

الف) $\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 = y \Rightarrow y = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

ب) $\log z = \varepsilon + i \sin \pi \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow \log \frac{y}{1} = \sin \pi \rightarrow \log \frac{y}{1} \leq 1$
 $\rightarrow 1 \leq y \leq 1$

① $f(x) \geq 0$

② $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon}{x^2 - 9} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - \varepsilon}{x - 9} = \frac{4}{10} \end{cases}$

$x + \frac{5}{x} + 1 = \frac{5}{x}$

$R_{f(x)} = \left[0, \frac{4}{10} \right] \cup (1, +\infty)$

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = \left(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1\right)^2 \Rightarrow R_{f(x)} = [9, +\infty)$

ب) $\varepsilon + \varepsilon \sin \pi - \sin \pi - \sin \pi^2 = -\sin \pi^2 + \varepsilon \sin \pi + \varepsilon \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \min \\ \max \end{cases} R = [\varepsilon, \varepsilon]$

$1 \rightarrow \frac{29}{3} \quad 9 \rightarrow \frac{21}{2} = V$

$2 \rightarrow \frac{18}{2}$

$3 \rightarrow \frac{27}{3} = 9$

$4 \rightarrow \frac{16}{4}$

$5 \rightarrow \frac{25}{5}$

$6 \rightarrow \frac{36}{6} = 6$

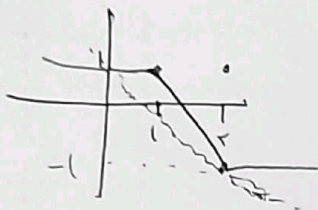
$7 \rightarrow \frac{49}{7}$

$8 \rightarrow \frac{64}{8}$

$\frac{29 + 18 + 27 + 16 + 25 + 36 + 49}{3} + V + 1 + 9 = Vd$

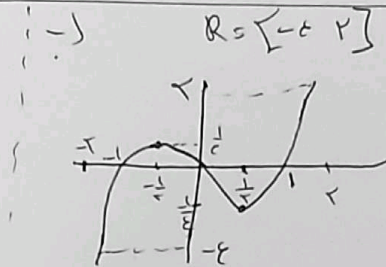
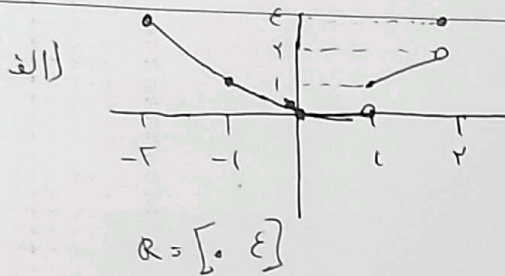
$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ b+c=1 \\ b+c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=1 \\ c=-1 \end{cases}$

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



$$k(x) = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{-1}{1}$$

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$$y = \frac{rx+r}{x^2+x} = \frac{r}{x} \begin{cases} y \neq 0 \\ x \neq -1 \rightarrow y \neq -r \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} a=0 \\ b=-r \end{matrix} \quad \bullet \frac{a}{b} = \frac{0}{-r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-c)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-c)}{\sqrt{x}-1} \begin{cases} \frac{\infty-c}{\infty-1} = 1 \\ \frac{0-c}{0-1} = c \end{cases}$$

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$$R = (-\infty, 1) \cup [c, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x^2 - x - r \\ -x^2 + x^2 \\ \hline rx - x \\ -cx^2 + xa \\ \hline rx - r \\ -cx^2 + xa \\ \hline rx - r \end{array} \quad \begin{matrix} x-1 \\ -x^2 - rx - r \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-x^2 - rx - r}{x+1} = \frac{-(x+1)(x+r)}{x+1} = -x-r$$

$$\begin{matrix} -x-r \\ -1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -r \\ -c-1 = -\frac{1}{c} \end{matrix}$$

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