

حیاتیاتی - دوازدهم و غیره

$$y = \frac{a^2 + a + 2}{a-1} \quad ya - y = a^2 + a + 2 \quad a^2 + a(1-y) + 2 + y$$

$$a = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a = \frac{-1+y \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(2+y)}}{2} \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \quad (1-y)^2 - 4(2+y) \geq 0 \quad 1+y^2 - 2y - 8y - 8 \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 8 \geq 0 \quad (y-8)(y+1) \geq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ +1 \\ -1 \\ +1 \end{array} \right| \quad Rf = (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

$$y = 2a^2 - 5a + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{مقدار مین}} \frac{2 \times 25}{14} - \frac{25}{2} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-17}{14} \quad Rf = \left[\frac{-17}{14}, +\infty \right)$$

$$y = \sqrt{-a^2 + 4a + 5} \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2 \rightarrow -9 + 11 + 5 = 7 \rightarrow Rf = \sqrt{(-\infty, 4]} \quad Rf = [0, \sqrt{4}]$$

$Rf = [-\infty, \sqrt{4}]$

$$y = \sqrt{a^2 - 3a^2 + 4a + 1} \quad Rf = \sqrt{1R} \quad (Rf = [0, +\infty))$$

$$\log a^3 - 4a^2 + 7a + 4 \quad \log 1R \rightarrow (Rf = (-\infty, +\infty))$$

بر کدابع منجمده ای با بزرگترین فرد $1R$ می باشد

$$y = \frac{3a+1}{2a-4} \quad 2ya - 4y = 3a+1 \quad 2ya - 3a = 4y+1 \quad a(2y-3) = 4y+1 \quad a = \frac{4y+1}{2y-3} \quad Rf = 1R - \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{4a+1}{a-2}} \quad y = \frac{4a+1}{a-2} \quad ya - 2y = 4a+1 \quad ya - 4a = 2y+1 \quad a(y-4) = 2y+1 \quad a = \frac{2y+1}{y-4} \rightarrow \sqrt{1R - \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \right\}}$$

$\sqrt{4} = 2$

$$y = \frac{a^2 + 4}{\sqrt{a^2 + 3}} \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + 3}} \quad a + \frac{1}{a} \quad \text{مقدار مین} \quad \text{اما از آن جا می آید اینجا کمترین مقدار می تواند باشد پس بزرگترین است} \rightarrow [2, +\infty) \rightarrow Rf = [2, +\infty) - \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{a^2 + 4}{a^2 + 3} \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + 3}} \quad \frac{a + \frac{1}{a}}{1} \quad \text{مقدار مین} \quad \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow Rf = \left[\frac{4}{3}, +\infty \right)$$

$$y = \frac{3a^2 + 4}{a^2 - 1} \quad ya^2 - y = 3a^2 + 4 \quad a^2(y-3) = y+4 \quad a = \sqrt{\frac{y+4}{y-3}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} -4 \\ +1 \\ -1 \\ +1 \end{array} \right| \quad Rf = (-\infty, -4] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

روش دوغ =

$$\frac{3a^2 + 4}{a^2 - 1}$$

کمترین مقدار a $\rightarrow 0 \rightarrow -4$

بیشترین مقدار a $\rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 3$

بدون مغزهای توانا با او ۱ - مغزها پس بزرگ بین این اعداد است

$$Rf = (-\infty, -4] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{2 \sin \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha + 3}$$

8 روش 2

$$\frac{2 \sin \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha + 3}$$

بیشترین مقدار $\sin \alpha$ ✓
کمترین مقدار $\sin \alpha$ ✓

$$\rightarrow -1 \rightarrow \frac{-2+1}{-1+3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \frac{2-1}{1+3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

مخرج نمی تواند منفی شود چون $\sin \alpha = 3$ باشد که امکان پذیر نیست

$$Rf = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right]$$

9 روش اصلی

$$y = \frac{2 \sin \alpha - 1}{\sin \alpha + 3}$$

$$y \sin \alpha + 3y = 2 \sin \alpha - 1 \quad \sin \alpha (y-2) = -1-3y$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-1-3y}{y-2}$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{-1-3y}{y-2} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{-1-3y-y+2}{y-2} \leq 0 \quad \frac{1-4y}{y-2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-1-3y+y-2}{y-2} \geq 0 \quad \frac{-2y-3}{y-2} \geq 0$$

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$$Rf = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right]$$

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

6 چون مخرج درازای هیچ عددی صفر نمی شود

$Df = \mathbb{R}$

$$a^2 - a + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

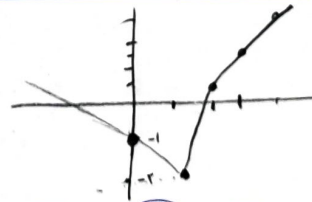
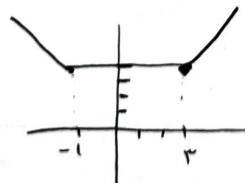
$$a = \frac{y-1 \pm \sqrt{(1-y)^2 - 4(y-1)(y-1)}}{2y-2}$$

$$2y-2 \neq 0 \rightarrow y \neq 1$$

$Rf = [0, 1)$

$$y = |2a-1| - |a-3|$$

$$y = |a-3| + |a+1|$$

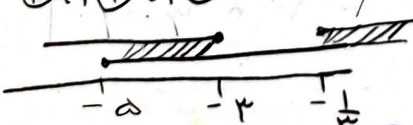


$Rf = [-2, +\infty)$

$Rf = [4, +\infty)$

$$y = |a-1| - |2a+1| \leq 1$$

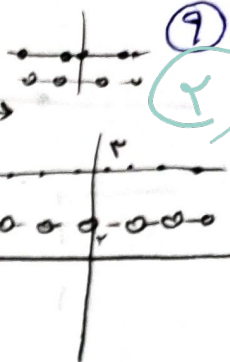
11



$-a+2+2a+2 \leq 1$ $a+4 \leq 1$ $a \leq -3$	$-a+2-2a-2 \leq 1$ $-3a \leq 1$ $a \geq -\frac{1}{3}$	$a-2-2a-2 \leq 1$ $-a-4 \leq 1$ $-a \leq 5$ $a \geq -5$
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$$0,4 \cdot 8 [-r, r]$$

$y = [m] + [r-m] \rightarrow$ عدد صحیح، مجموعی ایدیه $\rightarrow [m] + [-m] + r \xrightarrow{\text{تعدد اوله} [m] + [-m] + r}$



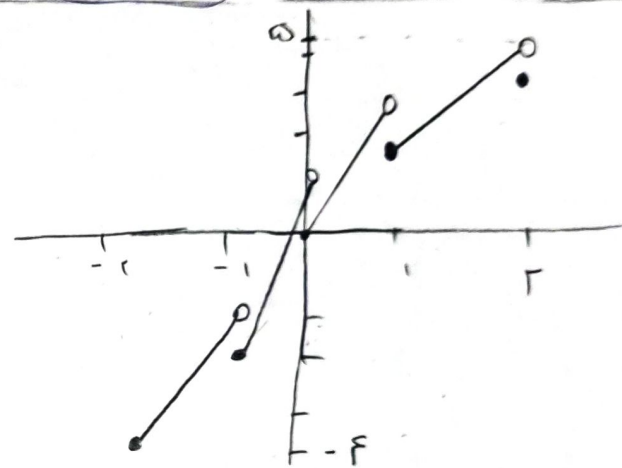
معنی: $R_f = \{2, 3\}$

$$Rf = (r, \nu]$$

$$y = \{a\} - [a]$$

$\gamma a + \gamma$	$\checkmark$	$-\gamma \leq a < -1$	$ \frac{-\gamma}{-\epsilon} $	$ \frac{-1}{-1} $
$\gamma a + 1$	$\checkmark$	$-1 \leq a < 0$	$ \frac{-\gamma}{-\gamma} $	$ \frac{0}{0} $
γa	$\checkmark$	$0 \leq a < 1$	$ \frac{0}{-\gamma} $	$ \frac{1}{1} $
$\gamma a - 1$	$\checkmark$	$1 \leq a < \gamma$	$ \frac{1}{\gamma} $	$ \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} $
$\gamma a - \gamma$	$\checkmark$	$a = \gamma$	$ \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} $	$ \frac{\infty}{\infty} $

$$IR = [-\epsilon_9 \omega)$$



$$y = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin a = 1 \rightarrow -1 + 1 \rightarrow 0 \\ \sin a = -1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 \rightarrow 2 \text{ max} \\ -\frac{b}{r_a} = \frac{1}{r} \text{ min} \end{cases}$$

$$R_f \in [\frac{w}{s}, w] \quad (10)$$

$$R_f = \left[\frac{1}{r}, r \right]$$

$\hookrightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x}{x+1} \checkmark$

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

$$\begin{cases} \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow 0+0+1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \\ \sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow 1+1+1 \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \\ -\frac{b}{ra} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \times \end{cases}$$

$$Rf = [1, 5]$$