

۱- در روش اصلی از انضام خارج
و پس دامنه را می بینیم

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

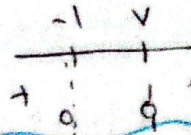
$$-x^2 + (y-1)x - y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + (1-y)x + y + 2 = 0$$

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

$$y^2 + 1 - 2y - 4 - 8y - 8 \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 7 \geq 0$$

$$(y-7)(y+1) \geq 0$$



$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [7, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = x^2 - 8x + 1$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} x_{min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 \\ y_{min} = 4 \times \frac{4}{1} - 8 \times \frac{4}{1} + 1 = \frac{16}{1} - \frac{32}{1} + 1 = \frac{-15}{1} = -15 \end{cases}$

$$R_f = [-15, +\infty)$$

ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} x_{max} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ y_{max} = -(2)^2 + 4(2) - 5 = -4 + 8 - 5 = -1 \end{cases}$

ابتدا عبارت را به صورت $\sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5}$ درآید
حساب ریشه را در $x=2$ انجام دهید

$f_y = x^2 + 4x - 5 \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 4] \rightarrow R_{\sqrt{f(x)}} = [0, 2]$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

چون باید مثبت باشد
آنها را در $x=0$ و $x=1$ قرار دهید
از مرتبه دوم در $x=1$ است برآورد R برابر R بود
اما چون $\sqrt{\quad}$ را می توان منفی یا مثبت داشت
و جواب آن

د) $\log(x^2 - 6x^2 + 7x + 4) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$

چون تابع از مرتبه فرد است $R_{\log} = (-\infty, +\infty)$
و می توانیم منفی را است

۲- $y = \frac{x+1}{x-2} \xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم بر ۲}} y = \frac{a}{cx+d} \rightarrow R = \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\} \rightarrow R_f = R - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم بر ۲}} R_f = [0, +\infty) - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$

$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} = \frac{1}{2}$

چون زیر رادیکال
ناقص است و جواب را
نیز در $x=2$ قرار می دهیم

ج) $y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$

$$R_f = \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}{x}, +\infty \right)$$

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

لنفرض $x^2 + r = t$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + r = t + \epsilon = r$

$$\left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right) \xrightarrow{-r} \left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right)$$

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

$$(y - r) x^2 - y - r = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0$$

$$(r - y) x^2 = -(r + y) \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y + r}{y - r} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y + r}{y - r}}$$

$$\Delta = 0 - r(y - r)(y + r)$$

$$\Delta = (ry + 1)(y - r)$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r(0) + r}{0 - 1} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$

$$\xrightarrow{r}$$

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

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

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

نقسم $-y + r \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq r \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

$$-1 \leq \frac{r y + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{r y + 1 - r + y}{r - y} \leq 0 \\ \frac{r y + 1 + r - y}{r - y} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\min \sin x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r(-1) - 1}{(-1) + r} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$\max \sin x = +1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\text{①} \cap \text{②} \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right]$$

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

$$\Delta \leq 0$$

$$a > 0$$

$$R_f = R$$

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

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

$$y - 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$$

$$(-y + 1)^2 - r(y - 1)\left(y - \frac{1}{r}\right) \geq 0$$

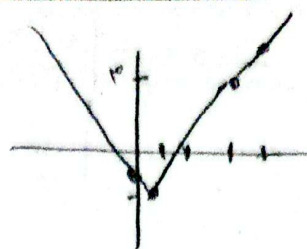
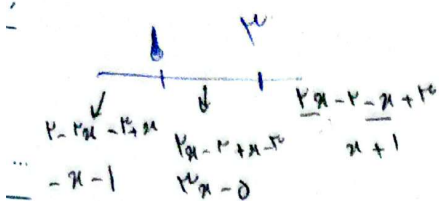
$$\left(y^2 - \frac{2}{r}y + \frac{1}{r}\right) \geq 0$$

$$-ry^2 + ry \geq 0$$

$$ry(-y + 1) \geq 0$$

$$R_f = [0, 1]$$

$$y = |x - r| - |x - r|$$

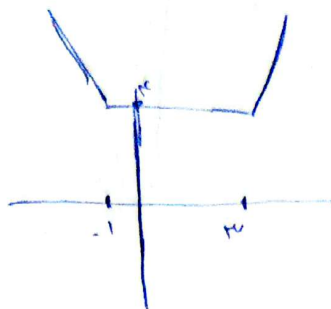
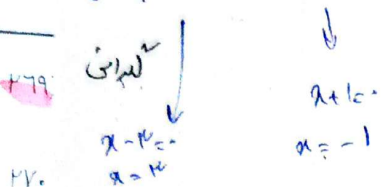


CSWO, 2 - 1

$$R_F = [-r, +\infty)$$

J =

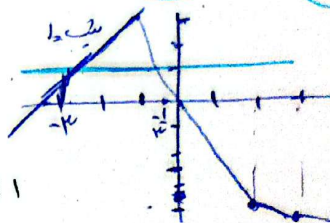
$$y = |x - r| + |x + 1|$$



$$R_F = [r, +\infty)$$

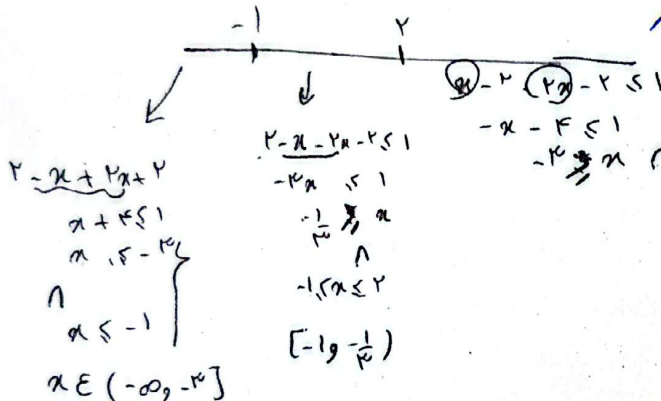
PV

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



CSWO, 6 - A

P



$$x \in R - (-r, \frac{1}{r}]$$

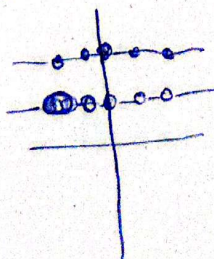
$$y = [x] + [r - x]$$

$$\Rightarrow [x] + [-x] + r$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow y = \dots \xrightarrow{+r} y + r = r$$

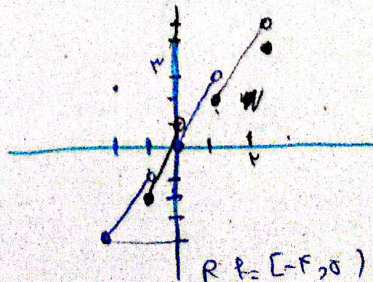
$$x \notin \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow y = \dots \xrightarrow{+r} y + r = r$$

R_F



$$y = r[x] - [x]$$

$$\begin{aligned} -r \leq x < -1 &\rightarrow [x] = -r \rightarrow y = r(-r) - (-r) = r^2 - r \\ -1 \leq x < 0 &\rightarrow [x] = -1 \rightarrow y = r(-1) - (-1) = r - 1 \\ 0 \leq x < 1 &\rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow y = r(0) - (0) = 0 \\ 1 \leq x < r &\rightarrow [x] = 1 \rightarrow y = r(1) - (1) = r - 1 \\ x = r &\rightarrow [x] = r \rightarrow y = r(r) - (r) = r^2 - r \end{aligned}$$



$$R_F = [-r, 0)$$

$$y = \sin^T x - \sin x + 1 \longrightarrow \sin x$$

-10

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{min} \rightarrow 1+1+1=3 \\ \textcircled{1} \text{max} \rightarrow 1-1+1=1 \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \sin^T x + \sin^T x + 1 \longrightarrow \sin^T x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{max} \rightarrow 1+1+1=3 \\ \textcircled{1} \text{min} \rightarrow 0+0+1 \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{min}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$