

الف) $y = (2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]))^2 \rightarrow a - [a] \in [0, 1)$

$\rightarrow 2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]) \in [0, 1) \rightarrow y \in [0, 1)$

$\rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

ب) $\log y = \sin u + \Sigma \rightarrow \sin u + \Sigma \in [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$\rightarrow \log y \in [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow y \in [1, e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}]$

$\rightarrow R_f = [1, e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}]$

یون/دیلال $y = \frac{x^2 - \Sigma}{x^2 - 9}$ $\xrightarrow{\max x^2 = +\infty} y = 1$
 $\xrightarrow{\min x^2 = 0} y = \frac{\Sigma}{9}$

$\Rightarrow R_g = (-\infty, \frac{\Sigma}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

$\sqrt{R_g} = R_f = [\frac{\Sigma}{9}, 1] \cup (1, +\infty) \rightarrow a + b + c = 0 + \frac{\Sigma}{9} + 1 = \frac{\Sigma}{9} + 1$

الف) $x + \frac{1}{x} = a + \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} > 0 \rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$

لغزین مقدار مع ۲ تابع الیها العری لغزین مقدار ان هاد علاه هم و لغزین مقدار نیرده هین لکلی

$\rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$

ب) $(3 - \sin u)(1 + \sin u) = 3 + 2 \sin u - \sin^2 u$

$\rightarrow -\sin^2 u + 2 \sin u + 3$
 $\xrightarrow{-1} y = -1 + 2 + 3 = 4$
 $\xrightarrow{+1} y = -1 + 2 + 3 = 4$
 $\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}} y = -\frac{1}{4} + 1 + 3 = 3\frac{3}{4}$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [3\frac{3}{4}, 4]$

$D_f = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10, 9\} \rightarrow n(D) = 9 \rightarrow y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_9 = 90 + (-\frac{1}{9})(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 9)$

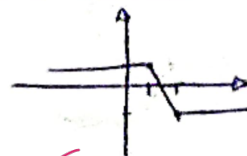
$\rightarrow = 90 + (-\frac{1}{9})(45) = 90 - 5 = 85$

فقط اریب $a = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{2bx + c} = 1 \rightarrow 2bx + c = 1$ ①

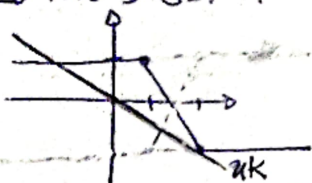
$b > 0 \rightarrow$ چون تابع توی $f(x) = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2bx + c} = 0 \rightarrow 2bx + c = 0$ ②

نیجا ① و ② $b = 1$ و $c = -2 \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \Sigma} \rightarrow x^2 > 0 \rightarrow \min = \sqrt{\Sigma} \rightarrow R_g = [\sqrt{\Sigma}, +\infty)$

$$|x-2| - |x-1| = f(x) \Rightarrow f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{تابع نزولی} \rightarrow$$



$\Rightarrow k \in \mathbb{R}$ شیبهای که در ۲ داشته باشد = از بعد ابعادی کمتر
مانند شکل زیر است.



$$\rightarrow f(x) = 2k \quad x=1$$

$$\rightarrow k = \frac{-1}{2}$$

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(ب)

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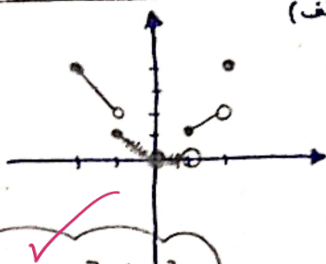
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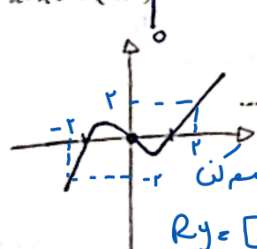
$$\begin{aligned} [-2, 2] &\rightarrow y = -2x \\ [1, 0] &\rightarrow y = -x \\ [0, 1] &\rightarrow y = 0 \\ [1, 2] &\rightarrow y = x \\ \{2\} &\rightarrow y = 2 \end{aligned}$$



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

(الف)

$$-x^2 - x = -x(x+1) \quad x^2 - x = x(x-1)$$



$$\rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

در بازه‌ی گفته شده شکل رسم کن
 $R_y = [-2, 2]$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x+1+x+1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{2(x+1)}{x(x+1)} \quad x \neq -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{x}$$



$$\rightarrow y \in \mathbb{R} - \{f(-1), 0\} = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, 0\} \rightarrow -2+0 = -2$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}-1} = y \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \max \sqrt{x} &\rightarrow y = 1 \\ \min \sqrt{x} &\rightarrow y = 3 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{خرج صفر} \Rightarrow \text{خرج}$$

$$\rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x - x - 2}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x^3 + x^2 + (x+1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \xrightarrow{x \neq -1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x-1}$$

$$= \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)} \xrightarrow{x \neq 1} y = x+2 \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{f(1)\} = \mathbb{R} - \{3+1\}$$

$$\rightarrow 3+1 = 4$$