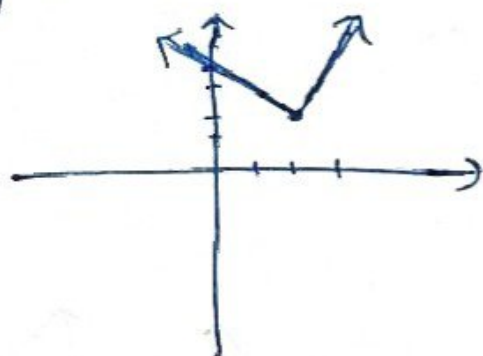


①

الف)

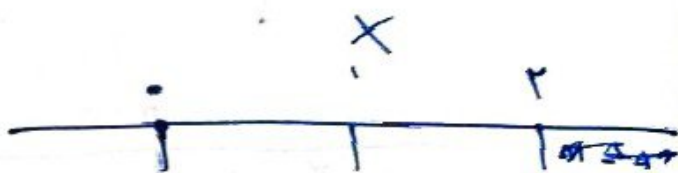
$$y = x + |2x - 5|$$



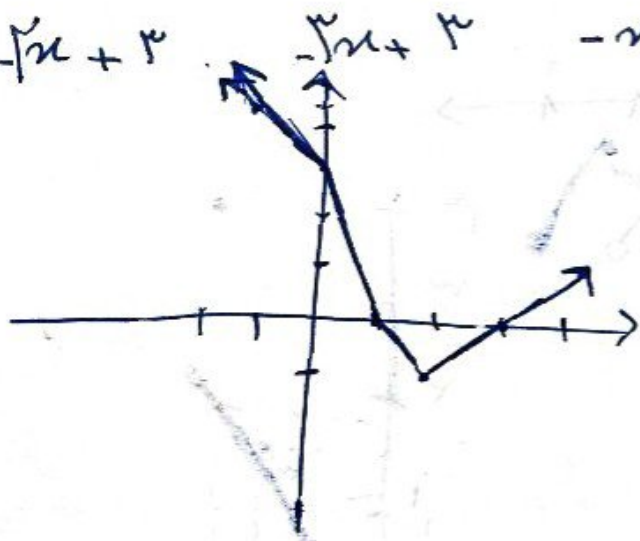
$$\begin{array}{cc} & 2 \\ \hline x+5-2x & x+2x-5 \\ -x+5 & 3x-5 \end{array}$$

$$R_f = [2.5 + \infty)$$

ب) $|x-2| + |x-1| - |x|$



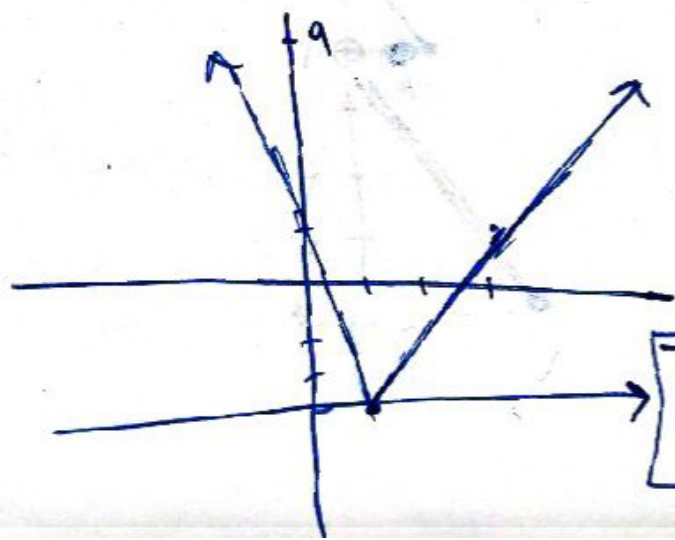
$$\begin{array}{cccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline x-x+1-x+x & x-x+1-x+x & x-x+x-1-x & x-2+x-1-x \\ x+1 & x+1 & -x+1 & x-1 \end{array}$$



$$R_f = [-1 + \infty)$$

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

②



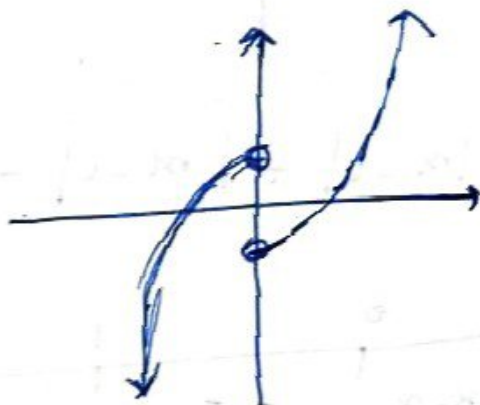
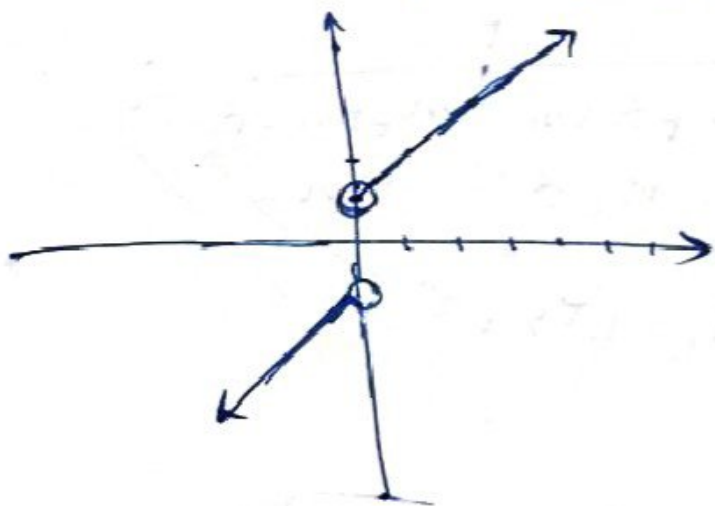
$$\begin{array}{ccc} & -2 & 1 \\ \hline x+5 & -x+1 & x-5 \end{array}$$

$$K = -3$$

الف) $y = x + \frac{x}{|x|}$

$x-1$ $x+1$

3

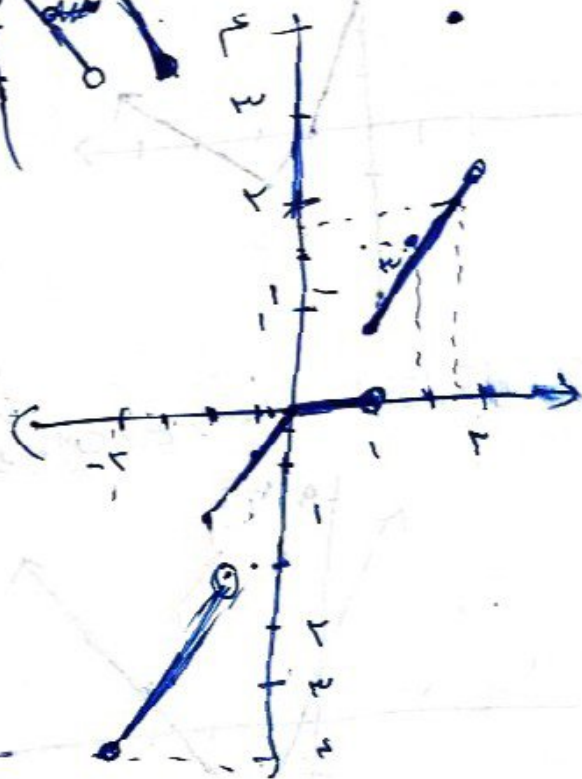
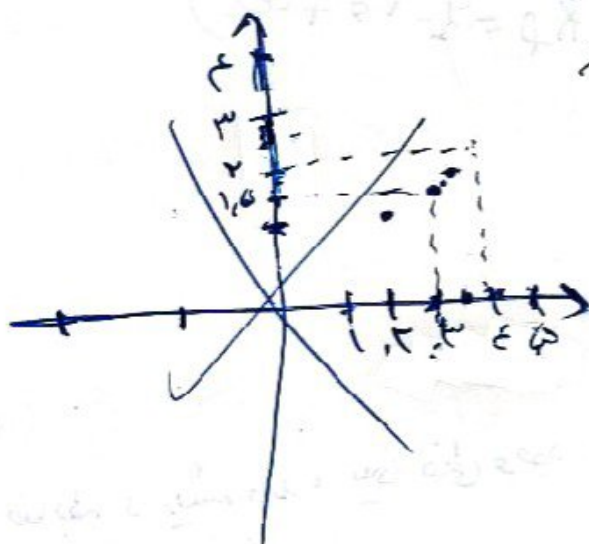
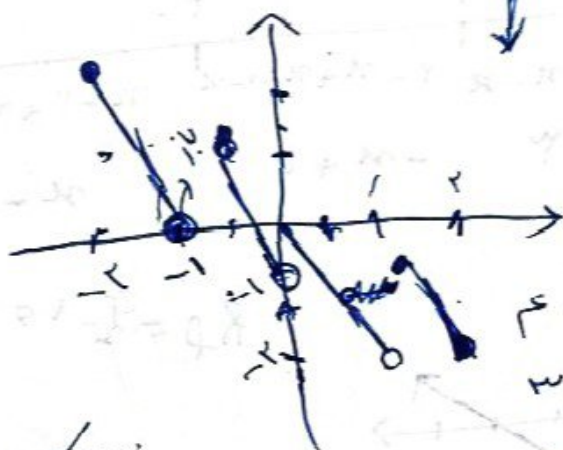


ب)

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

الف) $[x] - 2x$

4



$y = -2x$

الف) $[0, 1]$ به ازای اعداد
 اعشاری فقط و به ازای اعداد
 اعشاری اولی عددی میره

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) $r \sin n + r \cos n \rightarrow \sqrt{r^2 + r^2} (r \sin n + r \cos n)$ (4)

$-\sqrt{r^2 + r^2} \leq r \sin n + r \cos n \leq \sqrt{r^2 + r^2}$
 $R_f = [-\sqrt{r^2 + r^2}, +\sqrt{r^2 + r^2}]$

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

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

ج) $y = [r \sin n + \omega \cos n]$

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

$[-\sqrt{r^2 + \omega^2}] = -\omega$ و $[\sqrt{r^2 + \omega^2}] = \omega$

$R_f = \dots$

$R_f = \{-4, -\omega, \dots, \omega\}$

الف) $y = \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x + 2$

(✓)

$\min = \frac{-3}{2} \quad f\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{2} + 2 = -\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{7}{4}$
 $\min = \frac{-7}{4}$

$\sin 1 = 1 + 3 + 2 = 6 \quad R_f = \left[-\frac{7}{4}, 6\right]$

ب) $2 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x + 2$

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

$\frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{2} + 2 = \frac{4 - 11 + 4}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} = \min$

$\max = \sin 1 = 2(1) + 3(1) + 2 = 7 \quad R_f = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, 7\right]$

الف) $y = \sin^2 x + 5 \cos^2 x = \underbrace{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}_1 + 4 \cos^2 x$ (1)

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

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

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)

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

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

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

(9)

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

(10)

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

$$R_L = R_1 - \sum_{-9}^{(n+r)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = n^r + n + 1$$

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

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

$$\frac{1-r+\varepsilon}{r} =$$