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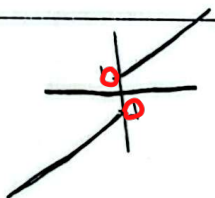
نام و نام خانوادگی فرهاد نرژنده پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۷ کلاس از سر

الف) $x + |2x - 4| = |2x - 4| \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 4 & x \geq 2 \rightarrow 2x - 4 \\ 4 - 2x & x < 2 \rightarrow 4 - 2x \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow$ برد: $[2, +\infty)$ ✓

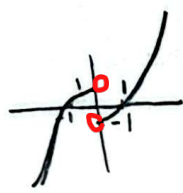
ب) $|x - 2| + |x - 1| - |x| \rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0 \rightarrow 3 - x \rightarrow (3, +\infty) \\ 0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow 3 - 2x \rightarrow [0, 3] \\ 1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow 1 - x \rightarrow (-1, 0] \\ x \geq 2 \rightarrow x - 2 \rightarrow [-1, +\infty) \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow$ برد $\rightarrow [-1, +\infty)$ ✓

$|2x - 3| - |x + 2| = k$
 $x < -2 \rightarrow -2x + 3 + x + 2 = -2x + 5 \rightarrow (9, +\infty)$
 $-2 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow -2x + 3 - x - 2 = -3x + 1 \rightarrow [-3, 9]$
 $x \geq 1 \rightarrow 2x - 3 - x - 2 = x - 5 \rightarrow [-3, +\infty)$
 $\rightarrow k = -3$ ✓

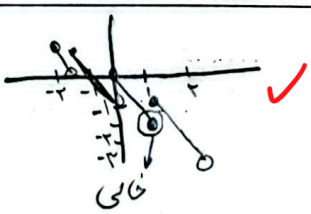
الف) $x + \frac{x}{|x|}$



ب) $y = x|x| - \frac{x}{|x|}$

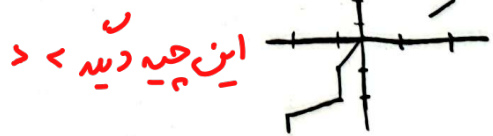


الف) $[x] - 2x$



خط پله بندی دارد و متناهی نیست ✓

ب) $[x] |x|$



این چه دیکه < >

الف) $2x - [2x] \rightarrow x - [x] \rightarrow 0 \leq x - [x] < 1 \rightarrow$ برد: $[0, 1)$ ✓

ب) $x - [x] \rightarrow x - [x] \rightarrow 0 \leq x - [x] < 1 \rightarrow$ برد: $[0, 1)$ ✓

ج) $x - 5[\frac{x}{5}] \rightarrow 5x \leq x < 5x + 5 \rightarrow f(x) = x - 5k \rightarrow 0 \leq x < 5 \rightarrow$ برد: $[0, 5)$ ✓

د) $[2x] - 2x \rightarrow 0 \leq y < 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq 2x < 1 \rightarrow -(2x) \rightarrow -1 < f(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow$ برد: $[-1, 0)$ ✓

الف) $3\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta \rightarrow (3\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta)^2 = 9\sin^2\theta + 16\cos^2\theta + 24\sin\theta\cos\theta$ $\rightarrow y^2 = 4 + 5\sin^2\theta + 12\sin\theta\cos\theta \rightarrow -1 \leq \sin\theta, \cos\theta \leq 1 \rightarrow [-\sqrt{13}, \sqrt{13}]$ بزرگ ب) $4\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta = R\sin(\theta + \alpha) \rightarrow R = \sqrt{16+9} = 5 \rightarrow f(\theta) = 5\sin(\theta + \alpha)$ $\rightarrow$ بزرگ: $[-5, 5]$ ✓ ج) $[3\sin\theta + 5\cos\theta] \rightarrow R = \sqrt{34} \rightarrow g(\theta) \in [-\sqrt{34}, \sqrt{34}] \rightarrow$ بزرگ: $\{-5, -4, \dots, 4, 5\}$ د) $\sqrt{4\cos\theta - 3\sin\theta} \rightarrow$ به دست می آید $\rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) \leq \sqrt{16} \rightarrow f(\theta) \in [0, 4] \rightarrow$ بزرگ: $[0, 4]$ دوباره از پیش یادداشت کردیم	الف) $\sin^2\theta + 3\sin\theta + 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq y \leq 1 \rightarrow y^2 + 3y + 2 \rightarrow y_{\min} = -1, 0$ رأسی $\rightarrow (-1, 0) + 3(-1, 0) + 2 = 2, 2, 0 - 4, 0 + 2 = -0, 2, 0$ $y = -1 \rightarrow 1 - 3 + 2 = 0$ و $y = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 3 + 2 = 6 \rightarrow$ بزرگ: $[0, 6]$ ✓ ب) $2\sin^2\theta + 3\sin\theta + 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq y \leq 1 \rightarrow 2y^2 + 3y + 2 \rightarrow y_{\min} = -0, 1, 0$ رأسی $\rightarrow 0, 1, 0$ و $y = -1 \rightarrow 1$ و $y = 1 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow [0, 1, 0, 7]$ ✓	الف) $\sin^2\theta + 5\cos^2\theta \rightarrow (1 - \cos^2\theta) + 5\cos^2\theta = 1 + 4\cos^2\theta \rightarrow 0 \leq \cos^2\theta \leq 1$ $\cos^2\theta = 0 \rightarrow 1$, $\cos^2\theta = 1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow$ بزرگ: $[1, 5]$ ✓ ب) $\frac{2\cos\theta}{1 + \cos\theta} \rightarrow \frac{2\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{2\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{2\cos(\sin)}{\sin} \rightarrow 2\cos\sin \right.$ $\frac{\sin^2 + \cos^2}{\sin^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2} \rightarrow$ بزرگ: $[-1, 1]$ ✓	الف) $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = y_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$ رأسی: $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$ $\rightarrow$ بزرگ: $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ ✓ ب) $[\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta] \rightarrow (\sin^2\theta)^2 + (\cos^2\theta)^2$ $\rightarrow 1 - \sin^2\theta \rightarrow \sin^2\theta \in [0, 1]$ $f(y) = 2y^2 - 4y^2 + 4y^2 - 4y + 1 \rightarrow f(0) = 1$ $f(1) = 1 \rightarrow$ بزرگ: $[0, 1]$ ✓	الف) $\frac{2x^2 + 7x - 4}{x + 1} \rightarrow \frac{2x^2 + 11x - 4 - 9x - 9}{x + 1} = \frac{(2x^2 + 11x) - (x + 4)}{x + 1}$ $f(x) = \frac{2x(x + 1) - (x + 4)}{x + 1} \rightarrow \frac{(2x - 1)(x + 1)}{x + 1} \xrightarrow{x \neq -1} f(x) = 2x - 1$ ب) $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \rightarrow \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1} = x + 1 \xrightarrow{x \neq 1} x + 1 \rightarrow (-\infty, -9) \cup (-9, +\infty)$ ✓ رأسی $\rightarrow 0, 1, 0$, $f(1) = 2 \rightarrow [0, 1, 0, +\infty)$ ✓
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