

(ب) $\log y = \sin x + 4$
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow 3 \leq \log y \leq 5$

$10^3 = y \Rightarrow 10^3 \leq y \leq 10^5$

$R^0[1000, 100000]$ ✓

(الف) $(2 - 2[\frac{x}{2}])^2 =$
 $\rightarrow (2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]))^2$
 $R^0[0, 1] \xrightarrow{x^2} [0, 2] \rightarrow [0, 4]$ ✓

$x^2 = \square \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\square - 4}{\square - 9}}$
 $\begin{matrix} \max \square = 100 & \rightarrow & \frac{100 - 4}{100 - 9} = \frac{96}{91} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \min \square = 0 & \rightarrow & \frac{0 - 4}{0 - 9} = \frac{4}{9} \end{matrix}$
 $R^0(\frac{4}{9}, 1]$ ✓

$\rightarrow R^0[0, \frac{4}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a=0 \\ b=\frac{4}{9} \\ c=1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow at+b+c = \frac{4}{9}$ ✓

$y = 3 + 2\sin x - \sin^2 x$

$\square = \sin x \rightarrow y = 3 + 2\square - \square^2$

$\begin{matrix} \max \square = 1 \rightarrow y = 4 \\ \min \square = -1 \rightarrow y = 0 \end{matrix}$
 $R^0[0, 4]$ ✓

(الف) $\square = \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow f(x) = \square^2 + 2\square$
 $\begin{matrix} \max \rightarrow +\infty \\ \min \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \end{matrix}$
 $R^0[2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ ✓

$n=1 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}(1) + 10 = 9\frac{2}{3}$

$n=2 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}(2) + 10 = 9\frac{1}{3}$

$n=3 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}(3) + 10 = 9$

$n=4 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}(4) + 10 = 8\frac{2}{3}$

$n=5 \rightarrow y = 8\frac{1}{3}, n=6 \rightarrow y = 8, n=7 \rightarrow y = 7\frac{2}{3}, n=8 \rightarrow y = 7\frac{1}{3}, n=9 \rightarrow y = 7$

$R^0\{7, 7\frac{1}{3}, 7\frac{2}{3}, 8, 8\frac{1}{3}, 8\frac{2}{3}, 9, 9\frac{1}{3}, 9\frac{2}{3}\}$

سوال از شما مصوبه اعضای بردار خواهد

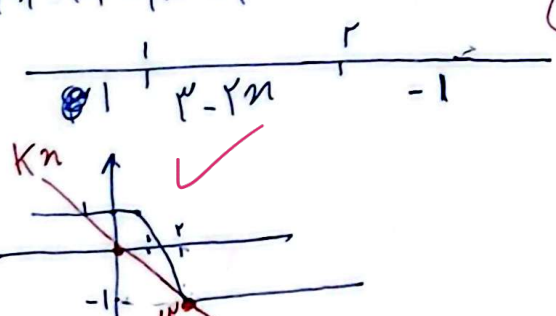
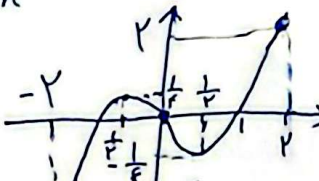
$S_n = \frac{9}{3} (12 + \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{9}{3} \times \frac{37}{3} = 41$ ✓

با توجه به شکل (دایره) عبارت زیر را شکل نمی تواند باشد $a=0$

$D_f: [2, +\infty) \rightarrow b(2) + c = 0 \Rightarrow 2b = -c$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} b=1 \\ c=-2 \end{matrix}$

$f(2) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3b+c} = 1 \Rightarrow 3b+c=1$

$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$
 $R^0[2, +\infty)$ ✓

$ n-2 - n-1 $ 	$k = \frac{r-a}{-1-a} = -1$ باید از نقطه ۱-۲ عبور کند $k = -\frac{1}{2}$ ۱, ۷۵ ۶
$n \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2 - n$ $n \leq 0 \rightarrow -n^2 - n$ $R: [-2, 2]$ 	الف) $-k < n < -1 \rightarrow -2n \rightarrow y \leq f$ $-k < n < a \rightarrow -n \rightarrow 0 < y \leq 1$ $0 \leq n < 1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow y = 0$ $1 < n < 2 \rightarrow n \rightarrow 1 < y < 2$ $n = 2 \rightarrow 2n \rightarrow f = y$ $R: [0, 4] - \{1, 2\}$ ۲ ۷
$\frac{2n+2}{n^2+n} = \frac{2(n+1)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow R_{\frac{2}{n}}: R - \{0\}$ $R_{\frac{2}{n}}: R - \{-2, 0\}$ $a + b = 2 + 0 = -2$	۲ ۸
$\frac{(\sqrt{n}-2)^2-1}{(\sqrt{n}-1)^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-2-1)(\sqrt{n}-2+1)}{(\sqrt{n}-1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{n}-3}{\sqrt{n}-1}$ $R_A: R - [1, 3)$ $R: R - [1, 3)$	چون $\sqrt{n} \neq 1$ به شرط $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{n}-1} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty}$ $\frac{0}{-1} = -2$ $\frac{0}{-1} = 3$ ۹ ۲
$f(n) = \frac{(n^2-1)(n+2)}{n^2-1} = n+2$ $R_A: R$ $R: R - \{1, 3\}$ $1+3=4$	به شرط $n \neq 1$ ۱۰ ۲

ببخشید یکم به فراموشی