

$$الف) y = \left(x - 2 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \right)^2 \Rightarrow y = \left(2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \right) \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \in [0, 1) \Rightarrow 2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \right) \in [0, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \right) \right)^2 \in [0, 4) \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 4) \quad (2)$$

$$ب) -\sin x + \log y - 4 = 0$$

$$\log y = \sin x + 4 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 3 \leq \sin x + 4 \leq 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \leq \log y \leq 5 \Rightarrow 10^3 \leq y \leq 10^5 \Rightarrow R_f = [10^3, 10^5] \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9}} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{4}{9} \\ x^2 = +\infty \Rightarrow y = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{4}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty) \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{(-\infty, -\frac{4}{9}] \cup (1, +\infty)} = [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty) = [a, b] \cup (c, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b + c = 0 + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3} \quad (5)$$

$$الف) f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1 - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \left(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1 \right)^2 - 1 \quad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2 \quad \text{و} \quad x + \frac{1}{x} \leq -2 \quad \text{غیر ممکن است} \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \geq \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1 \right)^2 \geq (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1 \right)^2 - 1 \geq (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y \geq (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y \geq 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [2 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \quad (7)$$

$$b) y = (3 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)$$

(10)

$$\Rightarrow y = -\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 3 \quad \frac{\sin x = -1}{\Rightarrow y = 0}$$

$$\frac{\sin x = 1}{\Rightarrow y = 4}$$

$$\frac{\sin x = \frac{b}{ka} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1}{\Rightarrow y = 4}$$

بهم برابرند.

$$\Rightarrow y \in [0, 4]$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$$



$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x + 10 \quad D_f = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{29}{3} \quad \Rightarrow x=9 \Rightarrow y = \frac{21}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{29}{3} + \frac{21}{3} = \frac{50}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x=2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{28}{3} \quad \Rightarrow x=8 \Rightarrow y = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{مجموع اعداد خواسته شده} = (4 \times \frac{50}{3}) + (1 \times \frac{50}{3}) = \frac{200}{3} + \frac{50}{3} = \frac{250}{3} = 83 \frac{1}{3}$$

لحظه مجموع اعداد مورد نیاز این تابع
لحظه متوسط اعدادی که مجموع می شود.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \quad D_f = [2, +\infty) \Rightarrow \text{۲ ریشه معادله است.} \quad (5)$$

بابتجه به D_f متوجه می شویم که عبارت زیر رادیکال باید نامربع (یعنی منفی نباشد) و حقیقی بوده است.

$$\Rightarrow a=0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{bx+c} \Rightarrow 2b+c=0$$

$$f(3)=1 \Rightarrow f(3) = \sqrt{3b+c} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b+c=0 \\ 3b+c=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b=1, c=-2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{x^2+4} \Rightarrow x^2+4 \in [4, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow Rg = \sqrt{[4, +\infty)} \Rightarrow Rg = [2, +\infty)$$

$$|2x-2| - |x-1| = Kx \rightarrow \text{این تابع غیر خطی است و دارد.} \quad (6)$$

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ازجهای نزدیک

$$x=2 \Rightarrow |2x-2| - |x-1| = -1$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow |2x-2| - |x-1| = 1$$

از Kx از دو نقطه $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (مبدأ مختصات) و $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ می گذرد.

$$\Rightarrow 2K = -1 \Rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{2}$$

افاچ

$$الف) y = x[n] \quad x \in [-r, r]$$

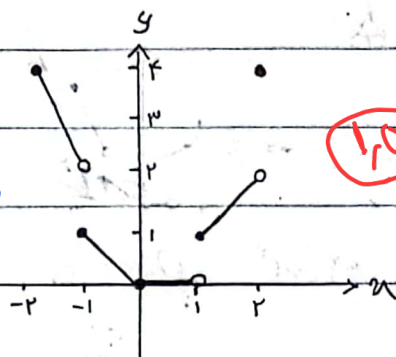
$$\rightarrow x \in [-r, -1) \rightarrow y = -2x$$

$$x \in [-1, 0) \rightarrow y = -x$$

$$x \in [0, 1) \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x \in [1, r] \rightarrow y = x$$

$$x = r \rightarrow y = r$$



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

1,0

$$ب) y = x|x| - x \quad x \in [-r, r]$$

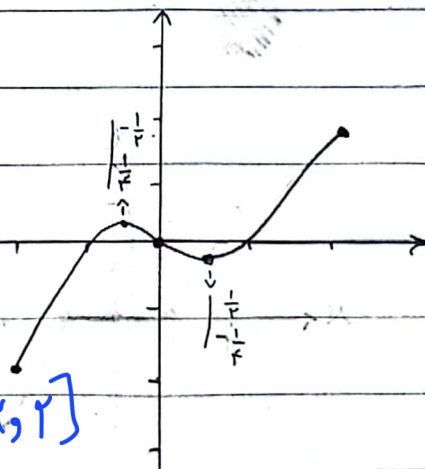
$$\rightarrow -r < x < 0 \Rightarrow y = -x^2 - x$$

$$x \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 < x < r \Rightarrow y = x^2 - x$$

$$x \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}$$

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



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

1

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{r^2 + r}{r^2 + r} = \frac{r(r+1)}{r(r+1)} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow y \neq 0$$

1

$$x \neq -1, 0 \Rightarrow y \neq -r$$

$$سؤال 1: $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-r, 0\}$$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b = (-r) + 0 = -r$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n - 4\sqrt{n} + 3}{n - 2\sqrt{n} + 1} \Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-3)(\sqrt{n}-1)}{(\sqrt{n}-1)^2}$$

(9)

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n}-3}{\sqrt{n}-1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{کمترین مقدار ممکن} \\ \text{بیشترین مقدار ممکن} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{n}=0 \Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3 \rightarrow \text{مقدار دقیق} \\ \sqrt{n}=+\infty \Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \rightarrow \text{مقدار حری} \end{array}$$

(10)

خارج دو عدد برای تابع مضرب است $\Rightarrow$ محدب می تواند مقدار شود (برای $n=1$)

$$\Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

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

(10)

(11)

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = n+2 \quad \begin{array}{l} n \neq 1 \rightarrow y \neq 3 \\ n \neq -1 \rightarrow y \neq 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 3\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+3=4$$