

11, 0

پیر - آدینه

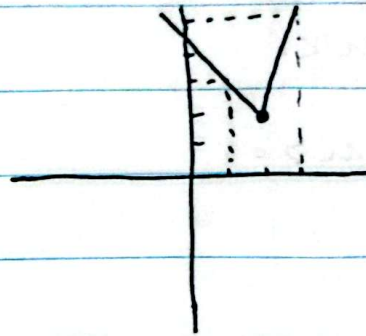
-1

$$y = x + |2x - \varepsilon|$$

x	$x < 2$	2	$x > 2$
y	$x - 2x + \varepsilon = -x + \varepsilon$		$x + 2x - \varepsilon = 3x - \varepsilon$

(5)

$$y = \begin{cases} \varepsilon - x & ; x \leq 2 \\ 3x - \varepsilon & ; x > 2 \end{cases}$$

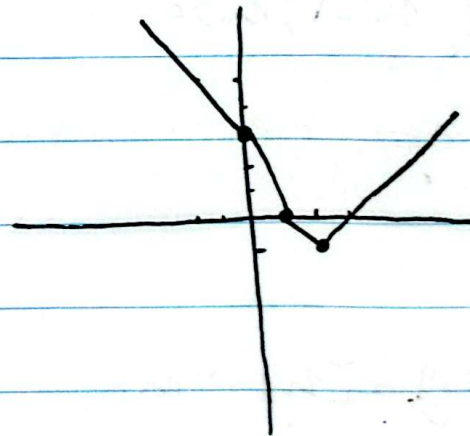


$$Ry = [2, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow y = |x - 2| + |x - 1| - |x|$$

x	$x < 0$	$0 \leq x < 1$	$1 \leq x < 2$	$x \geq 2$
y	$-x + 3$	$-3x + 3$	$-x + 1$	$x - 3$

$$y = \begin{cases} -x + 3 & ; x < 0 \\ -3x + 3 & ; 0 \leq x < 1 \\ -x + 1 & ; 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x - 3 & ; x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$



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

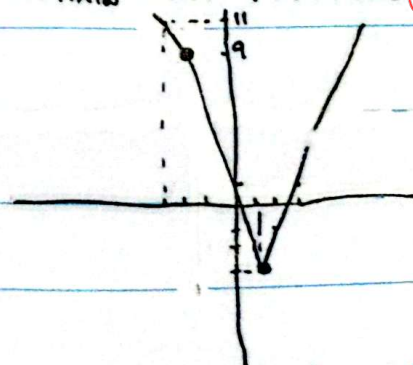
-2

$$|3x - 3| - |x + 2| = k$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x + 6 & ; x < -2 \\ -5x + 1 & ; -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2x - 5 & ; x > 1 \end{cases}$$

x	$x < -2$	$-2 \leq x \leq 1$	$x > 1$
y	$-3x + 3 + x = -2x + 6$ $+2 = -2x + 8$	$-3x + 3 - x - 2 = -4x + 1$ $-2 = -4x - 1$	$3x - 3 - x = 2x - 6$ $-2 = 2x - 8$

(5)

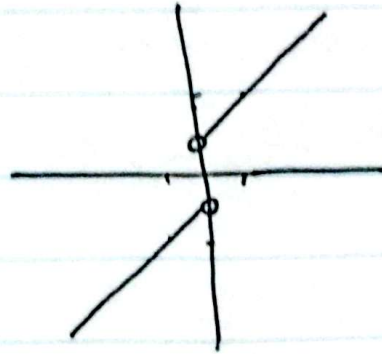


اگر خط k رسم شود در بعضی نقاط با نمودار y برخورد دارد
 پس 2 ریشه داریم x از نقطه A پس $y = k$
 در واقع $y = -3$ است پس $k = -3$

الف) $y = n + \frac{n}{|n|}$

$$y = \begin{cases} n-1; & n < 0 \\ n+1; & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

n	$n < 0$	0	$n > 0$
y	$n-1$	$\emptyset$	$n+1$

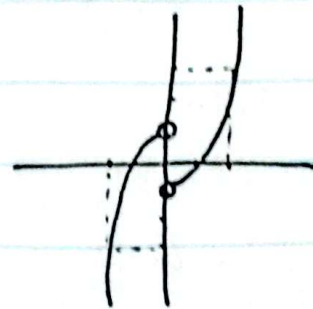


5

$$y = n|n| - \frac{n}{|n|}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} 1-n^2; & n < 0 \\ n^2-1; & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

n	$n < 0$	0	$n > 0$
y	$-n^2+1$	$\emptyset$	n^2-1



[-2, 2] - ۴

الف) $y = [n] - 2n$

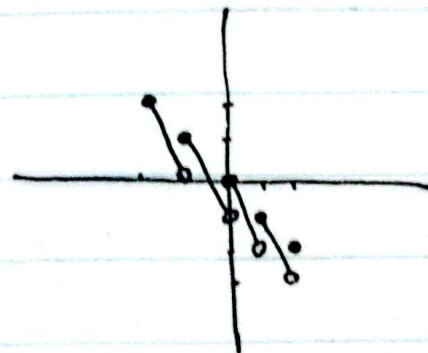
$$-2 > n > -1 \rightarrow -2n - 2$$

$$-1 > n > 0 \rightarrow -2n - 1$$

$$0 > n > 1 \rightarrow -2n$$

$$1 > n > 2 \rightarrow 1 - 2n$$

$$n = 2 \rightarrow 2 - 2n$$



5

پیر یا جمعہ

۲۴ - ۱۰ / ۱۴۰۳

$$ب) y = [x] |x|$$

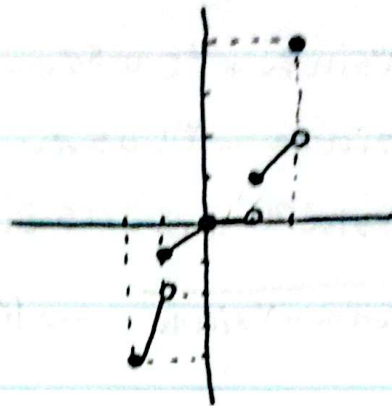
$$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow 2x$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow x$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow 2$$



$$x=t \rightarrow t - [t]$$

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

(1, 0)

$$ب) y = 4x - 4[x] \rightarrow 4(x - [x]) \rightarrow R_y = [0, 4) \\ \hookrightarrow [0, 1)$$

$$ج) y = x - \omega \left[\frac{x}{\omega} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{x}{\omega} = t} y = \omega t - \omega [t] \rightarrow$$

$$y = \omega(t - [t]) \rightarrow R_y = [0, \omega) \\ \hookrightarrow [0, 1)$$

$$د) y = [x] - x \xrightarrow{x=t} y = [t] - t \rightarrow R_y = [0, -1)$$

(-1, 0]

Subject:

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بر يا احسنی

-4

$$\text{الف) } y = 3 \sin n + 2 \cos n \rightarrow Ry = [-\sqrt{13}, \sqrt{13}]$$

(1, 0)

$$\text{ب) } y = 5 \sin n - 3 \cos n \rightarrow Ry = [-5, 5]$$

$$\text{ج) } y = [2 \sin n + 3 \cos n] \rightarrow Ry = [-\sqrt{13}, \sqrt{13}] \rightarrow \text{نقطه اوج و انحدار}$$

$$\text{د) } y = \sqrt{\cos n - 2 \sin n} \rightarrow Ry = [0, \sqrt{5}]$$

-5

$$\text{الف) } \sin^2 n + 3 \sin n + 2$$

$$\sin n \rightarrow R = [-1, 1]$$

$$\sin n = t \rightarrow t^2 + 3t + 2 = y$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(-1) = 1 - 3 + 2 = 0 \\ f(1) = 1 + 3 + 2 = 6 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(-1) = 1 - 3 + 2 = 0 \\ f(1) = 1 + 3 + 2 = 6 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Ry = [0, 6]$$

(1, 0)

$$\text{ب) } y = 2 \sin^2 n + 3 \sin n + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -1 \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow \min \\ 1 \rightarrow y = 6 \\ -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow y = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow \max \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -1 \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow \min \\ 1 \rightarrow y = 6 \\ -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow y = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow \max \end{array}$$

$$Ry = [1, 6]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -1 \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow \min \\ 1 \rightarrow y = 6 \\ -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow y = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow \max \end{array} \quad \left[\frac{5}{4}, 6 \right]$$

-1

$$\text{الف) } y = \sin^2 n + 5 \cos^2 n \rightarrow \sin^2 n + \cos^2 n + 4 \cos^2 n$$

$$y = 1 + 4 \cos^2 n$$

$$Ry = [1, 5]$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{2 \cot n}{1 + \cot n} \rightarrow \frac{2 \cot n}{\frac{1}{\sin n}} = 2 \times \frac{\cos n}{\sin n} \times \sin n =$$

$$2 \sin n \cos n = \sin 2n$$

$$Ry = [-1, 1]$$

GOLBARG

پہلے یا اچھی

-9

$$\text{و) } y = \sin^4 n + \cos^4 n \rightarrow (\sin^2 n + \cos^2 n)(\sin^2 n + \cos^2 n - \sin^2 n \cos^2 n)$$

$$(\sin^2 n + \cos^2 n)^2 - \sin^2 n \cos^2 n$$

$$\rightarrow (1 - \sin^2 n \cos^2 n) - \sin^2 n \cos^2 n = 1 - 2 \sin^2 n \cos^2 n$$

$$\sin^2 n = 2 \sin n \cos n$$

چکائی

$$\sin^2 n = 2 \sin n \cos n$$

$$\sin^2 n \cos^2 n = \frac{\sin^2 n}{2}$$

←

$$1 - 2 \cos^2 n \sin^2 n = 1 - 2 \times \frac{\sin^2 n}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 n \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 n \rightarrow [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 n \rightarrow [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$$

$$\therefore y = [\sin^2 n + \cos^2 n]$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} \leq \sin^2 n + \cos^2 n \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq \sin^2 n + \cos^2 n \leq 1$$

$$Ry = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\text{و) } y = \frac{2n^2 + 1}{n+1} = \frac{(2n-1)(n+1)}{n+1} = 2n-1$$

$$2 \pm 1 \rightarrow R = \{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$$

$$Ry = \{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n-1} \rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n-1} \rightarrow n+1$$

$$Ry = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \min \quad \text{GOLBARG} \quad Ry = [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

