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$$y = \frac{x^p + x + p}{x-1} \quad y = \frac{(x + \frac{p}{x})^p + \frac{p}{x}}{x-1} \quad (x + \frac{p}{x})^p + \frac{p}{x} = y(x-1)$$

$$(x + \frac{p}{x})^p - y(x + \frac{p}{x} - \frac{p}{x}) + \frac{p}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow (x + \frac{p}{x})^p - y(x + \frac{p}{x}) + \frac{p}{x}y + \frac{p}{x} = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = y^2 - 4y - p \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y-1)(y+1) \geq 0$$

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

ا)  $p x^p - a x + 1 = y$   
 $\Rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{1}{p}, +\infty)$

ب)  $y = -\frac{a}{p} = -\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} = -\frac{p a + 1}{1} = -\frac{1}{p}$

ج)  $\sqrt{-a^2 + 4a - a} = \sqrt{-(a^2 - 4a + a)} = \sqrt{-(a-1)^2 + 1} = y$   
 $\Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1]$

د)  $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-4}{-2} = -2$   
 $\sqrt{-9 + 11 - a} = \sqrt{2 - a} = 1$

هـ)  $y = \sqrt{a^2 - 4a + 1} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

و)  $y = 1 \Rightarrow (a^2 - 4a + 1 + 1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = R_r$

1, 10

ا)  $y = \frac{p x + 1}{p x - y}$   
 $p x y - y^2 = p x + 1$   
 $x(p y - p) = 1 + y \Rightarrow x = \frac{1+y}{p y - p}$   
 $R_f = [1, +\infty)$

ب)  $y = \sqrt{\frac{8x+1}{x-1}}$   
 $D_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{8}] \cup (1, +\infty)$   
 $\Rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{1}{8}, 1]$

ج)  $R_f = \sqrt{11 - \{5\}}$   
 $\rightarrow R_f = (-1, +\infty) - \{1\}$

0, 10

$$ج) y = \frac{x^p + \varepsilon}{\sqrt{x^p + \mu}} \rightarrow \eta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\mu}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\sqrt{\mu}} = \varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} \Rightarrow R_f = [\varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\mu}}, +\infty)$$

$$د) y = \frac{x^p + 1}{x^p + \varepsilon} \quad \left( \frac{x^p + \varepsilon + 1}{x^p + \varepsilon} \right) - \varepsilon = y \rightarrow \eta = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 1 \Rightarrow R_f = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty \right)$$

$$y = \frac{x^p + \varepsilon}{x^p - 1} \quad y x^p - y = \frac{x^p + \varepsilon}{x^p - 1} \quad y x^p - x^p = \varepsilon + y \quad x^p (y - 1) = \varepsilon + y \quad \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -\varepsilon] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -\varepsilon] \cup (1, +\infty)$   $\eta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{-1} = -\varepsilon$   $\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 1$

$$y = \frac{1 \sin \eta - 1}{\sin \eta + \mu} \quad y \sin \eta + \mu y = 1 \sin \eta - 1 \quad \mu \sin \eta - y \sin \eta = 1 - \mu y \Rightarrow \sin \eta (\mu y) = -(1 - \mu y)$$

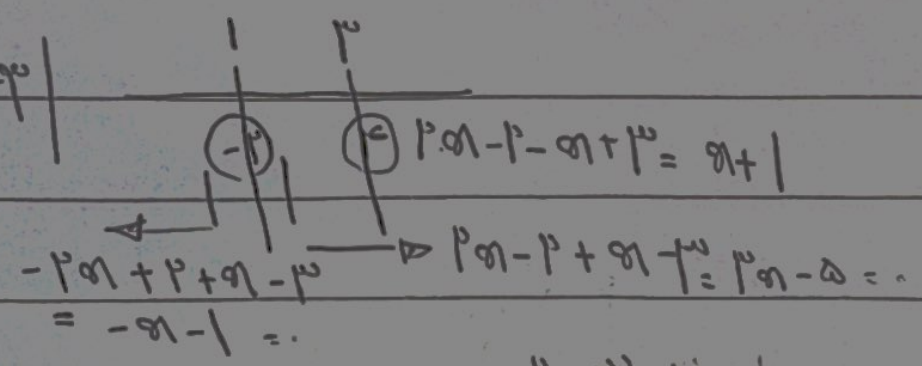
$$\Rightarrow \sin \eta \cdot \frac{\mu y + 1}{y - \mu} = -\frac{\mu y + 1}{y - \mu} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[ -\frac{\mu}{\mu}, \frac{1}{\mu} \right]$$

$$\sin \eta = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\mu - 1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{\mu}, \quad \frac{-\mu - 1}{-1 + \mu} = -\frac{\mu}{\mu} \Rightarrow \left[ -\frac{\mu}{\mu}, \frac{1}{\mu} \right]$$

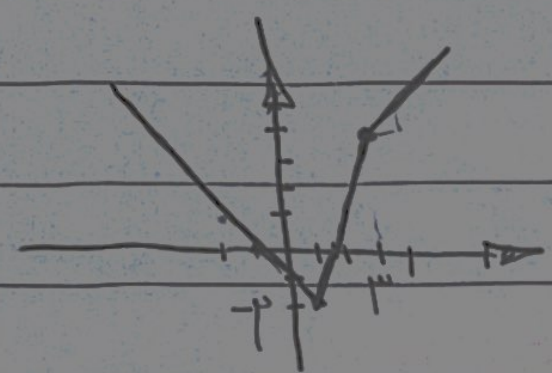
$$f(\eta) = \left( \frac{\eta - 1/\mu}{\eta - 1/\mu + \mu} \right)^2 \quad Df = IR \quad R_f = [0, 1)$$

قابل تبدیل نیست

الف  $y = |2x-1| - |x-1|$



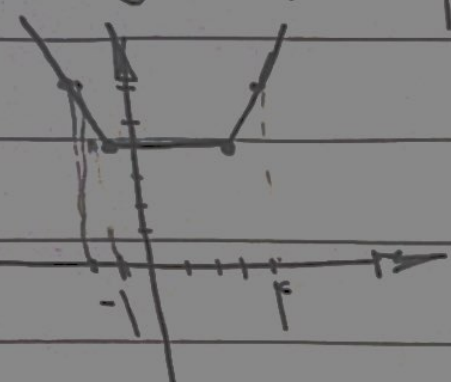
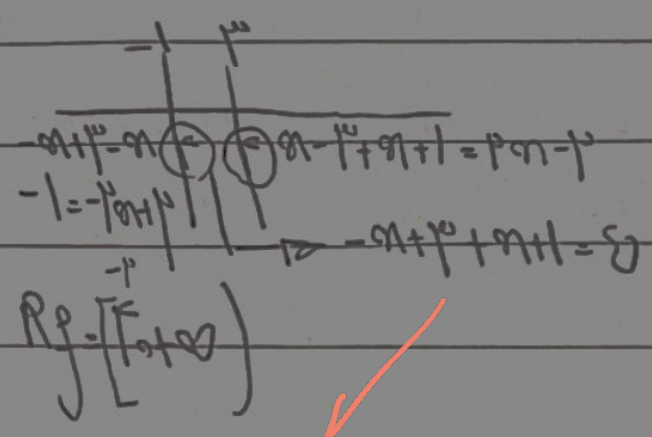
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$\Rightarrow R_f = [1, +\infty)$

$|2x-1| = |x-1| \Rightarrow x = -1$

ب  $y = |x-1| + |x+1|$



$R_f = [-1, 1]$





$$y = [a] + [p-a]$$

$$a=0 \rightarrow p$$

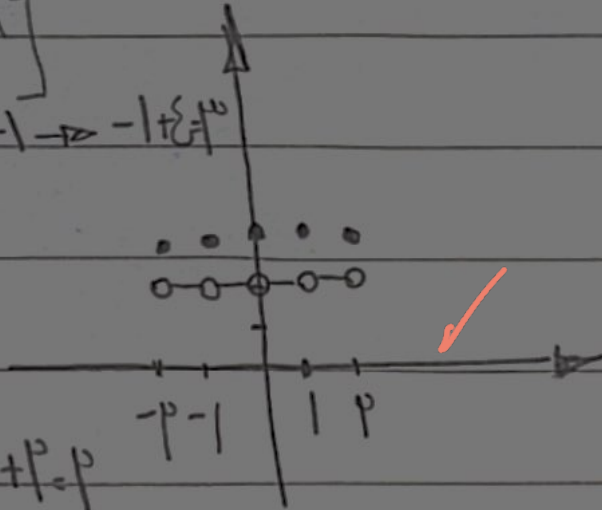
$$a=-1 \rightarrow -1+p$$

$$a=1 \rightarrow 1+p$$

$$a=p \rightarrow p+1$$

$$a=1/p \rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{p} \right] + \left[ \frac{0}{p} \right] = 0 + \frac{p}{p} = p$$

$$a=1/p \rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{p} \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{p} \right] = 0 + \frac{p}{p} = p$$



$$a = \frac{0}{p} \rightarrow 0 + \left[ \frac{1p-0}{p} \right] = p$$

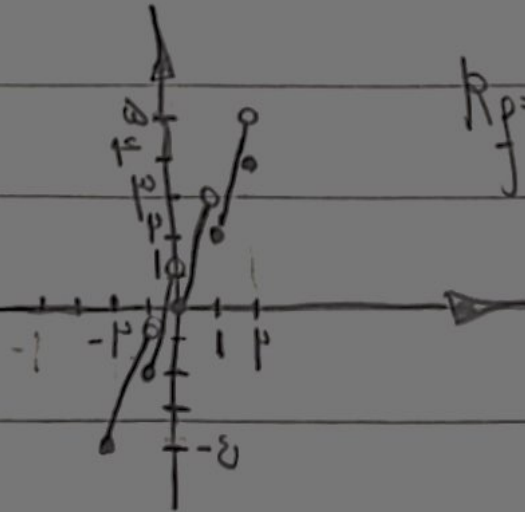
$$R_f = \left\{ \frac{1}{p}, \frac{p}{p} \right\}$$

$$y = p - [a]$$

$$a=0 \rightarrow p$$

$$a=-p \rightarrow -p+1 = -p$$

$$a=-1 \rightarrow -p+1 = -p$$



$$R_f = \left\{ -\frac{p}{p}, \frac{0}{p} \right\}$$

$$\text{a) } y = \sin^p \theta - \sin^q \theta \quad | \sin^p \theta = -1 \quad -b/a = +1 \quad \sin \theta = -1 \rightarrow \pi$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} + 1 = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, +1]$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{b) } y = \sin^p \theta + \sin^q \theta + 1 \quad | \sin^p \theta = 0 \quad -b/a = -1 \rightarrow \text{find } R_f = \left[ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$R_f = [0, 1]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sin^p \theta = 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \sin^q \theta = 1 \rightarrow \pi \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \sin^p \theta = 0 \\ \sin^q \theta = 1 \end{array}} \right\} R_f = [1, \pi]$$