

$\omega) y = r \sin n + r \cos n \rightarrow -\sqrt{1+r^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1+r^2} \rightarrow R_f = [-\sqrt{1+r^2}, \sqrt{1+r^2}]$ $\rightarrow y = \varepsilon \sin n - r \cos n \rightarrow -\sqrt{1+r^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1+r^2} \rightarrow R_f = [-\infty, \infty]$ $\rho) y = \underbrace{r \sin n + \omega \cos n}_k \rightarrow \sqrt{\varepsilon+r^2} \leq k \leq \sqrt{1+r^2} \rightarrow R_f = [-r, \omega] \rightarrow$ الحد الأعلى $\delta) y = \underbrace{\sqrt{\cos n - r \sin n}}_k \rightarrow -\sqrt{a} \leq k \leq \sqrt{a} \rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{a}{\varepsilon}, \frac{a}{\varepsilon}]$	1,0
$y = \sin^2 n + r \sin n + r$ $\sin \max = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 + r + r = 4$ $\sin \min = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 - r + r = 0$ $\frac{-b}{\pm a} = \frac{-r}{\pm r} \rightarrow y = \frac{4}{\varepsilon} + \frac{-4}{r} + r = \frac{-1}{\varepsilon}$ $R_f = [-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, 4]$	$\rightarrow y = r \sin^2 n + r \sin n + r$ $\sin \max = 1 \rightarrow y = r + r + r = 3$ $\sin \min = -1 \rightarrow y = r - r + r = 1$ $\frac{-b}{\pm a} = \frac{-r}{\pm \varepsilon} \rightarrow y = \frac{4}{\varepsilon} - \frac{4}{\varepsilon} + r = \frac{r}{\varepsilon}$ $R_f = [\frac{r}{\varepsilon}, 3]$ 1,0
$\omega) y = \sin^2 n + \varepsilon \cos^2 n = \sin^2 n + \cos^2 n + r \cos^2 n = r \cos^2 n + 1$ $\rightarrow 0 \leq \cos^2 n \leq 1 \rightarrow 1 \leq r \cos^2 n + 1 \leq \varepsilon \rightarrow R_f = [1, \varepsilon]$ $\rightarrow y = \frac{r \cot n}{1 + \cot^2 n} = \frac{r \cos n}{\sin n} \times \sin n = r \cos n \sin n = \sin 2n \rightarrow R_f = [-1, 1]$	5
$\omega) y = \sin^4 n + \cos^4 n \rightarrow k = r \rightarrow r \leq y \leq 1 \rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, 1]$ $\rightarrow y = \underbrace{\sin^4 n + \cos^4 n}_k \rightarrow k = \varepsilon \rightarrow r \leq k \leq 1 \rightarrow R_f = \{0, 1\}$	5
$\omega) y = \frac{r n^r + v n - \varepsilon}{n + \varepsilon} \rightarrow y n + \varepsilon y = r n^r + v n - \varepsilon \rightarrow r n^r + (v - y) n - \varepsilon + \varepsilon y = 0$ $(v - y)^r + (\varepsilon y - \varepsilon) > 0 \rightarrow y^r - 1 \varepsilon y + \varepsilon 9 + r y - r^2 > 0 \rightarrow y^r + 1 \varepsilon y + 1 v > 0$ $R_f = (-\infty, -1v] \cup [-1, +\infty)$ $(y + 1v)(y + 1) > 0$ $\rightarrow y = \frac{n^r - 1}{n - 1} = n^r + n + 1 \rightarrow \omega) \left \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} \right \rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow R_f = [\frac{r}{\varepsilon}, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ $n \neq 1$ sub min	1,0

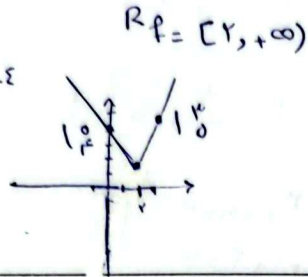
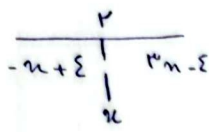
$\omega) \frac{(x+r)(r n - 1)}{n + r} \rightarrow x \neq -r \rightarrow R = \mathbb{R} - \{-r\}$

$R = [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$

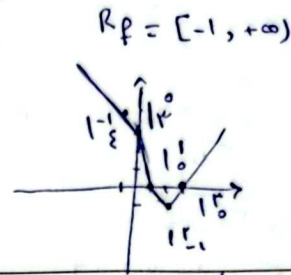
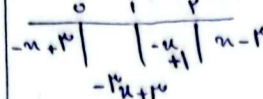
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نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۷ کلاس پایه هفتم A

الف) $y = x + |2x - 4|$

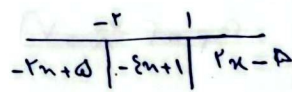
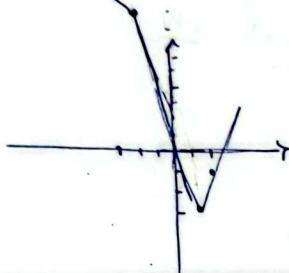


ب) $y = |x - 2| + |x - 1| - |x|$



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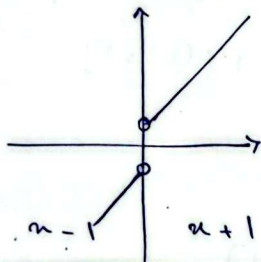
۲) $y = |3x - 3| - |x + 2|$



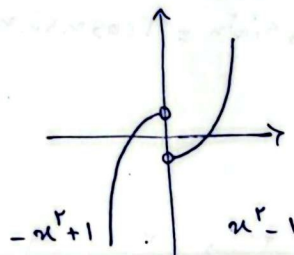
از اینجا به بعد یک خط افقی نمودار داریم، نقطه تقاطع می‌کنیم
 $y = -3$ است $\leftarrow x = -3$

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الف) $y = x + \frac{x}{|x|}$ $x \neq 0$

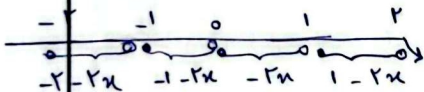


ب) $y = x|x| - \frac{x}{|x|}$

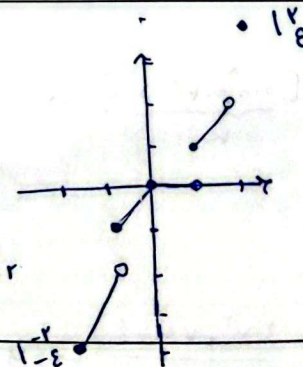
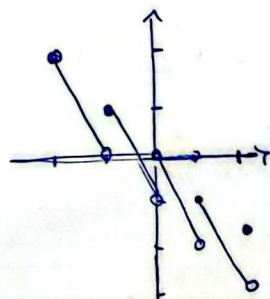
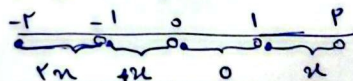


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الف) $y = [x] - 2x$



ب) $y = [x]|x|$



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الف) $y = 2x - [2x] \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

ب) $y = 2x - [x] = 2(x - [x]) \rightarrow R_f = [0, 2)$

ج) $y = x - \omega\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \omega\left(\frac{x}{2} - \left[\frac{x}{2}\right]\right) \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

د) $y = [2x] - 2x = -([2x] - 2x) \rightarrow R_f = (-1, 0]$

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