

الف)  $y = x^2 - 2x^2 + 2x \rightarrow$

چون نریشن توان مقبض در به دسترس  
 $R_f = \mathbb{R}$

$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x}$   $y x^2 - 2y x - 1 = 0$

$a = y$   $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$

$b = -2y$   $\Delta = 4y^2 + 4$

$c = -1$

$\frac{-2y \pm \sqrt{4y^2 + 4}}{2y}$

$b^2 - 4ac$

$4y^2 - 4(y)(-1)$

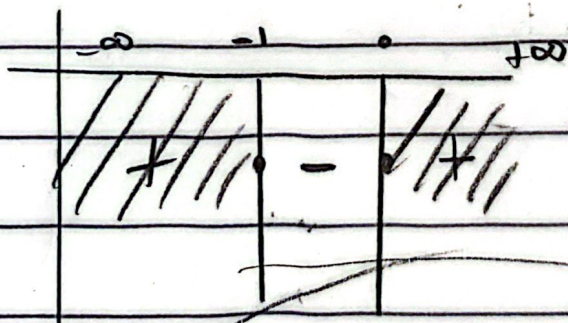
$4y^2 + 4y$

$4y^2 + 4y \geq 0$

$4y^2 + 4y < 0$

$y < 0$

$y = -1 > y(4y + 4) = 0$

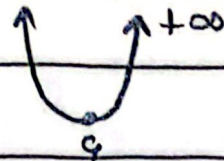


$y = -1$

$y = -1$

$1(4x + 4)$

$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, +\infty)$



ii)  $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$

$a > 0 \rightarrow \min$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$a = 1$   
 $b = -4$   
 $c = 1$

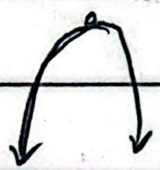
9

$y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow \frac{16 - 16}{4} = 0$

$R_f = [9, +\infty)$

$y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$

$a < 0 \rightarrow \max$



$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$

$a = -1$   
 $b = 4$   
 $c = 1$

$y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{16 - 16}{-4} = 0$

$R_f = (-\infty, 1]$

$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x - 1}$

$a = 1$   
 $b = -4$   
 $c = -1$

$\Delta = 16$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2$

$R_f = [0, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{16 - 16}{4} = 0$

$$y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$$

$$a = -1$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 4$$

$$c = 0$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} \rightarrow$$

$$f(-1)(0) - (4)^2$$

$$9 \leftarrow -4$$

$$(-\infty, 9] \rightarrow R_f \subset [0, 3]$$

$$y = x^3 - 4x^2 + 12x + 1$$

$$-3$$

چون برترین توان آن از مرتبه 3

$$R_f \subset \mathbb{R}$$

فرض باشد

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 4x^2 + 12x + 1$$

چون برترین توان آن از مرتبه 3 فرض باشد

$$(R_f \subset \mathbb{R})$$

$$ج) \sqrt{x^3 - 4x^2 + 12x + 1}$$

فرض باشد که زیر رادیکال مثبت شود

$$R_f \subset [0, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (n^2 - 4n + 3n + 1)^2$$

چون توان ۲ باشد همیشه عددی نامتقارب است

$$R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

الف)  $y = \frac{3n+1}{n-1} - \frac{an+b}{cn+d} - k$

$$\mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\} \quad R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{k\}$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3n+1}{n+1} - \frac{an+b}{cn+d} \quad \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$

$\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

الف)  $y = \sqrt{\frac{3n+1}{n+1}}$   $\mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$   $\underline{-a}$

$$R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{\sqrt{1}\}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{0} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{3n+1}{1-n}}$   $\mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$   $R = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{1\}}$

$R_f = [0, +\infty) - \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{3}{1}} \right\}$   $\Rightarrow R = [0, +\infty)$

$\alpha > 0$

$$-1 < \sin \alpha < 1$$

الف)  $y = \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x}$

$\frac{1}{\sin x}$

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

ب)  $y = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^4} \rightarrow \frac{x^4}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^4}$

$$x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}$$

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

ج)  $\frac{\sqrt[4]{x^4} + 1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{x^4}}{\sqrt[4]{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}$$

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

د)  $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$$R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$y_2 = n^r + \frac{1}{n^r + \mu}$$

$\Delta$

$$n^r + \frac{1}{n^{r+1}}$$

$$n^r + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$n^{r+1} + \frac{1}{n^{r+1}}$$

$$n^{r+1} + \frac{1}{n^{r+1}}$$

$$\leftarrow (1+1)$$

$$n^{r+1} + \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{n^{r+1} + \mu}{\sqrt{n^{r+1} + \mu}}$$

(1)

$$\sqrt{n^r + \mu}$$

$$\frac{n^r + \mu}{\sqrt{n^r + \mu}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^r + \mu}} = \sqrt{n^r + \mu} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^r + \mu}}$$

↓

$$\sqrt{r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r+1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$R = \left[ \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}, +\infty \right)$$

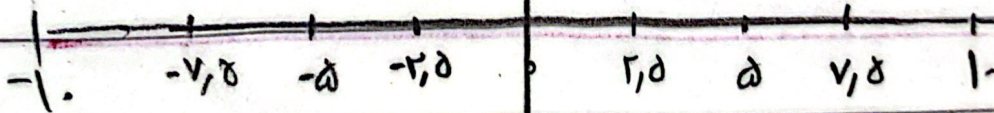
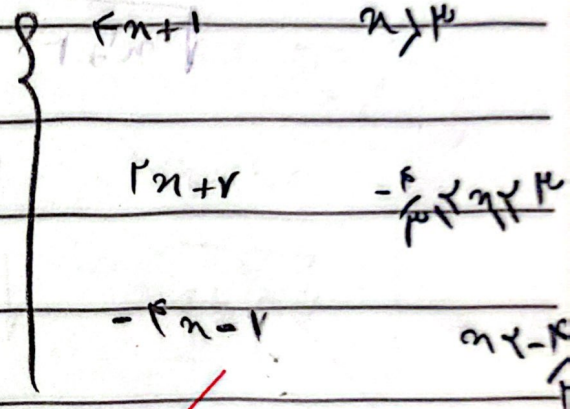
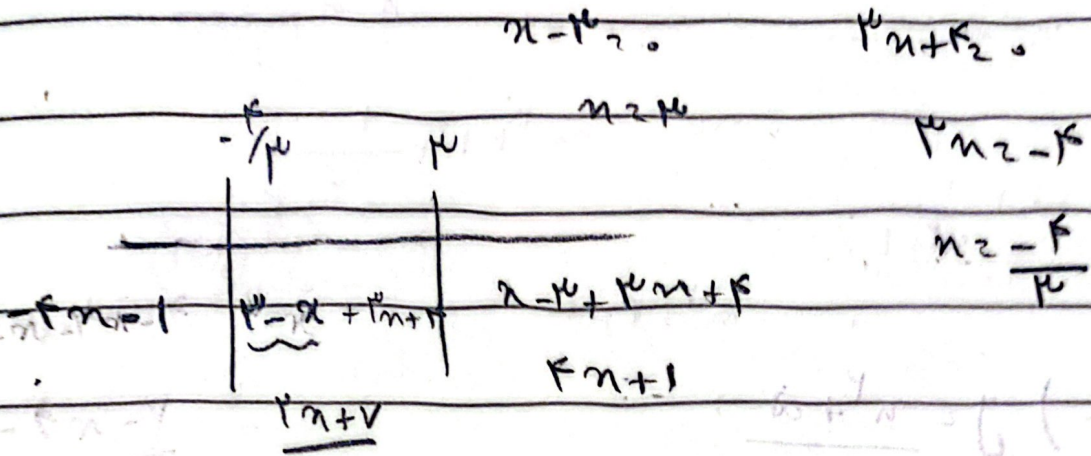
$$\frac{n^r + \mu}{n^r + \mu} \xrightarrow{n^r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r} \quad R = \left[ \frac{1}{r}, +\infty \right)$$

(C) 1

$$\sqrt{n^r + \mu} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^r + \mu}} \xrightarrow{n^r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\infty}{r} \quad R = \left[ \frac{\infty}{r}, +\infty \right)$$

(C) 1

$$y = |x - \mu| + |\mu x + \kappa|$$



$$c) y_2 = |n-r| + |r|n+r)$$

-1

$$n-r \geq 0$$

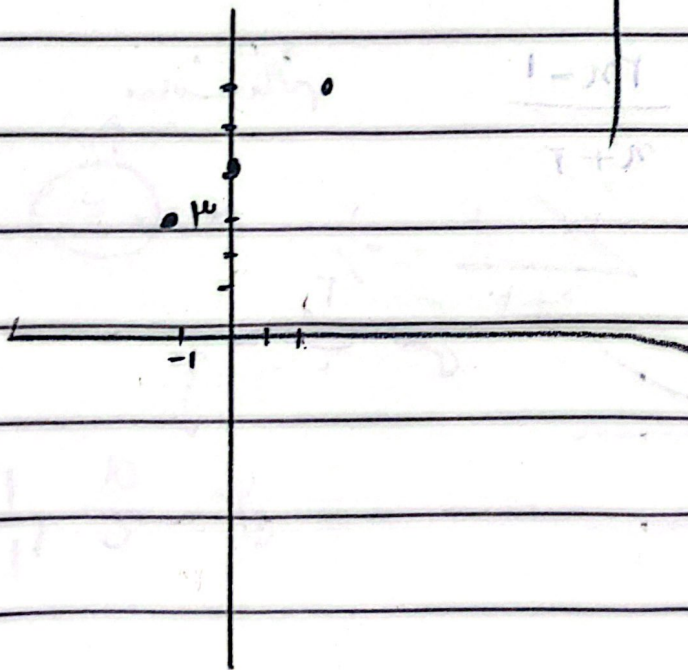
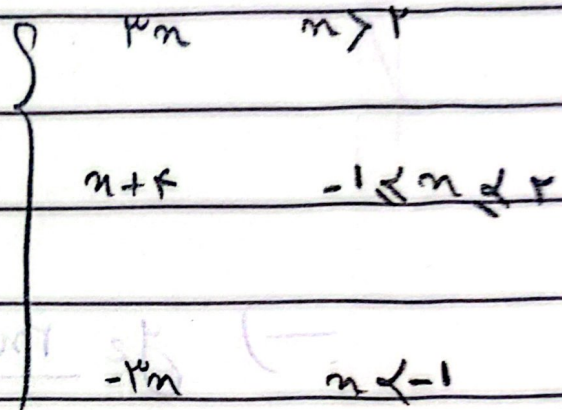
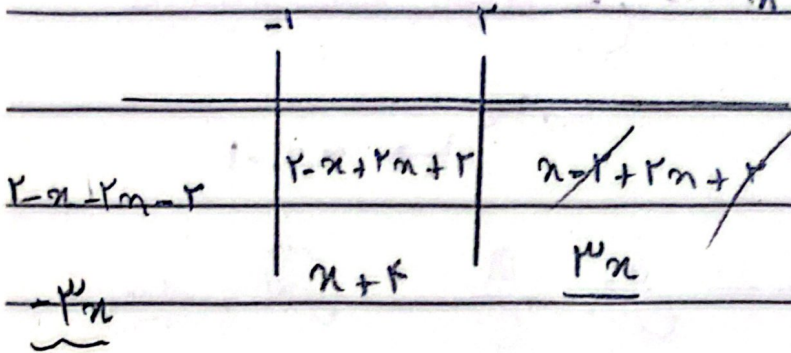
$$r|n+r| \geq 0$$

$$n \geq r$$

$$r|n+r| \geq 0$$

$$n \geq 1$$

10



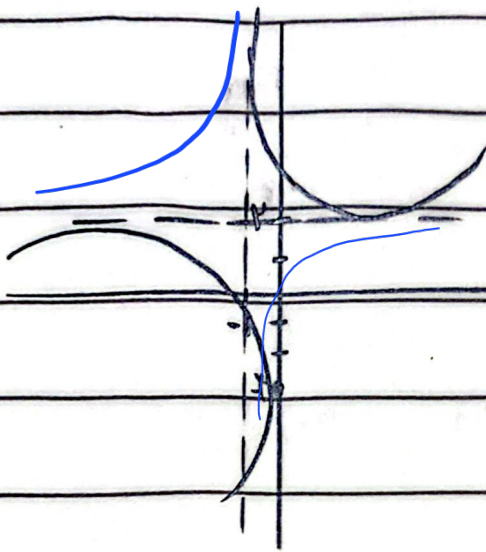
الف)  $y = \frac{2x-3}{x+1}$

$\frac{2x-3}{x+1} = \frac{2}{1} - \frac{5}{x+1}$

1

مجاہد باقیہ ریاضی معجز

$x+1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$



مجاہد باقیہ

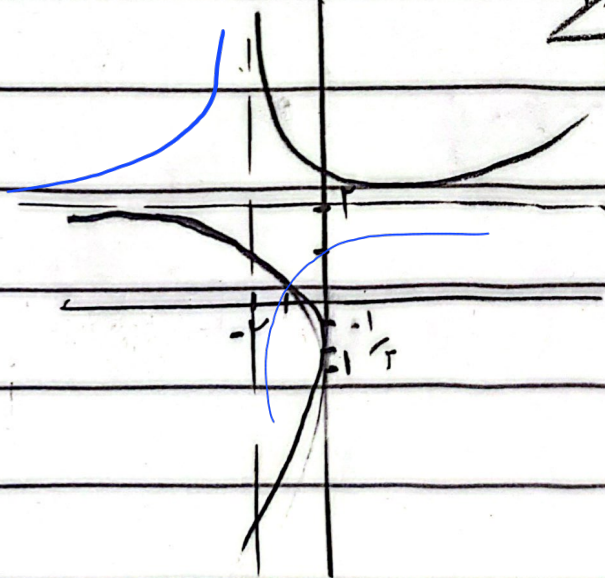
$\frac{2}{1} = 2$

ب)  $y = \frac{2x-1}{x+2}$

مجاہد باقیہ

$x = -2$

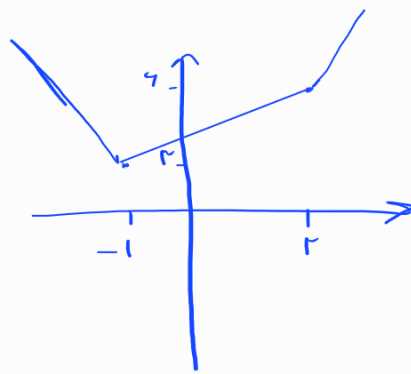
$\frac{2x-1}{x+2} = \frac{2}{1} - \frac{5}{x+2}$



$y = \frac{a}{c}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & & 1 \\ \hline -r_2 & u+r & r_2 \end{array}$$

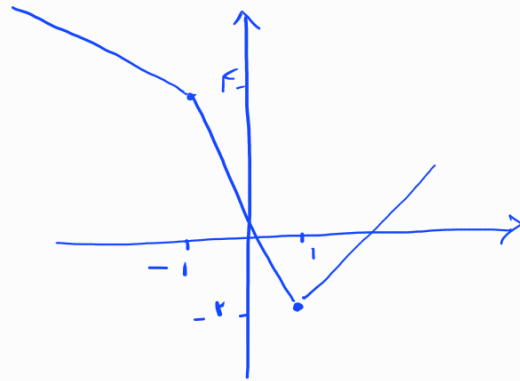
$$R = [r, +\infty)$$



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$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & & 1 \\ \hline -u+r & -r_2+1 & u-r \end{array}$$

$$R = [-1, +\infty)$$



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