

Date :

تأسیف ۲

فصل دوم

Subject :

$$y = \frac{n^2 + n + 1}{n-1} \rightarrow y(n-1) = n^2 + n + 1$$

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

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 + y^2 - 2y - 1 - 4y \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 4y - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(y-1)(y+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow y \leq -1 \text{ or } y \geq 1 \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{د) } y = \frac{2n^2 - 3n + 1}{n+1}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{k} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{k}} = \frac{k}{d} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$R_f = [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ج) } \sqrt{-n^2 + 6n - 5}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-6}{-1} = 6 \rightarrow -1 + 6 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = [0, 1]$$

$$\text{ح) } y = \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 1}$$

$$R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ط) } y = (n^2 - 4n^2 + 5n + 1)$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{ز) } y = \frac{n+1}{n-1} \rightarrow y(n-1) = n+1$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

$$\text{ح) } y = \sqrt{5n+1}$$

$$R_f = [0, +\infty) - \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

$$2.) y = \frac{n^r + r}{\sqrt{n^r + r}} = \frac{n^r + r + 1}{\sqrt{n^r + r}} = \sqrt{n^r + r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^r + r}}$$

کدام حد
میشود

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{n^r + r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^r + r}} \rightarrow \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{Rf = [\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r}, +\infty)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{n^r + 1}{n^r + r} \rightarrow \frac{n^r + 1}{n^r + r} + r - r \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{n^r + r + 1}{n^r + r} - r \rightarrow \boxed{Rf = [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)}$$

$a + \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \text{min. } a \text{ و max. } a$

$$\frac{a}{n^r + r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow Rf = [\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$$

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

$$y = \frac{n^r + r}{n^r - 1} \rightarrow \text{حل اول: } y n^r - y = n^r + r - n^r + 1 - r \rightarrow y n^r - y = r - 1$$

$$(y - r) n^r = r - 1 + y \rightarrow n^r = \frac{y + r}{y - r} \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y + r}{y - r}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{y + r}{y - r} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{y - r} \geq 0 \rightarrow Rf = (-\infty, -r] \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{n^r + r}{n^r - 1} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{min } n^r = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{-1} = -r \\ \text{max } n^r = +\infty \rightarrow \frac{r(\infty) + r}{(\infty) - 1} = r \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow = r \rightarrow Rf = (-\infty, -r] \cup (r, +\infty)$$

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

$$-1 \leq \frac{r y + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 1) -r + y \leq r y + 1 \rightarrow -r \leq r y - y + 1 \rightarrow y \geq -\frac{r}{r-1} \\ 2) r y + 1 \leq r - y \rightarrow r y \leq r - y - 1 \rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{Rf = [-\frac{r}{r-1}, \frac{1}{r}]}$$

7

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

$$\xrightarrow{nm} \sin n = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-r-1}{-1+r} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

8

$$X \text{ مخرج } \rightarrow 0 \text{ به } \sin n \neq -r$$

$$\xrightarrow{nm} \sin n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r-1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

9

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

$$f(n) = \frac{n^r - n + 1}{n^r - n + 1} \rightarrow$$

$$D_f \rightarrow n^r - n + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow \text{مجموعه صفرها}$$

11

$$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \frac{n^r - n + 1}{n^r - n + 1} \rightarrow \frac{(n - \frac{1}{r})^r}{(n - \frac{1}{r})^r + \frac{r}{n}} = y \rightarrow y(n - \frac{1}{r})^r + \frac{r}{n}y = (n - \frac{1}{r})^r$$

$$\rightarrow (y-1)(n - \frac{1}{r})^r = -\frac{r}{n}y \rightarrow (n - \frac{1}{r})^r = \frac{\frac{r}{n}y}{1-y}$$

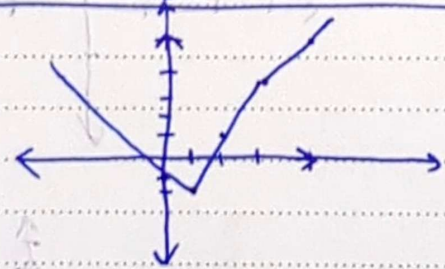
13

$$\rightarrow \frac{ry}{r-ry} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-0+\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$$

14

$$y = |2n-2| - |n-2|$$

۱۵
محور مختصات را به سه قسمت تقسیم می‌کنیم
از چپ به راست



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

16

$$n \neq 1, 2$$

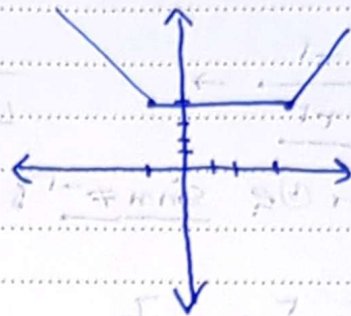
n	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	-1	0	1	2	3	4

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

$$y(-1) = 4 = \text{نقطه صافی است با کف}$$

نقطه صافی است با کف

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



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

محدوده جوابی؟

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

$$x+2 \leq 1$$

$$-x \leq 1$$

$$-x-2 \leq 1$$

$$x \leq -1$$

$$x \geq -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$-x \leq 1$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq -1$$

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

$$x \geq -1$$

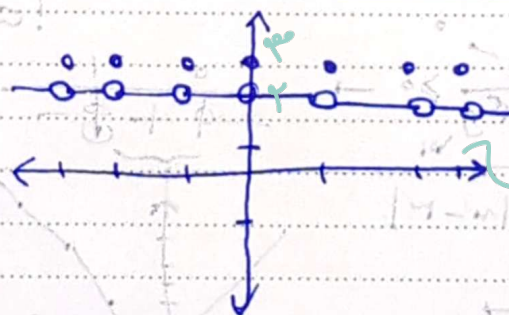
or

$$-1 \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$D_f = [R - \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x}]$$

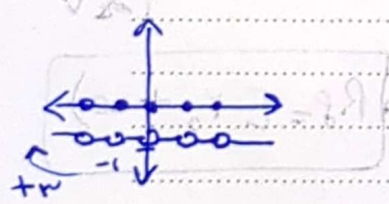
$$y \in [n] + [3-n]$$

$$y = [n] + [-n] + 3$$



$$[-2, 2]$$

$$R_f = \{2, 3\}$$



$$y = \psi_n - [n]$$

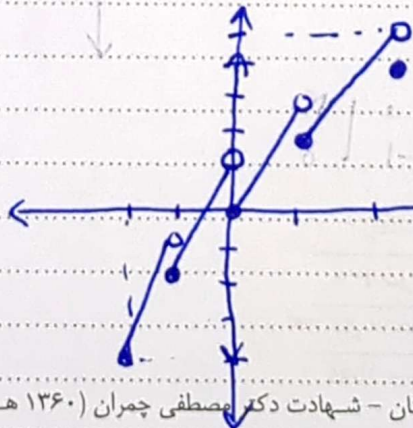
$$[-2, -1) \rightarrow \psi_n + 2$$

$$[1, 2) \rightarrow \psi_n - 1$$

$$\{2\} \rightarrow \psi$$

$$[-1, 0) \rightarrow \psi_n + 1$$

$$[0, 1) \rightarrow \psi_n$$



$$R_f = [-2, 0)$$

قابل بنویس

Date :

Subject :

الف) $y = \sin^r x - \sin^r x + 1 \rightarrow$

$R_f = ?$ (10)

$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{min} \rightarrow \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \checkmark \\
 &\text{max} \rightarrow \sin x = -1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \\
 &-\frac{b}{ka} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{min} \\ \text{max} \\ -\frac{b}{ka} \end{aligned}} \right\} R_f \in \left[\frac{r}{r}, 3 \right]$

ب) $y = \sin^r x + \sin^r x + 1 \rightarrow$

$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{min} \rightarrow \sin x = 0 \rightarrow 0 + 0 + 1 = 1 \checkmark \\
 &\text{max} \rightarrow \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \checkmark \\
 &-\frac{b}{ka} \rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{r} \text{ غير ممكن}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{min} \\ \text{max} \\ -\frac{b}{ka} \end{aligned}} \right\} R_f \in [1, 3]$