

$$y = \frac{x^r + x + r}{x-1} \Rightarrow yx - y = x^r + x + r$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + (1-y)x + (1+y) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-(1-y) \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_{\gamma,0} \Rightarrow (1-y)^r - r(r+y) \neq 0$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 1 - 1 - 5y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 4y - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y - 2)(y + 2) \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نوعين}} \frac{-1 \quad 4}{+ \quad - \quad +}$$

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

تابع در بالا عبارت است $\Rightarrow y = 2x^2 - 5x + 1$ الف

$$x_{\min} = \frac{-(-1)}{1} = 1 \quad \hookrightarrow P_f = (y_{\min}, +\infty)$$

$$y_{\min} = x \frac{y_1}{x+1} - \omega x \frac{d}{x} + 1 = \frac{-1V}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1V}{\lambda}, +\infty \right)$$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 2x + 1}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{نیز در این صورت}} \sqrt{\mathbb{R}}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1R} = [0, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}_f$$

$$c) y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 4} \xrightarrow[\text{(Differenz)}]{\text{bzw.}} \sqrt{-(x-2)^2}$$

$$x_{\text{max}} = \frac{-4}{-1} = 4$$

$$y \quad 9.11-1-k \rightarrow (-\infty, 1] \Rightarrow K = [0, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \deg(x^n - 4x^r + vx + f) = n \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

شرط $(\infty + \infty) \rightarrow$ $(x - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + 1)$
رای می‌نبرد. (بزرگترین سوال فردا است!)

الف) $y = \frac{2x+1}{2x-4} \rightarrow 2yx - 4y = 2x + 1$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-(1+4y)}{r-ry} \xrightarrow{r-ry \neq 0} r-ry \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq \frac{r}{r} \uparrow$$

$$c) y = \frac{x^2 + 2}{\sqrt{x^2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}}$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} \geq \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}} \xrightarrow{\text{AM-GM}} \min \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-5}} \Rightarrow R: \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-5}} \Rightarrow R: [0, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{ij} &= yx - y = x + 1 \Rightarrow (x - y)x = -(1 + y) \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{-(1 + y)}{x - y} \quad \text{و من } x - y = 0 \Rightarrow y = x \Rightarrow R_{ij} = R - \{x\} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) y = a^x + \frac{1}{a^{x+1}} = (a^{x+1} + \frac{1}{a^{x+1}}) \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \mu(\xi) = 0 + \xi = \xi \Rightarrow \xi + \frac{1}{\xi} \geq \frac{1\nu}{\xi} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1\nu}{\xi} + \infty \right)$$

$$y = \frac{r^2 x^r + r}{x^r - 1}$$

$$(جواب) \rightarrow yx^2 - y = 3x^2 + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow (r-y)x^r = -(r+y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^2 = \frac{y+r}{y-r} \Rightarrow \chi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y+r}{y-r}} \xrightarrow[\text{علاوة}]{\text{نقص}} \frac{-r}{+p - \text{CP} +}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = (-\infty, r] \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{rx + \varepsilon}{x-1} \quad \frac{a}{c} \notin R \Rightarrow y \neq r$$

$$\text{محدود} \rightarrow \max(x^2) = +\infty \Rightarrow y = \infty$$

$$\hookrightarrow \min(x^T) = 0 \Rightarrow y = -x \quad \Rightarrow R =$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \sqrt{0} = 0 \\ (\text{max}) \end{matrix} \quad | \quad (-\infty, -1] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{r \sin x - 1}{\sin x + r}$$

استدلال $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] = R_f$

$$\text{دوسرا } \Rightarrow y \sin x + 1^u y = 1 \sin x - 1$$

$$(x-y)\sin\alpha = 1 + \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow \sin\alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{y}}{x-y}$$

$$(E_{\text{max}} \neq 0) \quad \rightarrow \frac{4r^2y - r + y}{r - y} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2y - 1}{r - y} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-p + q} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{1+y}{r-y} \leq 1 \quad \hookrightarrow 0 \leq \frac{1+y+r-y}{r-y} \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{r+y}{r-y} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{r}{y}}{-1+\frac{1}{y}} = \frac{r}{y-1}$$

$$y = \frac{r \sin x - 1}{\sin x + r}$$

$$\frac{r-1}{1+r} \rightarrow \max(\sin \eta) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r-1}{1+r}, \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \min(\sin x) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-1-1}{-1+1} = \frac{-2}{0}$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sqrt{2} \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha \neq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow R_f, [-\frac{r}{T}, \frac{1}{r}]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 - x + 1} \xrightarrow{x \neq 0} x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow + \infty \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$R_f = [0, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-y)x^2 + (y-1)x + (\frac{1}{x} - y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-(y-1) \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2(1-y)} \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (y-\frac{1}{x})(\frac{1}{x}-y) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-1)(y-x-\frac{1}{x}+x) \Rightarrow -2y(y-1) \geq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1-y \neq 0 \rightarrow y \neq 1$$

$$C1) y = |x-2| - |x-5|$$

$$y = 2|x-1| - |x-5|$$

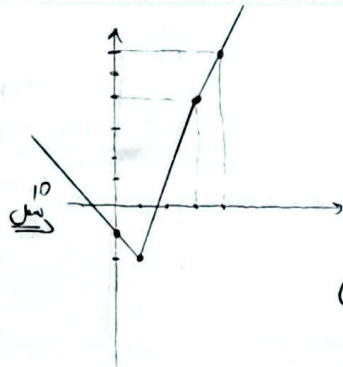
$$x=0 \rightarrow 2 \times 1 - 5 = -3$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow 0 - 4 = -4$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow 2 \times 2 - 3 = 1$$

$$x=5 \rightarrow 2 \times 4 - 0 = 8$$

$$R_f = [-4, +\infty)$$



$$C2) y = |x-2| + |x+1|$$

$$x=-2 \rightarrow 4+1=5$$

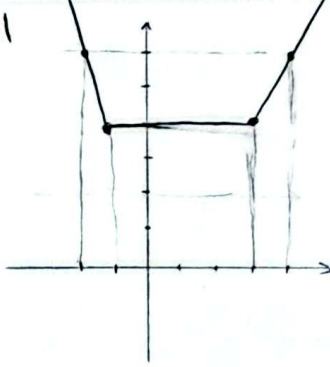
$$x=-1 \rightarrow 3+0=3$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow 0+3=3$$

$$x=5 \rightarrow 3+6=9$$

$$(1, 3, 3, 9)$$

$$R_f = [3, +\infty)$$



$$y = |x-2| - |x+2|, y \leq 1$$

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

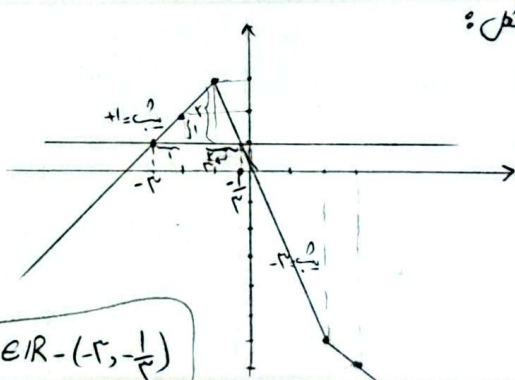
$$x=-2 \Rightarrow 4-2 \times 1 = 2 \quad (y = -x+2+2x+2 = x+4)$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow 3-2 \times 0 = 3 \quad (y = -x+2-2x-2 = -3x)$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow 0-2 \times 3 = -6$$

$$x=5 \Rightarrow 3-2 \times 3 = -3 \quad (y = x-2-2x-2 = -x-4)$$

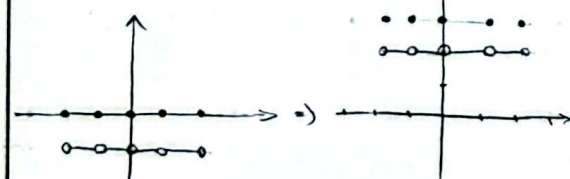
$$\Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} - (-2, -\frac{1}{3})$$



$$C3) y = [x] + [5-x]$$

$$y = 5 + [x] + [-x]$$

$$R = \{2, 5\}$$



$$y = [x] + [-x] \quad R = \{-1, 0\}$$

$$y = 5 + [x] + [-x] \quad R_f = \{2, 5\}$$

$$C4) y = 3x - [x]$$

$$-2 \leq x < -1 \Rightarrow y = 3x + 2$$

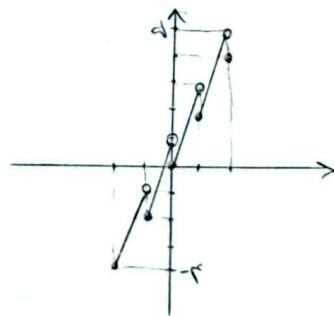
$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow y = 3x + 1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow y = 3x$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow y = 3x - 1$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow y = 3 \times 2 - 2 = 4$$

$$R_f = [-2, 4]$$



$$C5) y = \sin^2 x - \sin x + 1$$

$$\sin x \rightarrow \max = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$\sin x \rightarrow \min = -1 \Rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{5}{4}, 3]$$

$$C6) y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1$$

$$\sin^2 x \rightarrow \max = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\sin^2 x \rightarrow \min = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$R_f = [1, 5]$$