

الف) $y = \left(x - 2 \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] \right)^2$
 $2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] \right)^2$
 $[0, 1) \times 2 = [0, 2)$
 $R_f: [0, 4)$

ب) $-\sin x + \log y - \varepsilon = 0$
 $\log y = \sin x + \varepsilon \rightarrow y = 10^{\sin x + \varepsilon}$
 $\max \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 10^{1+\varepsilon}, 10^{\varepsilon}$
 $\min \sin x = -1 \rightarrow 10^{-1+\varepsilon}, 10^{\varepsilon}$
 $R_f: [10^{\varepsilon}, 10^{1+\varepsilon}]$

$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-9}}$
 $\max x^2 = +\infty \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}} = 1$
 $\min x^2 = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{+4}{+9}} = \frac{2}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow R_f: [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $a=0, b=\frac{2}{3}, C=1 \rightarrow 0+1+\frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}$
 $\min = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x + \sqrt{x}$
 $\max = \infty \rightarrow \infty$
 $\min x = 1 \rightarrow (1) = 1$
 $R_f: [2, +\infty)$
 $R_g: [2, +\infty)$
 $Sin x = \frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 4$

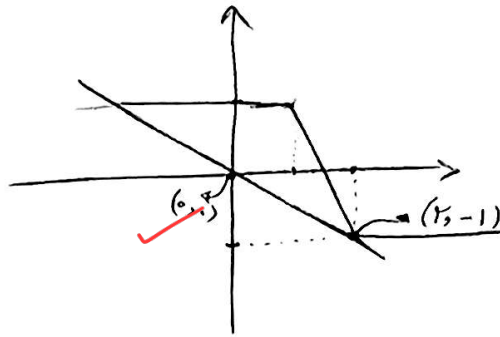
$f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}x + 10$
 $D_f: \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$
 $1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{1}(1) + 10 = \frac{9}{1}$
 $2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(2) + 10 = \frac{18}{2}$
 $3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}(3) + 10 = \frac{27}{3}$
 $4 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}(4) + 10 = \frac{36}{4}$
 $5 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{5}(5) + 10 = \frac{45}{5}$
 $6 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{6}(6) + 10 = \frac{54}{6}$
 $7 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{7}(7) + 10 = \frac{63}{7}$
 $8 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{8}(8) + 10 = \frac{72}{8}$
 $9 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{9}(9) + 10 = \frac{81}{9}$
 $S_n = \frac{1}{x} (a_1 + a_n)$
 $S = 10$

$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$
 $D_f: \frac{r}{-f+}$
 $2b + c = 0$
 $2b + c = 1$
 $-b = -1 \rightarrow b = 1, c = -2$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon}$
 $\min x^2 = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{0 + \varepsilon} = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$
 $\max x^2 = +\infty \rightarrow \sqrt{+\infty + \varepsilon} = +\infty$
 $R_g: [r, +\infty)$

$$|x-2| - |x-1| = kx$$

	1	P
+1	$2x-2$	-1

$$\text{شیب: } \frac{-1-0}{2-0} = \frac{-1}{2} = k$$



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الف) $y = x[n]$

$x=2 \Rightarrow y=2x$

$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow y=x$

$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow y=0$

$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow y=-x$

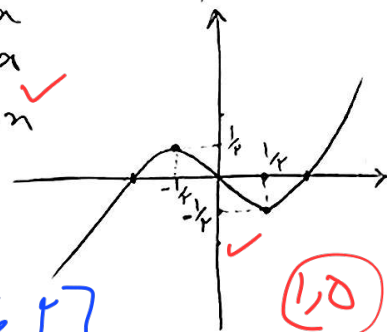
$-2 \leq x < -1 \Rightarrow y=-2x$

$R_f = [0, 2] - \{1\}$

ب) $y = x|x| - x$

$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow y = x^2 - x$

$x \leq 0 \Rightarrow y = -x^2 - x$



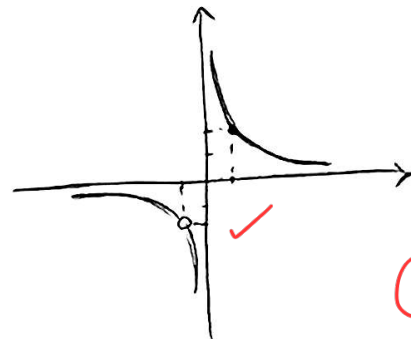
$R_f = [-1, 1]$

(1, 5)

$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+x}$ $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\}$

$\downarrow \frac{x+1+x+1}{x^2+x} \rightarrow \frac{2x+2}{x^2+x} \rightarrow \frac{2(x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{2}{x}$

$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 0\} \Rightarrow a+b = -1+0 = -1$



(2)

$f(x) = \frac{x-4\sqrt{x}+3}{x-2\sqrt{x}+1} \rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-3)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-1} = y$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{x}-3 = y\sqrt{x}-y \rightarrow \sqrt{x}(1-y) = 3+y \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{3+y}{1-y} \rightarrow x = \left(\frac{3+y}{1-y}\right)^2$

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

فرم $\frac{a0+b}{c0+d}$

$\Delta = \sqrt{a}$

$\min = 0 \rightarrow 3$

$\max = \infty \rightarrow 1$

$R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$ خارج می‌تواند منفرد شود پس خارج از عدد

(5, 5)

$f(n) = \frac{x^3+2x^2-n-2}{x^2-1}$ $\downarrow$

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

$\begin{cases} -1+2=1 \\ 1+2=3 \end{cases}$

$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$

$1+3 = \frac{4}{1}$

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