

$$1) y = (x - 2[\frac{x}{2}])^2 \xrightarrow{1 \leq x \leq 2} (x - [\frac{x}{2}]) < 2 \quad (1, 2)$$

$$\rightarrow (x - 2[\frac{x}{2}])^2 < 4 \rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$$

$$\therefore \log \frac{y}{10^6} = \sin x \rightarrow \log \frac{y}{10^6} \leq 1 \rightarrow \log y \leq \sin x + 6$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{10^6} \leq y \leq 10^7 \rightarrow R_f = [10^6, 10^7] \quad \log y = 0 \quad \log y = 7$$

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

$$R_f = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (10 + \infty) \rightarrow a = 0, b = \frac{2}{3}, c = 10 \quad a + b + c = \frac{32}{3}$$

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

$$y = t + 2\sqrt{t} \rightarrow R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \quad x + \frac{1}{x} \leq -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore y = -\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 1 \quad \max y = 2 \quad \min y = 0 \rightarrow R = [0, 2]$$

$$10 \times 9 = 90 \quad -\frac{1}{3} (1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 9) = -10 \quad (2) \quad -1$$

$$\rightarrow 90 - 10 = 80 \rightarrow \text{مجموع الجذور}$$

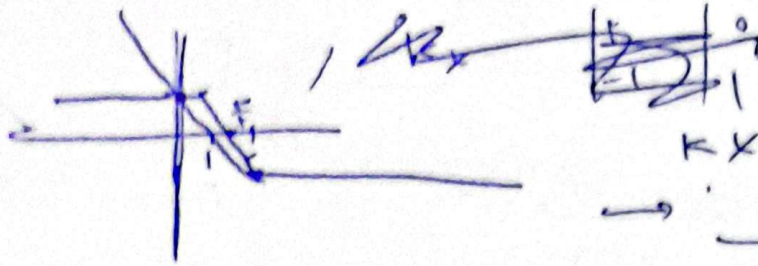
$$y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \rightarrow a = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2b + c} = 1 \rightarrow 2b + c = 1 \rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow c = -2$$

$$f(x) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2b + c} = 1 \rightarrow 2b + c = 1 \rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow c = -2$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \rightarrow R = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 2} \quad R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$|x-2| - |x-1| = 1 \iff x \rightarrow \dots$ S 5

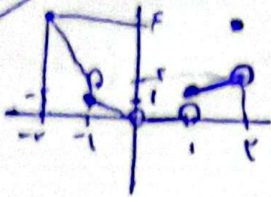
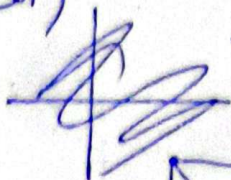


KX if $x=2, y=-1$

$\rightarrow K=-1$

$\rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓

الف)

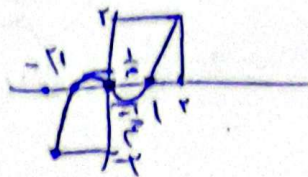


$x \in [x] \rightarrow -2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow y = -2x$
 $-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow y = -x$
 $0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow y = 0$
 $1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow y = x$
 $x \geq 2 \rightarrow y = 2x$

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

$\frac{1+1}{-2} = -1$

$\div) |x| - x \rightarrow -2 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 - x$
 $x \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x$



$Ry = [-2, 0]$

$y = \frac{2x+2}{x^2+x} \rightarrow \frac{2(x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{2}{x} \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{x} \rightarrow y \neq 0$ 2
 $\rightarrow a=0, b=-1 \rightarrow \boxed{a+b=-1}$ ✓

$y = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)^2 - 1}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} = \frac{x - 4\sqrt{x} + 3}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2}$ 2



$\rightarrow R = (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, +\infty)$
 $\sqrt{x} = y-2$

$\frac{(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-1}$
 $\frac{-1}{1} = -1$

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

$x \neq 1, -1$

$\boxed{y \neq 3, 1}$ 2

$\boxed{3+1=4}$ ✓