3]$

ب)  $\sin^{-1} x \begin{cases} \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = [1, 3]$