

الف) $y = (n - 1 \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)^2 = (2(\frac{n}{2} - \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor))^2$ $R = [0, 4]$ (۱)
 $\xrightarrow{[0, 1)} \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{8} \text{ مرتبه}} \xrightarrow{x^2} R = [0, 2)$ مقدار ۲

ب) $-\sin x + \log y - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow \log y = \sin x + \varepsilon \rightarrow \log y \text{ در } \varepsilon = [3, 5] \rightarrow$
 $\downarrow$
 $[-1, 1]$ $R = [10^3, 10^5]$

? = a + b + c. مثل $[a, b] \cup (c, +\infty)$ در تابع $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(x^2 - 4)}{x^2 - 9}}$

۱) $\max x^2 = +\infty \xrightarrow{\text{مقدار زیر رادیکال}} +\infty$
 $\min x^2 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مقدار زیر رادیکال}} \frac{4}{9}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{مخرج قابلیت صفر شدن دارد}} R = (-\infty, \frac{4}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $a + b + c = 0 + 1 + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{13}{9}$ $R_f = [\frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $\leftarrow \begin{matrix} a & b & c \end{matrix}$

الف) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}$ (۲)
 $\xrightarrow{\text{مقدار قابل قبول}} = [\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \xrightarrow{x^2} [2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

$R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}] \cup [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ $a \square^2 + b \square + c$
 $\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = \square$
 $R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

ب) $y = (3 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) = -(\sin x - 3)(\sin x + 1) = -\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 3 \rightarrow$
 $\begin{cases} \sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = 0 \\ \sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = 4 \\ \sin x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \rightarrow y = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow R = [0, 4]$ (۱, ۵)

$f = \{(1, \frac{19}{3}), (2, \frac{14}{3}), (3, 9), (4, \frac{24}{3}), (5, \frac{25}{3}), (6, 1), (7, \frac{22}{3}), (8, \frac{22}{3}), (9, 1)\}$
 $\frac{19 + 14 + \dots + 1}{9} = \frac{125}{9} = \sqrt{15}$ (۲)

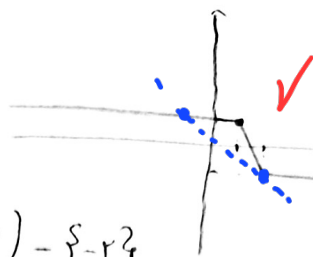
$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \rightarrow \text{تعیین } [1, +\infty) \rightarrow a = 0 \rightarrow \text{مقدار زیر رادیکال خطی است} \quad (۵)$

$\begin{cases} 1b + c = 0 \\ 4b + c = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -3b = 0 \\ 3b + c = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow c = -1 \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

$R_g = [1, +\infty)$ (۲)

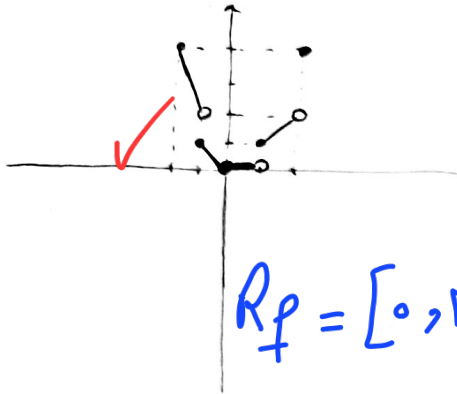
$$y = |x-2| - |x-1| \rightarrow$$

$$m = \frac{-r}{1} = -r \rightarrow k \in (-\infty, 0) - \{r\}$$



خط $y=kx$ به -1 موازی است
عبر کند $k = -\frac{1}{r}$

الف) $y = x|x| \rightarrow [-r, -1) : -rx$



$$[-1, 0) : -x$$

$$[0, 1) : 0$$

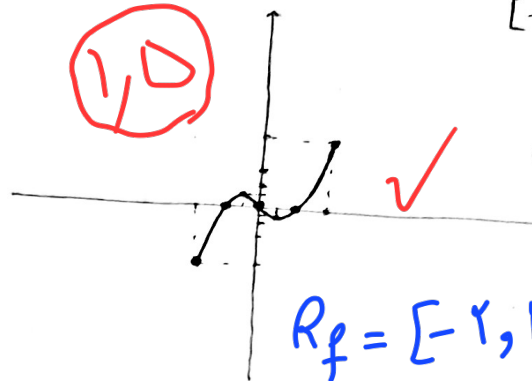
$$[1, r) : x$$

$$\{r\} : r$$

$$R_f = [0, r] - \{r\}$$

ب) $x/|x| - x$

(1, 0)



(v) $[-r, 0) : -x^r - x$

$$\{0\} : 0$$

$$(0, r] : x^r - x$$

$$R_f = [-r, r]$$

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

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1\}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-r, 0\}$$

$$\mathbb{R} - \{0\} = \frac{r}{n} > r$$

$$0 - 1 = -1 \quad a+b = -r$$

(1)

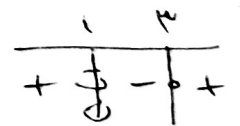
$$f(x) = \frac{x - r\sqrt{x} + r}{x - r\sqrt{x} + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-r)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{x}-r}{\sqrt{x}-1}$$

$$y\sqrt{x} - y = \sqrt{x} - r \rightarrow (1-y)\sqrt{x} = r-y \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{y-r}{y-1} \rightarrow \frac{y-r}{y-1} > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} \neq 1, \sqrt{x} > 0$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [r, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} - [1, r)$$



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

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, r\}$$

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

(1, 0)