

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y_s(r \sin \alpha)(\ln \sin \alpha) &= -\sin^2 \alpha + r \sin \alpha + r^2 \\ &= -(\sin \alpha - 1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow y_{\max} = 2 \\ \sin \alpha = -1 \rightarrow y_{\min} = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$y_s = \frac{1}{r} x + 1$$

$$Df, \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}, x < 10\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(1), 1 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ f(2), 1 &= \frac{2}{2} \\ f(3), 1 &= \frac{3}{2} \\ &\vdots \\ f(9), 1 &= \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot n^2}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot 9^2}{2} = 40.5 = 40.5$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \rightarrow ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0 \quad \frac{r}{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}$$

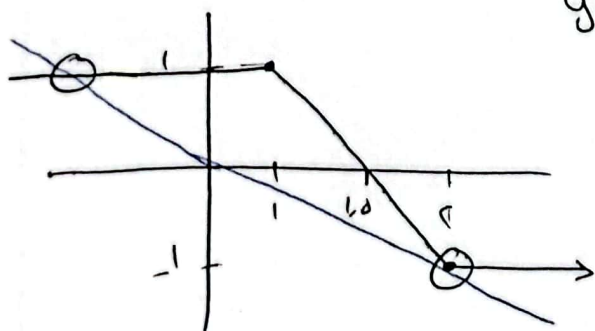
$a=0$ تعیین علامت معادله به صورت خطرات پس ضرب x^2 برابر صفات:

$$\begin{aligned} bx + c &\geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{c}{b} \\ x \leq -\frac{c}{b} \end{cases} \\ b > 0 &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{c}{b} \\ x \leq -\frac{c}{b} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) = y_s \sqrt{x^2 + c} \Rightarrow x^2 \geq c \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2} \geq \sqrt{c} \Rightarrow Rf, [c, +\infty)$$

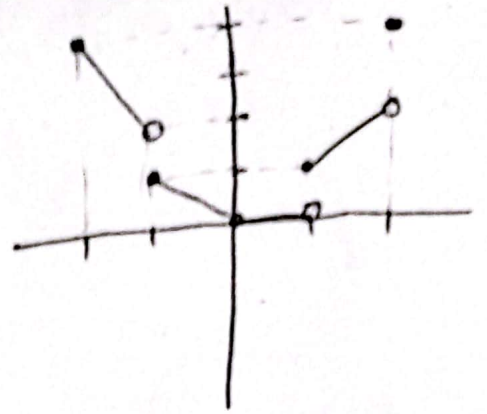
$$kx, |x-1| = |x-1|$$

$$y = kx \rightarrow -1 \leq k \leq 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -\frac{1}{r}}$$



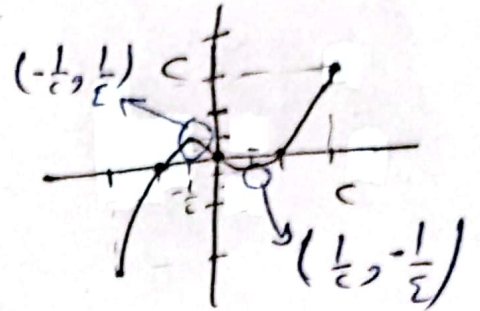
$$y = -\frac{x}{r}$$

$$21) y, x(x) = \begin{cases} -x & -c \leq x < -1 \\ -x & -1 \leq x < c \\ 0 & c \leq x < 1 \\ x & 1 \leq x < c \\ x & x \geq c \end{cases} \quad -V$$



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

$$2) y, x(x) - x = \begin{cases} -x - x & -c \leq x < -1 \\ x - x & -1 \leq x < c \\ x - x & c \leq x < 1 \\ x - x & 1 \leq x < c \\ x - x & x \geq c \end{cases}$$



$$R_f = [-c, c]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+n} = \frac{1+x+n+1}{x(x+n)} = \frac{c+1}{x(x+n)} \quad -A$$

$$y = \frac{r}{x} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 0\}$$

$a, b, c = -1, 0, -1$

$x \neq -1$

$$y = \frac{x - (\sqrt{x} + c)}{x - r\sqrt{x} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} - c)}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - c}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \quad -9$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{y - r}{y - 1} \geq 0 \quad \frac{1}{+} \frac{c}{-} \quad x \neq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (-\infty, 1) \cup [c, +\infty) = R_f$$

$$y = \frac{m^r \cdot m^c \cdot x - r}{x^c - 1} = \frac{(x^c - 1)(m + r)}{x^c - 1} \xrightarrow{x \neq \pm 1} y = x + r \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1 + r, c\}$$

$y \neq 1 + r, c$
 $y \neq -1 + r, 1$

$\Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1 + r, c\}$ -1.