

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

$R_f = \mathbb{R}$ چون هر دو طرف درجه دوم است

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

$a = y \quad yx^2 - 2yx - 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$

$b = -2y \quad \Delta = (-2y)^2 - 4(y)(-1) = 4y^2 + 4y$

$c = -1$

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

$b^2 - 4ac$

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

$4y^2 + 4y$

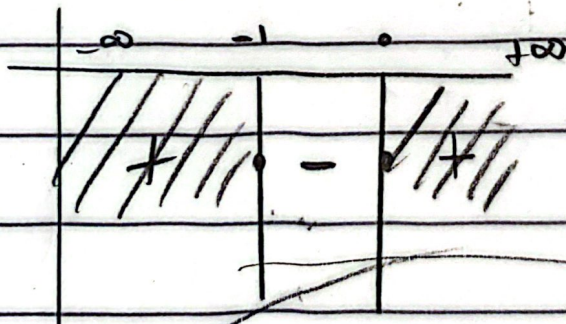
$4y^2 + 4y \geq 0$

$4y^2 + 4y < 0$

$y < 0$

$y > 1 \Rightarrow y(4y + 4) < 0$

$y < -1$

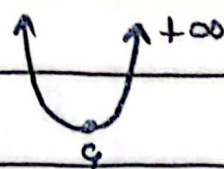


$y < -1$

$y < -1$

$1 < (x+1) < 2$

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



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

$a > 0 \rightarrow \min$

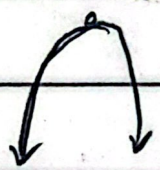
$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} \rightarrow \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} \rightarrow \frac{4(1)(1) - (-4)^2}{4} = \frac{4 - 16}{4} = \frac{-12}{4} = -3$

$R_f = [9, +\infty)$

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

$a < 0 \rightarrow \max$



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

$y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{4(-1)(1) - (-4)^2}{4(-1)} = \frac{-4 - 16}{-4} = \frac{-20}{-4} = 5$

$R_f = (-\infty, 5]$

min $a > 0$
 $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x - 1}$

$(1) = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

$[-1, +\infty) \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{4(1)(-1) - (-4)^2}{4(1)} = \frac{-4 - 16}{4} = \frac{-20}{4} = -5$

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

$$a = -1$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 4$$

$$c = 0$$

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

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

$$(-\infty, 4] \rightarrow R_f \subset [0, 4]$$

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

چون برترین توان آن از مرتبه ۳

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

فرض باشد

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

چون برترین توان آن از مرتبه ۳ 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 رده همواره نامفرد است

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

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

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

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

$\mathbb{R} - \{r\}$

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

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

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

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

$\alpha > 0$

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

$$\text{الف) } y_2 \sin n + \frac{1}{\sin n}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y_2 \cdot \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^k} \rightarrow \frac{x^4}{x^k} + \frac{1}{x^k}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{د) } \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

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

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

$\xrightarrow{r+1}$

Δ

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

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

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{(1+1)}$$

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

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

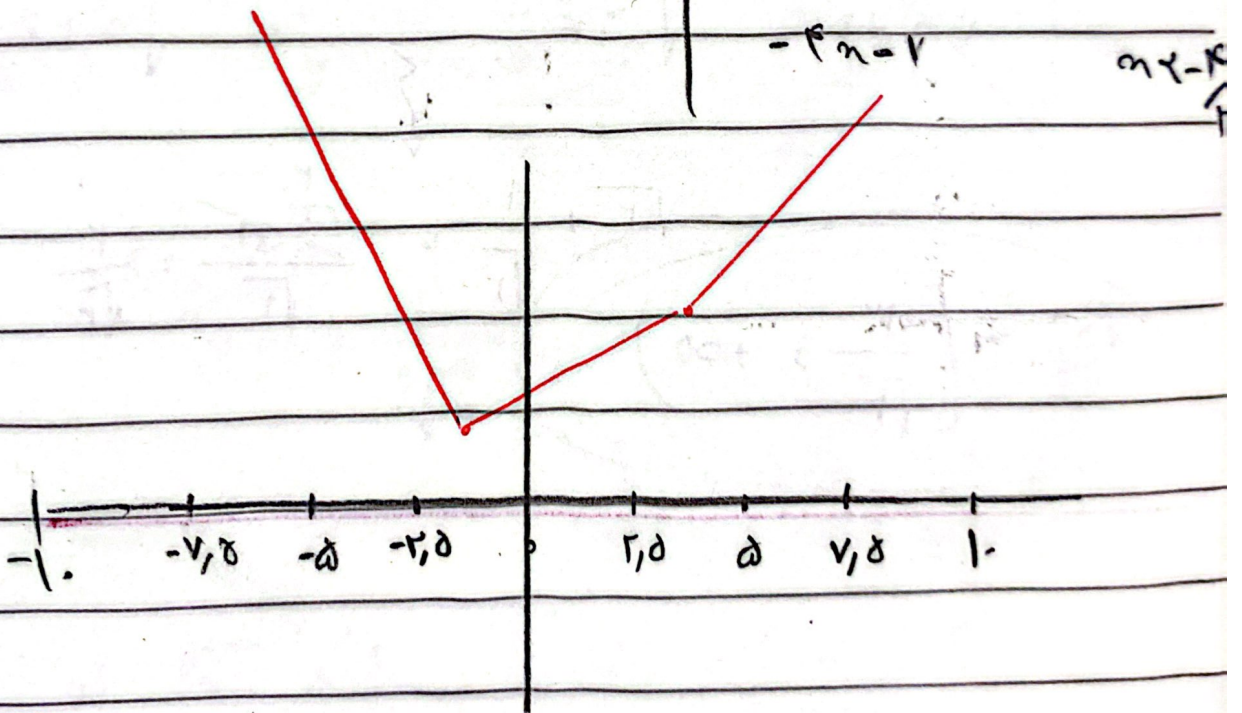
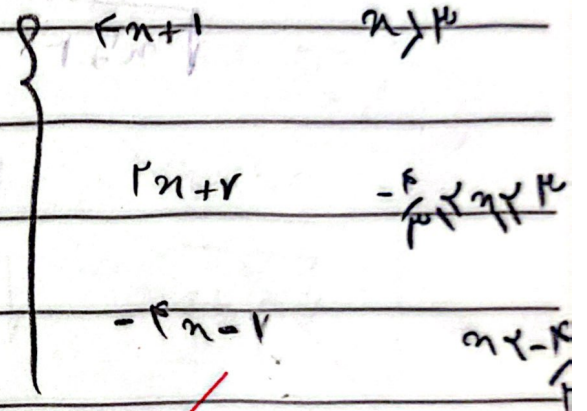
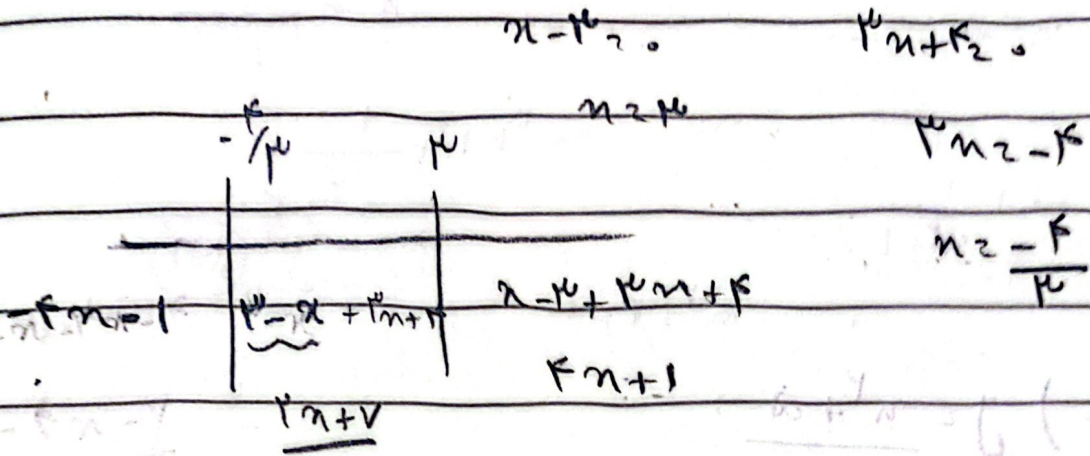
$$\sqrt{n^{r+1} + \mu}$$

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

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

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

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



$$c) y_2 (n-r) + (rn+r)$$

-1

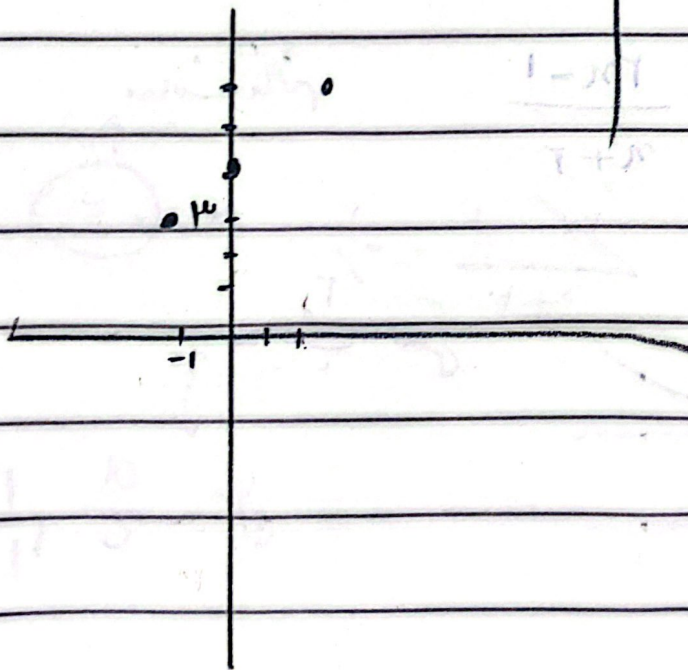
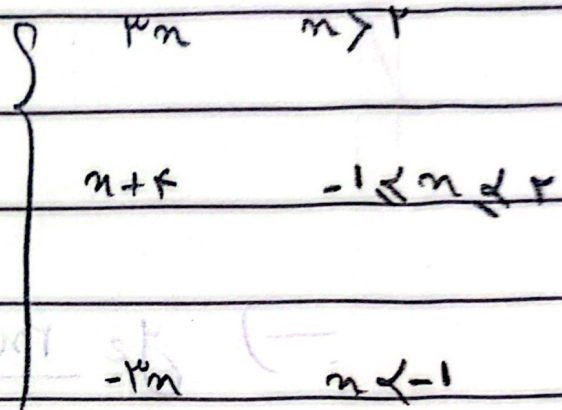
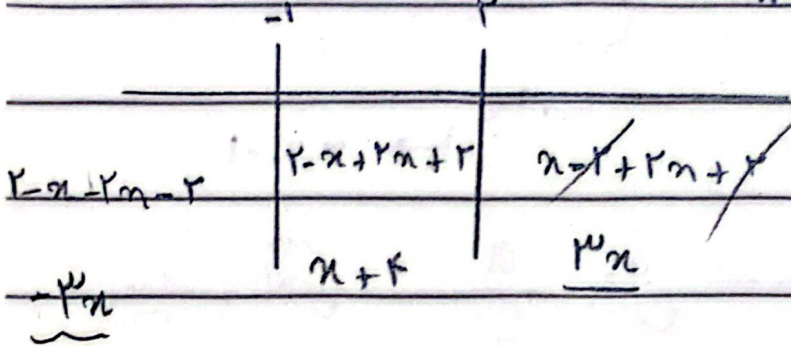
$$n-r=0$$

$$rn+r=0$$

$$n=r$$

$$rn=0$$

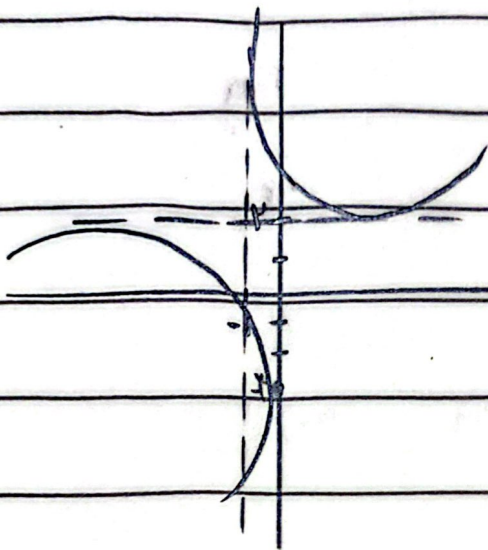
$$n=1$$



الف) $y_2 = \frac{2n-3}{n+1}$ $\frac{2x-3}{x+1} = \frac{q}{r}$

مجاوب قائم ریشه منبج

$n+2 = 0 \rightarrow n = -2$



مجاوب لقمه $y_2 = \frac{a}{c}$

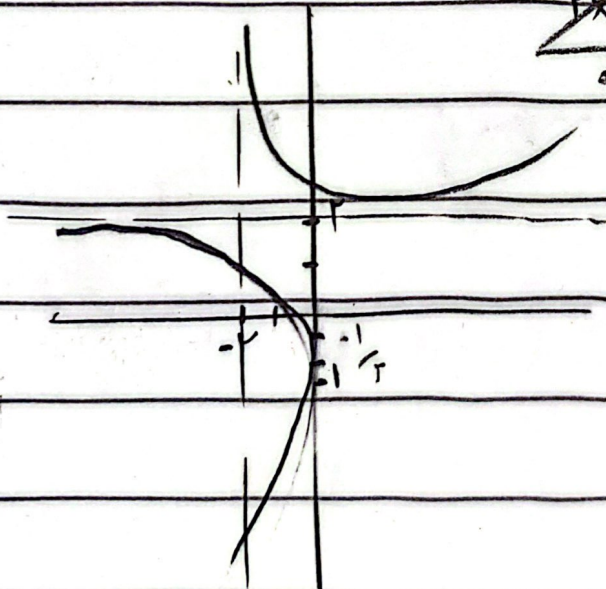
$\frac{2}{1} = 2$

ب) $y_2 = \frac{2n-1}{n+2}$

مجاوب قائم

$n = -2$

$\frac{2x-1}{x+2} = \frac{a}{c}$ $\frac{2}{1} = 2$



$y_2 = \frac{a}{c}$