

الف) $x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow$ $R_f = [0, 5]$ $\Rightarrow$ $(f'(x) - \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix})'$

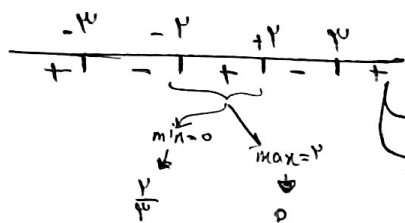
14, 28

مسئله 1

1
2

ب) $\log y - f = \sin x \Rightarrow \log \frac{y}{10^5} = \sin x \Rightarrow \log y = \sin x + 5 \Rightarrow y = 10^{\sin x + 5} = 10^{\sin x} \times 10^5 \rightarrow 10^{\sin x + 5}$

$\Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow R_f = [10^4, 10^6]$ ✓



$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, 3] \cup (10, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{y}{10^5} + 0 + 1 = \frac{y}{10^5} + 1$ ✓

2
3

الف) $y = x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = (0, +\infty)$

$\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \min 0 \rightarrow f(1) = 2 + 2\sqrt{1} = 4$
 $\max 0 \rightarrow f(\infty) = \infty \Rightarrow R_y = [4, +\infty)$

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ب) $-\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 1 \Rightarrow \min = -1 \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 2]$

$-\frac{1}{3} (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 9) + 9(10) \Rightarrow -10 + 90 = 80$ ✓

2
4

مربع کامل $\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 \xrightarrow{x=3} 9 - 12 + 4 = 1 \checkmark \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$
 $a=1, b=-4, c=4$

$\Rightarrow bx^2 + ax - 2c \Rightarrow -4x^2 + x - 8 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$

اما چون $\Delta < 0$ پس معادله $bx^2 + ax - 2c = 0$ هیچ جوابی ندارد.

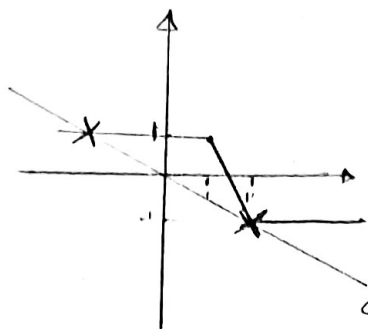
$R_f = \emptyset$

1/8
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$f(c) = 1 \rightarrow b < 1$
 $f(c) = 0 \rightarrow c = -2$

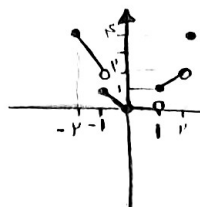
با توجه به دامنه تابع خواست $a < 0$

$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \Rightarrow R_g = [2, +\infty)$



$$y=kx \Rightarrow k = \text{شیب} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{1} \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{1}$$

الف) $\begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow y=1 \\ -1 < x < 1 \rightarrow y=-x \\ 1 \rightarrow y=1 \\ 1 < x < 2 \rightarrow y=0 \\ 2 \rightarrow y=0 \\ 2 < x < 3 \rightarrow y=x-2 \\ x=3 \rightarrow y=1 \end{cases}$

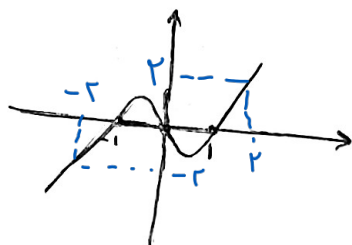


$$\Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$R_f = [0, 2] - \{1\}$$

در بازه ی خواسته شده

ب) $\begin{cases} x < 0 \rightarrow y = -x^p - x \\ x > 0 \rightarrow y = x^p - x \end{cases}$



$$\Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$y = \frac{x^p + x}{x^p + x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq 0$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$D_{f_2} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b = -1$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-3)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-1} = y \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{-y-3}{y+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

$$f(0) = 1 \rightarrow \text{موجب و منفرجه} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - [1, 3)$$

$$y = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \Rightarrow y = (x+2) \Rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = +1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{+1, -1\} \Rightarrow 1+1 = 2$$