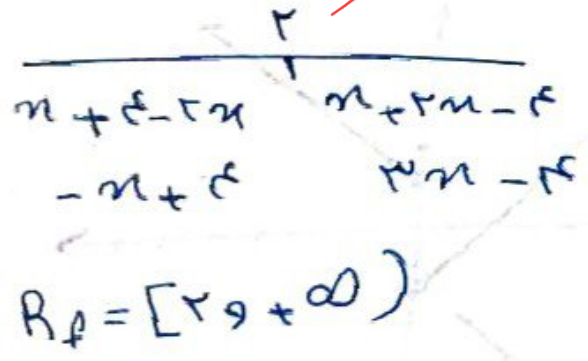
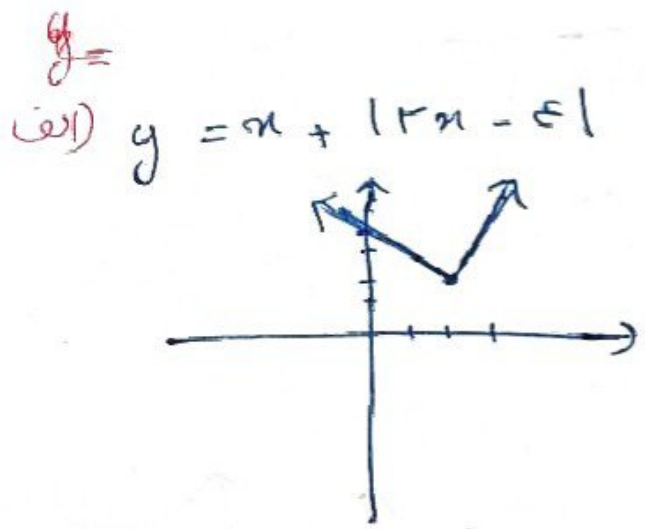
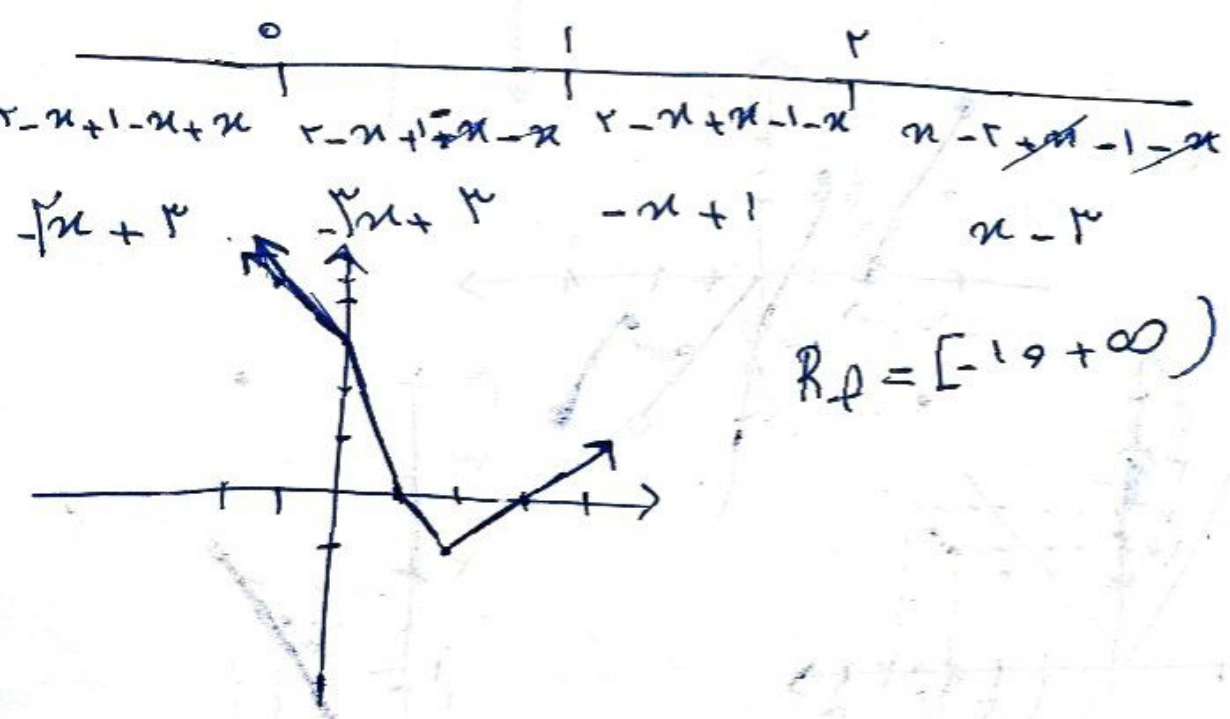


۱۸، ۷۵

①
⑤

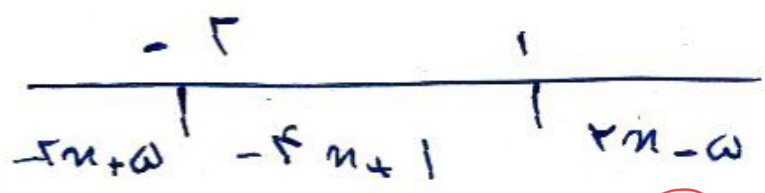
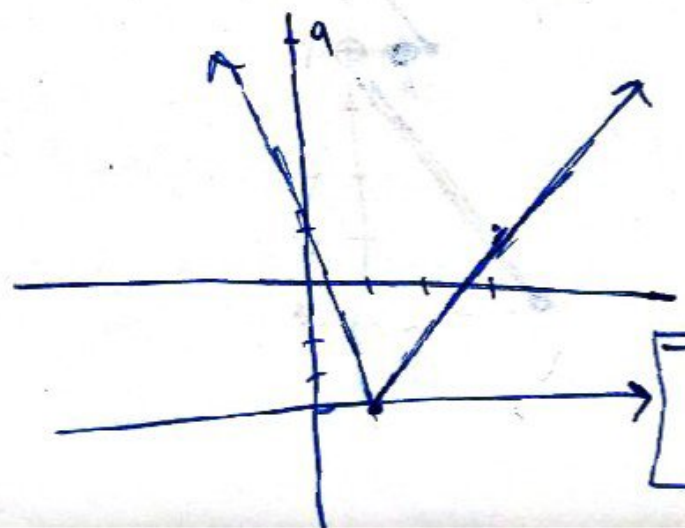


ب) $|x - 2| + |x - 1| - |x|$



این ضابطه ۱، ریشه دارد، یعنی معنی وجود دارد، این تابع را نقه قطع می کند.

②

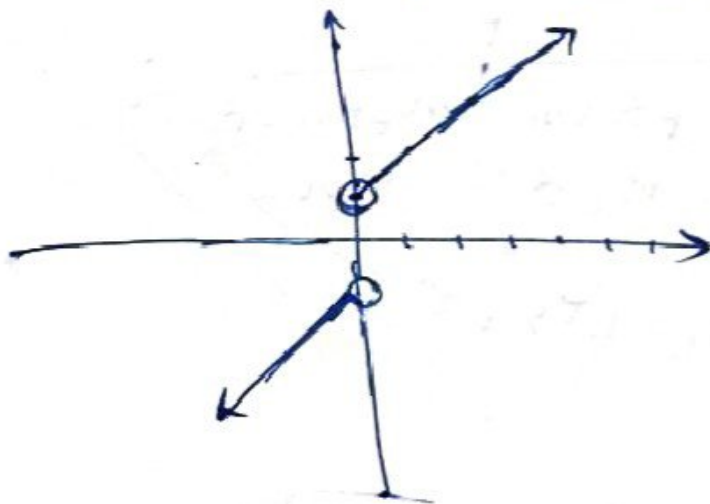


$K = -3$

⑤

الف) $y = x + \frac{x}{|x|}$

$x-1$ $x+1$

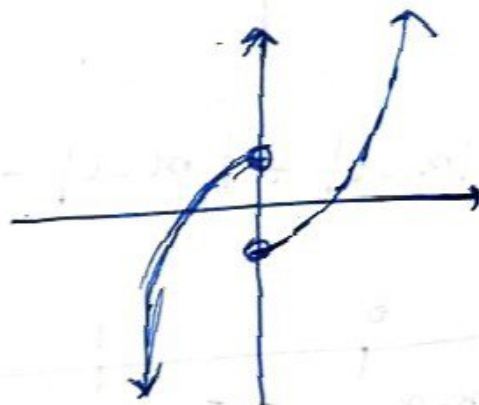


3

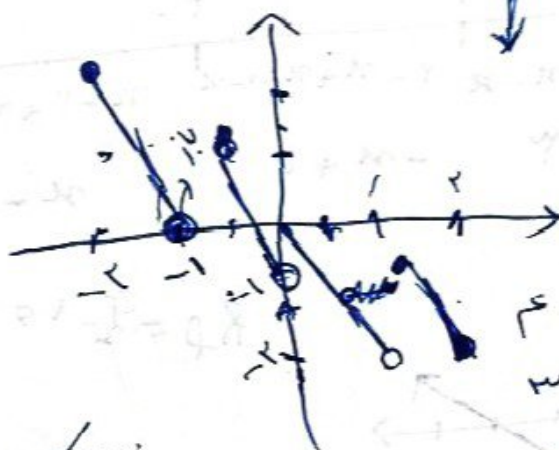
5

ب)

$-x^2+1$ x^2-1

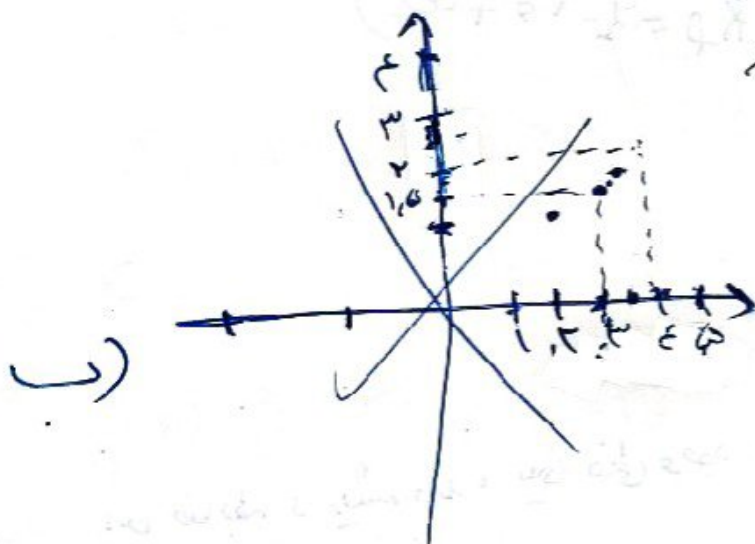


الف) $[x] - 2x$

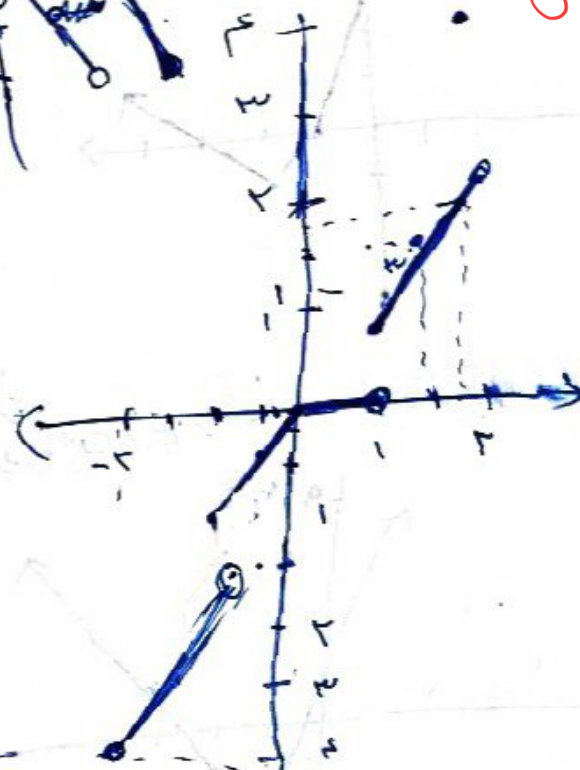


3

5



ب)



$y = x - 1$

الف) $[0, 1]$ به ازای اعداد
 اعشاری فقط و به ازای اعداد
 اعشاری اولی عدد صحیح

۵
۶

ب) $f(n - [n]) \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1]$

ج) $n - \omega \left[\frac{n}{\omega} \right] = R_f = [0, \omega)$

د) $[2n] - 2n = (-1, 0]$

الف) $r \sin n + r \cos n \rightarrow \sqrt{r^2 + r^2} (r \sin n + r \cos n)$ (۶)

$-\sqrt{r^2 + r^2} \leq r \sin n + r \cos n \leq \sqrt{r^2 + r^2}$
 $R_p = [-\sqrt{2}r, +\sqrt{2}r]$ (۱,۵)

ب) $-\sqrt{\frac{r^2}{19} + 9} \leq r \sin n - r \cos n \leq \sqrt{14 + 9}$

$R_p = [-\omega, +\omega]$

د) $R = [0, \sqrt{5}]$

ج) $y = [r \sin n + \omega \cos n]$

$-\sqrt{\frac{r^2}{19} + \omega^2} \leq r \sin n + \omega \cos n \leq \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{19} + \omega^2}$

$[-\sqrt{19}] = -9$ و $[\sqrt{19}] = \omega$

$R_p = \text{[blacked out]}$

$R_p = \{-9, -\omega, \dots, \omega\}$

الف) $y = \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x + 2$

(1,5) ✓

min = $\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{2} + 2 = -\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = -1$
 $\min = -1$

$\sin 1 = 1 + 3 + 2 = 6$ $R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{4}, 6\right]$

ب) $2 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x + 2$

min = $f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) + 3\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 2$

$\frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{2} + 2 = 2$ $\min = 2$

max = $\sin 1 = 2(1) + 3(1) + 2 = 7$ $R_f = \left[2, 7\right]$

الف) $y = \sin^2 x + 5 \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x$ (1)

$1 + 4 \cos^2 x$ $0 \leq \cos^2 x \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq 4 \cos^2 x \leq 4$

$\Rightarrow 1 \leq 1 + 4 \cos^2 x \leq 5$ $R_f = [1, 5]$

ب) $\frac{2 \cot x}{1} = \frac{2 \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{2 \cos x}{\frac{1}{\sin x} \sin x} = 2 \sin x \cos x$

$2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x \rightarrow R_f = [-1, 1]$

الف) $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = \sqrt{2} \sin x + \cos x \leq \sqrt{2}$

(9)

$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x \leq 1$ $R_f = \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$

$$b) R_f = \{0, 1\}$$

(9)

$$y = \frac{rn^r + vn - r}{n - r} \Rightarrow rn^r + vn - r = yn + \varepsilon y$$

(10)

$$rn^r + vn - r = \frac{(n+r)(rn-1)}{(n+r)} = rn-1$$

$$R_L = R_1 - \{ -9 \}$$

1, VO

$$\Delta = (v-y)^r + (\varepsilon)(r)(\varepsilon + \varepsilon y) =$$

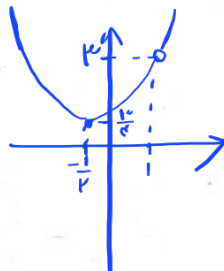
$$\varepsilon^2 + y^r - 1 \varepsilon y + r \varepsilon + r \varepsilon y = y^r + 1 \varepsilon y + 1$$

$$y^r + 1 \varepsilon y + 1 > 0 \quad (y+\varepsilon)^r > 0$$

$$\sigma = 1 - \varepsilon = -r$$

$$b) y = \frac{(n-1)(n^r + n + 1)}{(n-1)} \Rightarrow y = n^r + n + 1$$

$$\min = \frac{r}{f} \quad R_f = \left[\frac{r}{f} + \infty \right)$$



$$\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{r} + 1$$

$$\frac{1 - r + f}{f}$$