

$$ny - y = n^2 + n + 1 \rightarrow n^2 + (1-y)n + y + 1$$

$$n = \frac{(y+1) \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4y + 1 - 4(y+1)}}{2} \rightarrow y^2 - 4y - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(y-1)(y+1) \geq 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+1} \quad \frac{1}{+1}$$

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

الف) $f(n) = 2n^2 - 2n + 1 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow n = 0 \rightarrow 2 \times \frac{10}{14} - \frac{2 \times 0 \times 1}{14} + \frac{1}{14} = \frac{-100 + 0 + 1}{14}$

$$= -\frac{99}{14} = g_s \quad R_f = \left[-\frac{99}{14}, +\infty\right)$$

ب) $f(n) = -n^2 + 9n - 2 \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\infty, \frac{9}{2}\right] \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 4.5]$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{f(n)} \rightarrow R_g = [0, 2]$$

ج) $f(n) = n^2 - 2n^2 + 1 \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} \quad R_g = \sqrt{\mathbb{R}} = [0, +\infty)$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{f(n)}$$

د) $n^2 + \epsilon + \frac{1}{n^2 + \epsilon} \rightarrow n^2 + \epsilon \geq \epsilon \rightarrow R = \left[1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}, +\infty\right) \rightarrow R = \left[\epsilon + \frac{1}{\epsilon}, +\infty\right)$

$$[\epsilon + \frac{1}{\epsilon}, +\infty)$$

الف) $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$

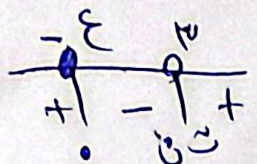
ب) $f(n) = \frac{\epsilon n + 1}{n - 1} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{\epsilon\right\} \quad R_g = [0, +\infty) - \left\{\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right\}$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{f(n)}$$

ج) $\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} \rightarrow R_f = \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}, +\infty\right) = \left[\frac{\epsilon}{n}, +\infty\right)$

$$\frac{0 + \frac{1}{0}}{0} \rightarrow \min \square = \sqrt{1}$$

$$\text{روش اول} \rightarrow g = \frac{3x^2 + \varepsilon}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{-y - \varepsilon}{y - 3} = \frac{y + \varepsilon}{y - 3} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y + \varepsilon}{y - 3}} \rightarrow \geq 0 \quad (8)$$



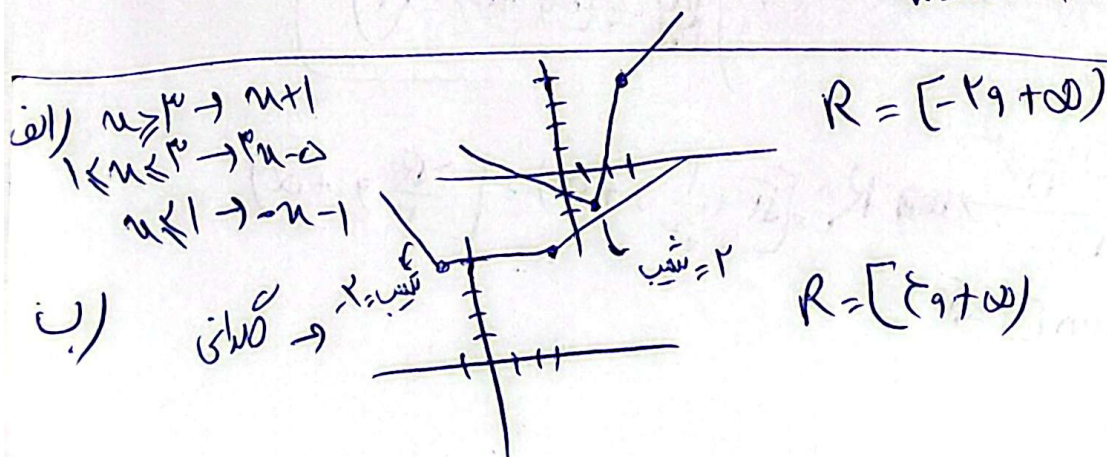
$$R = (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

روش دوم $\rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 < +\infty \rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] \cup [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty)$
مخرج می تواند منفرد

روش اول: $g = \frac{3\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 3} \rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{3y + 1}{y - 3} = \frac{3y + 1}{3 - y}$, (I) $\rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{3y + 1}{3 - y} \leq 1$
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$ (II)
 $-\frac{3}{4} \leq y < 3$ and $y > 3$
 $-\frac{3}{4} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}$
 $R_f = [-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$

روش دوم: $\sin x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{3 - 1}{-1 + 3} = -\frac{3}{2}$
 $\sin x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{3 - 1}{1 + 3} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\sin x + 3 \neq 0$
 $\rightarrow [-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$

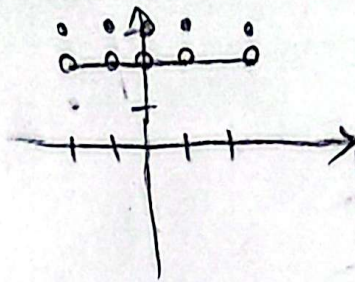
(9)
 $D_f \rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $\frac{1}{4} \leq x^2 - x < +\infty$
 $f(x) = \frac{\square + \frac{1}{4}}{\square + 1} \rightarrow \square = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 0$
 $\square = +\infty \rightarrow 1$
 $x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0$
 $[0, 1) = R_f$



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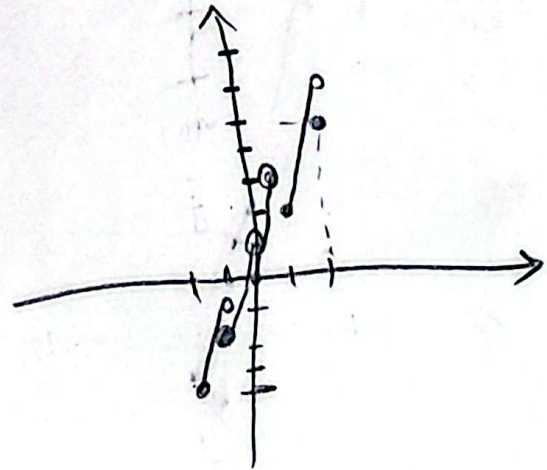
$$\begin{aligned}
 x > 1 & \quad x-1-1(x-1) \leq 1 \rightarrow -x \leq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \\
 -1 \leq x < 1 & \quad x-x-1(x-x) \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} \leq x < 1 \\
 x < -1 & \quad 1-x+1(x+1) \leq 1 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \rightarrow -1 \leq x < -1
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} x > 1 \\ -1 \leq x < 1 \\ x < -1 \end{aligned}} \right\} x \geq -1$$

و) $g = [x] + [-x] + 1$



ب)

$$\begin{aligned}
 -1 \leq x < 1 & \rightarrow 1x + 1 \\
 -1 \leq x < 0 & \rightarrow 1x + 1 \\
 0 \leq x < 1 & \rightarrow 1x \\
 1 \leq x < 2 & \rightarrow 1x - 1 \\
 x = 2 & \rightarrow 1x - 1
 \end{aligned}$$



الف) $\sin^2 x - \sin x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin x = -1 & \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \\
 \sin x = 1 & \rightarrow 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \\
 \sin x = \frac{1}{2} & \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad R = \left[\frac{3}{4}, 3 \right]$$

ب) $\sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin^2 x = 1 & \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \\
 \sin^2 x = 0 & \rightarrow 0 + 0 + 1 = 1 \\
 \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4} & \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \rightarrow [1, 3]$$

وکیلی