

۲۵

الف) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 1$

در توابع چند جمله ای مرتبه فرد (به انگلیس) توان فرد باشد به تابع $\mathbb{R}$ است

$R_f = \mathbb{R}$ راه اول:

سوال ۱) (۲)

راه دوم:

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

ب) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x}$

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y-1} + 1 \quad R_f = \mathbb{R} \checkmark$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2 - 1} \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = \frac{1}{y} + 1$

$\Rightarrow x-1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{y} + 1} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{y} + 1} + 1$

$\frac{1}{y} + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} > -1 \Rightarrow y < -1 \text{ or } y > 0$
 $\frac{1}{y} > -1 \Rightarrow y < -1 \text{ or } y > 0$
 $y \neq 0 \checkmark$

الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 10$

$R_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (6, +\infty) \checkmark$

سوال ۲) (۲)

$\begin{cases} a > 0 \rightarrow \text{Min} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-4)}{2(1)} = 2 \Rightarrow (2)^2 - 4(2) + 10 = 6 \Rightarrow R_f = [6, +\infty) \checkmark \end{cases}$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 3$

$\begin{cases} a < 0 \rightarrow \text{Max} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-4)}{2(-1)} = 2 \Rightarrow -(2)^2 + 4(2) + 3 = 7 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 7] \checkmark \end{cases}$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x - 3}$

$\begin{cases} a > 0 \rightarrow \text{Min} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-4)}{2(1)} = 2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{(2)^2 - 4(2) - 3} = \sqrt{4 - 8 - 3} = \sqrt{-7} \text{ تعریف نشده} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) \checkmark$

د) $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$

$\begin{cases} a < 0 \rightarrow \text{Max} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(4)}{2(-1)} = 2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{4(2) - (2)^2} = \sqrt{8 - 4} = 2 \quad R_f = \sqrt{[-\infty, 9]} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 3] \checkmark \end{cases}$

(2) سوال ۲

الف) $y = x^2 - 5x^2 + 2x + 1$ $R_f = \mathbb{R}$ ✓

ب) $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x + 2$ $R_f = \mathbb{R}$ ✓

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x + 1}$ $R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R}} = [0, +\infty)$ ✓

د) $y = (x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x + 1)^2$ $R_f = \mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty)$ ✓

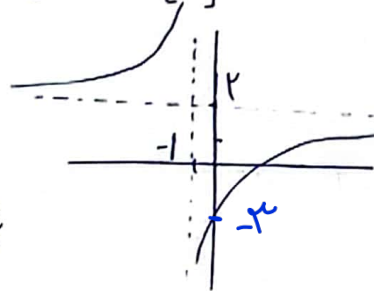
الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$ $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{2}{1}\}$ ✓

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

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x+1}}$ $R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{2\}} = [0, +\infty) - \{\sqrt{2}\}$ ✓

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2-x}}$ $R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{-2\}} = [0, +\infty)$ ✓

الف) $y = \frac{x-2}{x+1}$



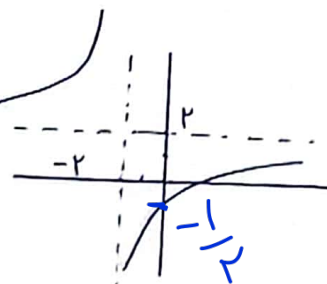
✓

مخرج = -1 = جانب چپ

میان = $\frac{a}{c} = 2$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow \frac{2(2)-2}{(2)+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

ب) $y = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$



✓

میان قائم = -2

مخرج اعلى = $\frac{a}{c} = 2$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow \frac{2(2)-1}{(2)+2} = \frac{3}{4} = 1$$

(2) سوال ۲

(2) سوال ۲

(2) سوال ۲

$$\text{الف) } y = \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x} \quad R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

(٢)

$$\begin{cases} \sin x > 0 \rightarrow R_f = [1, \infty) \\ \sin x < 0 \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{ج) } y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \quad R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{د) } y = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow R_f = [1, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

(٨١)

$$\text{الف) } y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} + 2 - 2 = x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} - 2$$

(٢)

$$x^2 + 2 \xrightarrow{\text{min}} \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{0}{2(1)} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{min: } 2 \Rightarrow 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{2}, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

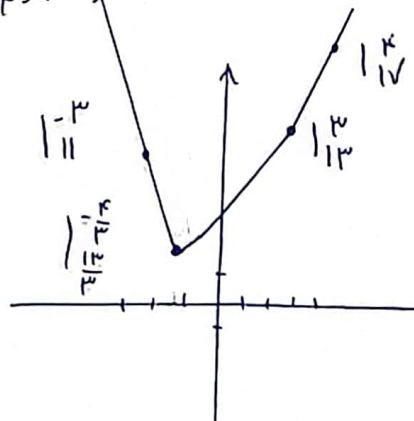
$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{x^2 + 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} = \frac{x^2 + 2 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \quad x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \text{min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{0}{2(1)} = 0$$

$$y_{\text{min}} = (-) \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = |x - 1| + |x^2 + 1|$$

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



(٩١)

(٢)

سؤال ١ (٢)

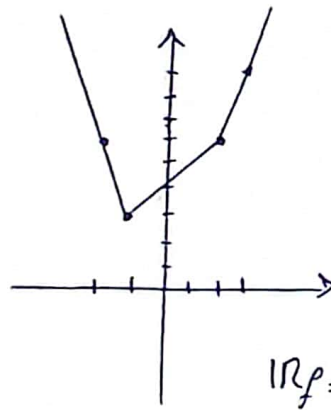
$$a) y = |x-2| + |x+2|$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |2-2| + |2+2| = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |-1-2| + |-1+2| = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |3-2| + |3+2| = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |-3-2| + |-3+2| = 6$$



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



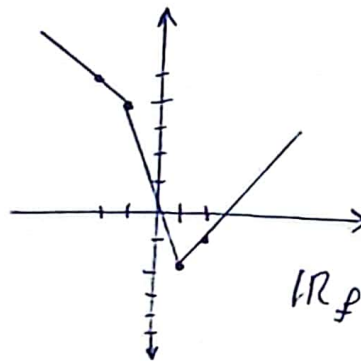
$$b) y = |x+1| - |x-1|$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |1+1| - |1-1| = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |-1+1| - |-1-1| = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |2+1| - |2-1| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |-2+1| - |-2-1| = -3$$



$$D_f = [-2, +\infty)$$

