

تکلیف حل کرد / فاما جانی

۱)

$$۱) y \in (n - r \lfloor \frac{n}{r} \rfloor)^r =$$

$$y = (r (\frac{n}{r} - \lfloor \frac{n}{r} \rfloor))^r = \boxed{Ry = [0, r]}$$

$$r \times 0 \leq \infty - [0]_{\infty} \rightarrow 0 \leq r (\frac{n}{r} - \lfloor \frac{n}{r} \rfloor) \leq r \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^r} [0, r]$$

$$۲) -\sin x + \cos y - r = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\cos y = r + \sin x \rightarrow r, r + \cos y - r \in [0, 1] \rightarrow \boxed{1.0 \leq y \leq 1.0}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow r - 1 \leq \sin x + r \leq r + 1$$

$$\boxed{Ry = [1.0, 1.0]}$$

$$۲) f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - r}{x^2 - q}} \rightarrow Ry = [a, b] \cup (c, +\infty) - a + b + c = ?$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 \leq \frac{x^2 - r}{x^2 - q} \rightarrow x^2 y^2 - q y^2 \leq x^2 - r \rightarrow x^2 y^2 - x^2 \leq q y^2 - r$$

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

$$\frac{q y^2 - r}{y^2 - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} - & - & + & - & + \\ \hline + & - & + & - & + \end{array} \rightarrow (y \geq 1) \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow y \geq 0$$

$$[0, \frac{r}{q}] \cup (1, +\infty) \rightarrow a + b + c = 0 + \frac{r}{q} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{\omega}{r}}$$

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

$(\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1)^2 - 1 = y \xrightarrow{\text{min}} (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 - 1 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2} - 1 = 1 + 2\sqrt{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = (\infty + 1)^2 - 1 = \infty \rightarrow R_f = [1 + 2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

ب) $y = (r - \sin m)(1 + \sin m)$

$r + r \sin m - \sin m - \sin^2 m = -\sin^2 m + r \sin m + r$

$\begin{array}{l} \text{min} \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow -1 - r + r = 0 \\ \text{max} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow -1 + r + r = r \\ -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow -1 + r + r = r \end{array} \rightarrow R_f = [0, r]$

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

ل

$f(m) = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{9}{1}\right) \left(2, \frac{9}{2}\right) \left(3, 9\right) \left(4, \frac{9}{4}\right) \left(5, \frac{9}{5}\right) \left(6, \frac{9}{6}\right) \left(7, \frac{9}{7}\right) \left(8, \frac{9}{8}\right) \left(9, 9\right) \right\}$

وهم: $1(-\frac{1}{1}) + 10$

$R_{\text{min}} = \frac{9}{1} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{3} + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{9}{5} + \frac{9}{6} + \frac{9}{7} + \frac{9}{8} + \frac{9}{9} = \frac{(9+91) \times 9}{1} = 90$

$= \boxed{90}$

شهادت حضرت امام حسن عسکری علیه السلام (۲۶۰ هـ ق) و آغاز امامت حضرت ولی عصر (عجل الله تعالی فرجه) (تعطیل)

$$a) \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = \text{Def. } [r, +\infty) = f(r) = 1$$

$$= R_f \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = ?$$

$$f(r) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 9a + 3b + c = 1$$

$$f(r) \rightarrow 4a + 2b + c = 0$$

$$2a + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 1 - 2a$$

$$4a + 2(1 - 2a) + c = 0 \rightarrow 4a + 2 - 4a + c = 0$$

$$-4a + c = -2 \rightarrow c = 4a - 2$$

$$4a + 2(1 - 2a) + c = 0 \rightarrow 4a + 2 - 4a + c = 0$$

$$-4a + c = -2$$

$$c = 4a - 2$$

بازہ بہتہ یا نتیجہ ۲ بارہ نکود.
نہ لہذا بہتہ نہ لہذا بہتہ
بازہ بہتہ یا نتیجہ ۲ بارہ نکود.

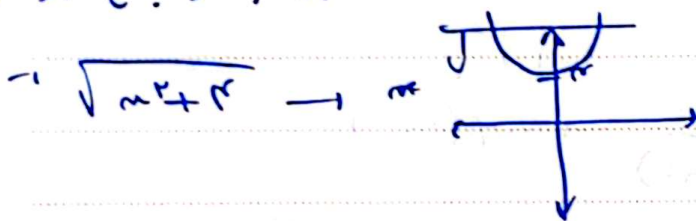
$$a = 0$$

$$c = -2$$

$$b = 1 - 2(0) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Def. } [r, +\infty)$$

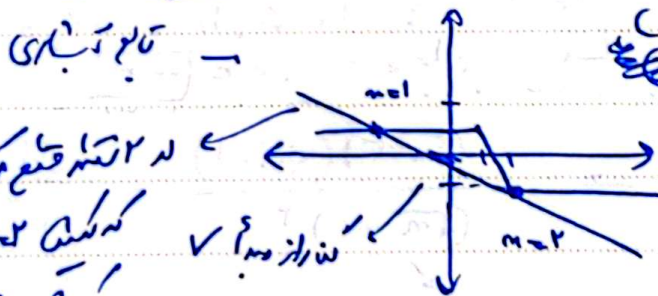
$$m^2 + r$$



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

$$\sqrt{R_f = [r, +\infty)}$$

$$4) |m-2| - |m-1| < k \rightarrow$$



$$m = 0$$

$$(r, -1)$$

$$-1 < k \times r$$

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

$$۷) y = m[n] \quad [-r, r]$$

$$[-r, -1) \rightarrow mx - r = -rn$$

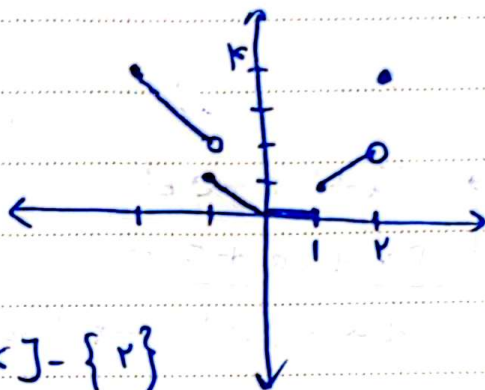
$$[-1, 0) \rightarrow mx - 1 = -n$$

$$[0, 1) \rightarrow mx = 0$$

$$[1, r) \rightarrow mx = n$$

$$r \rightarrow r$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Rf} \in [0, r] - \{r\}$$

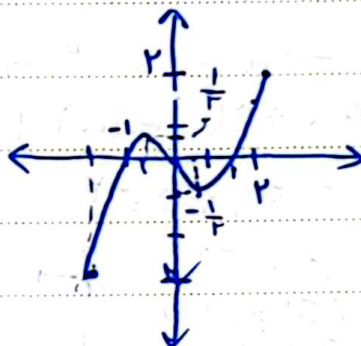


$$۸) y = m|n| - n \quad [-r, r]$$

$$[-r, 0] \rightarrow m(-n) - n = -nr - n$$

$$[0, r] \rightarrow m(n) - n = nr - n$$

$$\text{Rf} \in [-r, r]$$



$$۱) y = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n^2+n} \rightarrow \text{Rf} \in \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\} \rightarrow a+b \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} \rightarrow m \neq (0, -1)$$

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

$$\frac{r+0}{n+0} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = 0 \rightarrow y \neq -r, 0 \left(\frac{a}{c} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow a, b = -r, 0$$

$$\rightarrow a+b = -r+0 \in [-r]$$

$$۹) f(n) = \frac{n - r\sqrt{n+1}}{n - r\sqrt{n+1}} \rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{n}-r)(\sqrt{n}-1)}{(\sqrt{n}-1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{n}-r}{\sqrt{n}-1} = y$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{-y+r}{y-1} = \frac{y-r}{y-1} \rightarrow \frac{y-r}{y-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{+1-1} + \frac{r}{+1-1}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Rf} \in (-\infty, 1) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

شهادت ریسهلی دلوری - روز مبارزه با استعمار انگلیس

$$10) f(n) = \frac{n^2 + 2n - n - 2}{n^2 - 1}$$

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

$$= \frac{(n+2)(n-1)}{(n-1)} = n+2 \rightarrow 12 - \{1, 2\}$$

$$n \neq \pm 1 \rightarrow y \neq 1, 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} n^2 + 2n - n - 2 \\ -n^2 - n \\ \hline n - 2 \\ -n^2 - n \\ \hline -2n - 2 \\ +2n + 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

روز تعاون - روز بزرگداشت ابوریحان بیرونی - روز علوم پایه

ولادت حضرت رسول اکرم صلی الله علیه و آله به روایت اهل سنت (۵۳ سال قبل از هجرت) - آغاز هفته وحدت - شهادت آیت الله قدوسی و سرتیپ وحید دستجردی (۱۳۶۰ ه.ش)

۱۴۰۴ شهریور