

$$y x - y = x^2 + x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + (1-y)x + 2 + y \rightarrow (1-y)^2 - 4(2+y) \geq 0$$

$$1+y^2-2y-1-4y \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2-6y-4 \geq 0 \quad (y+1)(y-7) \geq 0$$

$$(-\infty -1] \cup [7 +\infty) \leftarrow \begin{matrix} -1 & 7 \\ +1 & -1 \end{matrix}$$

الف) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\Delta}{4} \rightarrow 2(\frac{20}{16}) - 2(\frac{8}{4}) + 1 - y \rightarrow \frac{-28}{4} + 1 = y \rightarrow y = \frac{-17}{4}$

$R = [\frac{-17}{4} + \infty)$ ب) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{-9+11-8} = y \rightarrow y = 2$

2.) $x^2 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow R = \begin{cases} (-\infty + \infty) \\ R_2 = [-1 + \infty) \end{cases}$ ~~$R = (-\infty 2]$~~

الف) $R = \{\frac{3}{2}\}$ ب) $R = \{4\}$

2.) $\frac{x^2+3+1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \frac{x^2+3}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \sqrt{x^2+3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{x^2+3}}{\sqrt{x^2+3}}$

د) $x^2+4 + \frac{1}{x^2+3} - 4 \Rightarrow 4 + \frac{1}{x^2+3} - 4 = \frac{1}{x^2+3} \Rightarrow R_y = [\frac{1}{4} + \infty) \quad R_x = [\frac{4\sqrt{x^2+3}}{x^2+3} + \infty)$

$$y x^2 - y = 3x^2 + 4 \rightarrow (y-3)x^2 + y + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{y-3}}$$

$y = \frac{4(0)+4}{0-1} = -4$ انچه کانر باشد
 $R = (-\infty -4] \cup [3 + \infty)$

$y = \frac{4(+\infty)+4}{\infty-1} = 3$

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

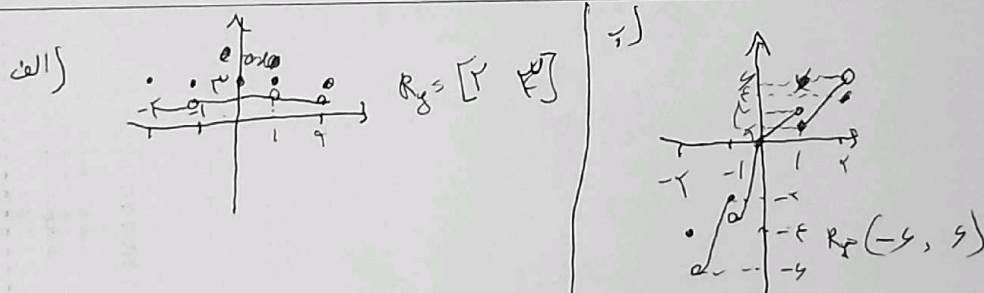
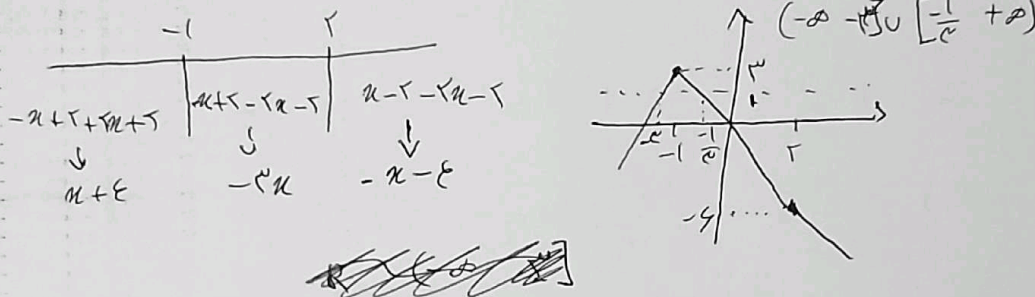
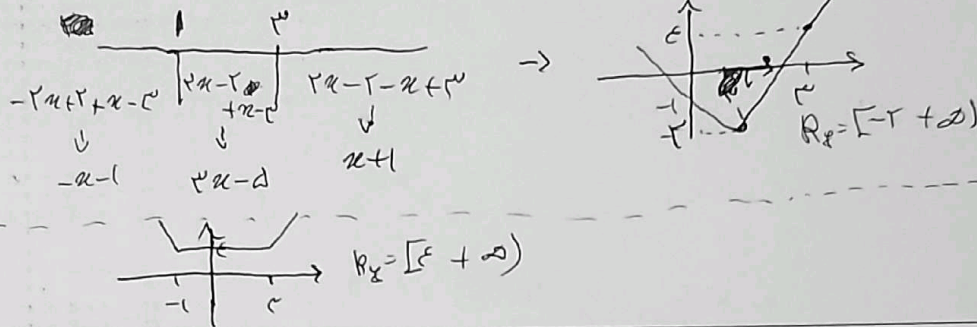
$-1 \leq \frac{3y+1}{2-y} \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{5} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{2(1)-1}{-1+2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ ~~$y = \frac{2(1)-1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3}$~~ $R = [\frac{-2}{5} \quad \frac{1}{5})$

$$\frac{x^{r-k+1} - \frac{r}{\varepsilon}}{x^{r-k+1}} = 1 - \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{x^{r-k+1}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^{r-k+1}} \left(x^{r-k+1} - r + \dots \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^{r-k+1}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \approx 1 - \frac{c}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad R_g = \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$n^T - n + 1 \neq 0 \quad \Delta \mathbb{C}^0 \quad | \quad P_u = R$$



الف) $1 - 5 + 1 - (1) + (1)^2$

$$(-1)^r + 1 + 1 = 3 \quad R_8 \left[\frac{\omega}{E}, \omega \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{5} + 1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (\varepsilon_{in}^r)^r + \varepsilon_{in}^r + 1$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{in}^1 &= 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ x_{in}^1 &= 1 \rightarrow 2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{for } y \in [1, 2]$$

$$\delta'_{jn} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \delta \phi \cdot \epsilon'$$