

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

نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس پارسه A

الف) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x$
 $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$
 $y = (x-1)^3 + 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{y-1} = x-1$

ب) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x}$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 0 = 4$
 $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = 1 \pm 1$
 $x = 2, 0$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R}$

الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 10$
 $y_s = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-(10)}{2} = -5$
 $a > 0 \Rightarrow \min$
 $\Delta = 16 - 4(1)(10) = 16 - 40 = -24$
 $R_f = [5, +\infty)$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 3$
 $y_s = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-16}{-2} = 8$
 $a < 0 \Rightarrow \max$
 $\Delta = 16 - 4(-1)(3) = 16 + 12 = 28$
 $R_f = (-\infty, 8]$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3}$
 $y_s = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $a > 0 \Rightarrow \min$
 $\Delta = 16 - 4(1)(-3) = 16 + 12 = 28$
 $R_f = [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

د) $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$
 $y_s = \frac{-\Delta}{2a} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Delta = 16 - 4(-1)(0) = 16$
 $R_f = [0, 2]$

الف) $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 1$
 $y' = 3x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$
 $\Delta = 16 - 24 = -8$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + 2$
 $y' = 3x^2 - 12x + 12 = 0$
 $\Delta = 144 - 144 = 0$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R}$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + 1}$
 $y' = \frac{3x^2 - 12x + 12}{2\sqrt{\dots}} = 0$
 $R_f = [0, +\infty)$

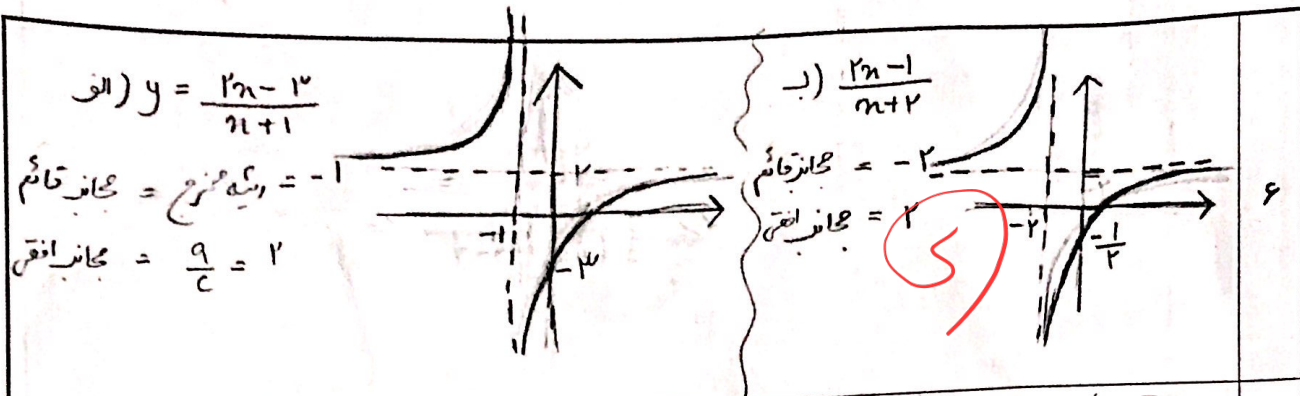
د) $y = (x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 1)^2$
 $y' = 2(x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 1)(3x^2 - 4x + 2) = 0$
 $R_f = [0, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

ب) $y = \frac{x+1}{x+1}$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x+1}}$
 $y = 1$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}$
 $y = 1$
 $R_f = [2, +\infty)$



الف) $y = \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x}$ $R_f = (I) \cup (II) = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

$\sin x > 0 \Rightarrow [2, +\infty) = (I)$

$\sin x < 0 \Rightarrow (-\infty, -2] = (II)$

ب) $y = \frac{x^2+1}{x^3} = \frac{x^2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}$

$x > 0 \Rightarrow [2, +\infty) = (I)$ $R_f = (I) \cup (II) = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

$x < 0 \Rightarrow (-\infty, -2] = (II)$

ج) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$

$\Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

د) $y = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$x > 0 \Rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$

الف) $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+3}$

$x^2+3 > 1$ (ملاحظة)

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

$\Rightarrow (x^2+3) + \left(\frac{1}{x^2+3} - 3\right) \geq \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow x^2+3 + \frac{1}{x^2+3} - 3 \geq \frac{1}{3}$

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

ب) $y = \frac{x^2+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} = \frac{x^2+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}}$

$= \sqrt{x^2+2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} = a$ $R_f = \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty\right)$

$x^2+2 > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+2} = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$

$\Rightarrow 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow a \geq \frac{5}{2}$

