

$$xy - y = n^2 + n + 2 \rightarrow n^2 + (n)(1-y) + (2+y) = \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (1-y)^2 + (-2)(2+y) \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 + y^2 - 2y - 4 - 4y \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow (y-3)(y+1) \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} -1 & 3 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \quad R_f = \mathbb{R} - (1, 3) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{الف)} \quad x_{ent} = \frac{0}{2} \quad y_{ent} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 1}{1} \quad (3)$$

$$R_f = \left[\frac{-1 \pm 1}{1}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\text{ب)} \quad y = \sqrt{f(x)} \rightarrow R_{f(x)} \quad x_{ent} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \quad y_{ent} = 2$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 2]$$

$$R_{\sqrt{f(x)}} = [0, 2]$$

$$\text{ج)} \quad y = \sqrt{f(x)}$$

$$R_{\sqrt{f(x)}} = [0, +\infty)$$

حل نہیں ہوتا (حال) جذبات میں $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$
 حالت حل ازسب خدایہ نہیں

$$\text{د)} \quad \underbrace{n^2 - 4n^2 + 5n + 2}_{f(x)} \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) \geq 0$$

حل نہیں ہوتا (حال) جذبات میں $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$
 حالت ازسب خدایہ نہیں

$$0 < f(x) < +\infty \xrightarrow{\log_{1.}} \log_{1.}^0 < \log f(x) < \log_{1.}^{+\infty}$$

$$R_{\log f(x)} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$R = 1R - \{ \text{مقدار} \}$$

$$R = 1R - \{ \frac{1}{r} \}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^n + 1}{1^n - 1} = \frac{2}{0} \leftarrow \text{مقدار نامعین}$$

$$\sqrt{f(n)}$$

$$R_{f(n)} = 1R - \{ \text{مقدار} \}$$

$$R_{f(n)} = 1R - \{ \text{مقدار} \}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+1} = 2$$

$$R_{f(n)} = 1R - \{ 2 \}$$

$$R_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(n)}}} = [0, +\infty) - \{ 2 \}$$

$$R_{f(n)} = 1R - \{ \text{مقدار} \}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + \mu + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}} = \sqrt{x^2 + \mu} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}}$$

برای $\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}$ به حداقل می‌رسد و $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}}$ به بیشترین می‌رسد.

$$\min(\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}) \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 + \mu \geq \mu \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + \mu} \geq \sqrt{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow \min(\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}) = \sqrt{\mu}$$

$$R_{f(n)} = \left[\sqrt{\mu} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}}, +\infty \right)$$

$$y = \left(x^2 + \varepsilon + \frac{1}{x^2 + \varepsilon} \right) - \varepsilon$$

$x^2 + \varepsilon$ هیچوقت نمی‌تواند ۰ باشد. لذا مخرج را ۰ قرار نمی‌دهیم. $x^2 + \varepsilon$ همیشه مثبت است و می‌تواند ۰ شود (به ازای $x=0$)

$$R_f = \left[\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \varepsilon, +\infty \right) \rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty \right)$$

۳)

روش اصلی: $y \sin x + x^2 y = x^2 \sin x - 1$

$$\sin x (y - x^2) = -1 - x^2 y$$

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

$$-1 \leq \frac{-1 - x^2 y}{y - x^2} \leq 1$$

① ————— ②

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{-1 - x^2 y}{y - x^2} \geq -1 \rightarrow \frac{-1 - x^2 y + y - x^2}{y - x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x^2 y - x^2 + y - 1}{y - x^2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow y \in \left[-\frac{1}{x^2}, x^2 \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{-1 - x^2 y}{y - x^2} \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1 - x^2 y - y + x^2}{y - x^2} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x^2 y - y + x^2 - 1}{y - x^2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \quad \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{x^2} \right] \cup (x^2 + \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{x^2} \right]$$

(دس ۲)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x, \text{ مقدار} &= -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{-1-1}{-1+2} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2 \\ \sin x, \text{ مقدار} &= 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{2-1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{منحني دس ۲} \\ \text{صفر} \end{array} \right.$$

$$R_f = \left[-\frac{2}{1}, \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{2x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 1}$$

دس اصلی : $2x^2 - y = 2x^2 + 4 \rightarrow x^2(y - 2) + (-y - 4) = 0$

$$\Delta \rightarrow (-4)(y - 2) (-y - 4) \geq 0 \rightarrow (y - 2)(-y - 4) \geq 0$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -4 \quad 2 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(دس ۲)} \quad x^2, \text{ مقدار} &= 0 \rightarrow y = -4 \\ x^2, \text{ مقدار} &= +\infty \rightarrow y = 2 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{منحني دس ۲} \\ \text{صفر} \end{array} \right.$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

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

$$D_{f(x)} : x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow D_{f(x)} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_{f(n)} : y = \frac{n^2 - n + \frac{1}{4}}{n^2 - n + 1} = \frac{\square + \frac{1}{4}}{\square + 1}$$

$$n^2 - n, \text{ ناقص } \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_{\text{ent}} = \frac{1}{4} \\ y_{\text{ent}} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{\text{باقی } 0 \text{ ناقص}}{(n^2 - n)} = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow f(n) = 0$$

$$n^2 - n, \text{ ناقص } \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow f(n) = 1$$

مخرج نمی تواند
صفر شود

$$[0, 1)$$

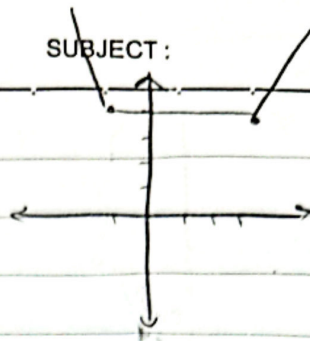
$$y = |x-2| - |x-3| \quad (\text{الف})$$

1	μ	
$-2n+2+n-3 =$	$2n-2+n-3 =$	$2n-2-n+\mu = n+1$
$-n-1$	$3n-5$	
↓	↓	↓
$n \leq 1$	$1 \leq n \leq \mu$	$n \geq \mu \rightarrow n+1 \geq 4$
$-n \geq -1$	$3 \leq 3n \leq 9$	↓
$-n-1 \geq -2$	$-2 \leq 3n-5 \leq 4$	↓
↓	↓	↓
$y \geq -2 \quad (I)$	$-2 \leq y \leq 4 \quad (II)$	$y \geq 4 \quad (III)$

$$(I) \cup (II) \cup (III) : R = [-2, +\infty)$$

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

$$R_f : [1, +\infty)$$



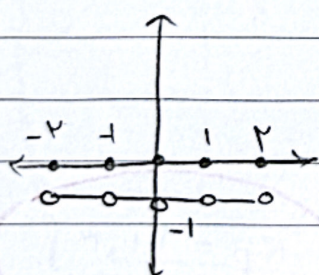
$$|x-2| + |x+1| \leq 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} -x+2+x+1 \leq 1 & | -x+2-x-2 \leq 1 & x-2-x-2 \leq 1 \\ x+3 \leq 1 & -2x \leq 1 & -x-4 \leq 1 \\ x \leq -2 & x \geq -\frac{1}{2} & -\infty < x \end{array}$$

$x \leq -2$ (I) $x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$ (II) $x \geq 2$ (III)

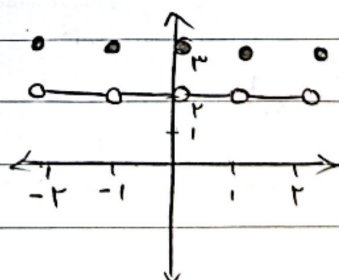
$$(I) \cup (II) \cup (III) : x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$الف) y = [x] + [3-x] = [x] + 3 + [-x]$$



$$3 \sqrt{3}$$

$$y = 3$$



$$R_{f(x)} = \{1, 3\}$$

$$ب) = 3x - [x]$$

$$y' = 3 \rightarrow 3 \text{ is a constant function}$$

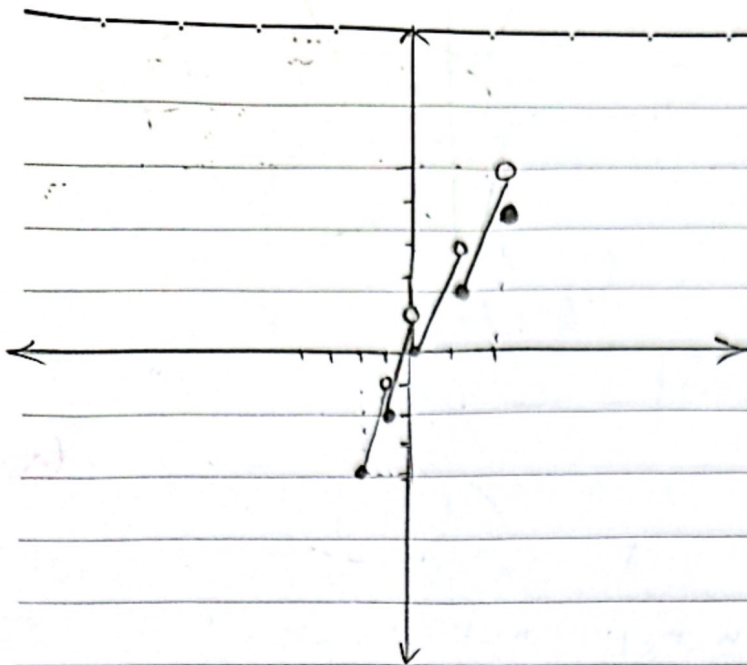
$$x = -2 \rightarrow y = -1$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow y = -2$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow y = 2$$



$$R_f = [f, a)$$

$$y = \sin^n x - \sin^n x + 1$$

(10)

$$\rightarrow \text{Min } \sin^n x = -1$$

$$\rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Max } \sin^n x = +1$$

$$\sin^n x = \frac{y-1}{1-1}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \sin^n x = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \text{Min } \sin^n x = 0 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Max } \sin^n x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$R_f = [1, 1]$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^n x = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow x \text{ is not defined}$$