

سینٹیا برائی

② ①

زیر افعال و  
۵۴ (۲)

$$\Rightarrow (y+1)(y-v) \geq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad v \\ \hline + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \right. \quad R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [v, +\infty) \quad \checkmark$$

②

$$\Rightarrow -(x-r)^p + r \leq r \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt{-(x-r)^p + r} \leq r \quad R_f = [0, r] \quad \checkmark$$

داخل را دیکال قرار داد و اعداد نامنفی خارج می شوند لذا:  $R_F = [0, \infty)$  ✓

$$)) \log(n^p - qn^p + n^{p+1})$$

$c < 0$

$\therefore$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{f_{n+1}}{n-y}}$$

$$\frac{f_{n+1}}{n-y}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{}} \mathbb{R} - \sqrt{\frac{f}{f}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \sqrt{\frac{f}{f}}$$

$- \{ \sqrt{f} \}$

$\sqrt{f}$

$c < 0$

$$1.) y = \frac{t^2 + 1}{t}$$

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طاق بنیر

$$f = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$R_f = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x}, +\infty \right)$$

PRNE  
NOTEBOOK



املى  $y = \frac{rx^2 + r}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow rx^2 + r = yx^2 + y \Rightarrow (r - y)x^2 = y - r$  ✓

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y - r}{r - y}$  } I)  $ry \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq r$   
II)  $\frac{y - r}{r - y} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y - r}{r - y} \geq 0$  ✓

املى  $y = \frac{rx^2 + r}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow yx^2 - y = rx^2 + r \Rightarrow (y - r)x^2 = y + r$  (r)

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y + r}{y - r} \Rightarrow \frac{y + r}{y - r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y + r}{y - r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = R - (-r, r]$

روى تدر:  $y = \frac{rx^2 + r}{x^2 - 1}$

$x^2 \xrightarrow{+\infty} y \rightarrow r$   
 $\xrightarrow{0} y = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$

$x = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0$   
 $R_f = (-\infty, r] \cup (r, +\infty)$

املى  $y = \frac{r \sin x - 1}{\sin x + r} \Rightarrow y \sin x + ry = r \sin x - 1 \Rightarrow (y - r) \sin x = ry - 1$  (a)

$\Rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{ry + 1}{y - r} = \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1$

I)  $\frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ry - 1}{r - y} \leq 0$

II)  $\frac{ry + 1}{r - y} \geq -1 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + 1}{r - y} + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{ry + r}{r - y} \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow I_1 = (-\infty, \frac{r}{r-1}] \cup (r, +\infty)$ ,  $I_2 = [-\frac{r}{r-1}, r)$

$\Rightarrow R_f = I_1 \cap I_2 = [-\frac{r}{r-1}, \frac{r}{r-1}]$



روتی تذکر

$$\text{Sinx} \begin{cases} \rightarrow \frac{f(1)-1}{(1)+3} = \frac{1}{4} \\ -1 \rightarrow \frac{f(-1)-1}{(-1)+3} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

ریشه ندارد  
 $(\sin x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right]$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 \neq 0 \quad \Delta = (1)^2 - 4(1)(1) = -3 < 0$$

ریشه ندارد

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

$$f(x) = \frac{(x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \frac{5}{2}}$$

لگن بردار حاسب می کنیم

بعد با استفاده از تذکره داریم

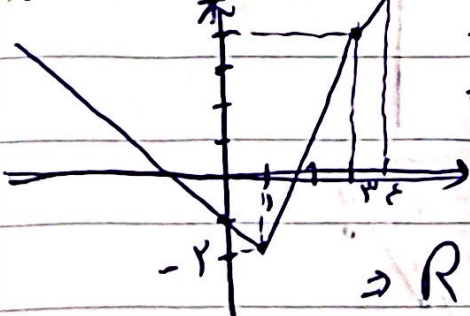
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \frac{5}{2}} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 + \frac{1}{2}}{0 + \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

و با توجه به تذکره بالا (تقریباً) است که  $\Delta$  تریج که بعضی ریشه ندارد و لذا

$$R_f = \left[\frac{1}{5}, 1\right]$$

$$y = |x_1 - x_2| - |x - 3|$$



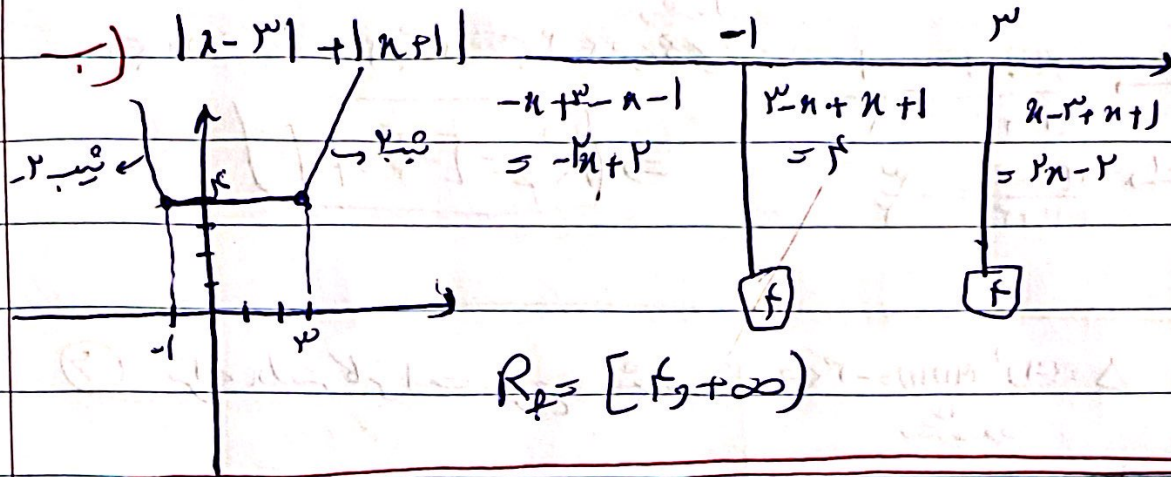
$$-x_1 + x_2 + x - 3 = -x - 1$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x - 3 = x - 5$$

$$x_1 - x_2 - x + 3 = x + 1$$

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



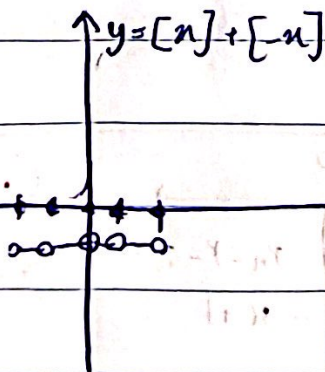


1)  $|x-y| + |x+y| < 1 \Rightarrow$

| $x < -1$                           | $-1 < x < y$                     | $x > y$                         |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| $y-x-x-1 < 1 \Rightarrow y < 2x+2$ | $y-x-x+1 < 1 \Rightarrow y < 2x$ | $x-y-x+1 < 1 \Rightarrow x < y$ |
| $x < -1$                           | $-1 < x < y$                     | $x > y$                         |

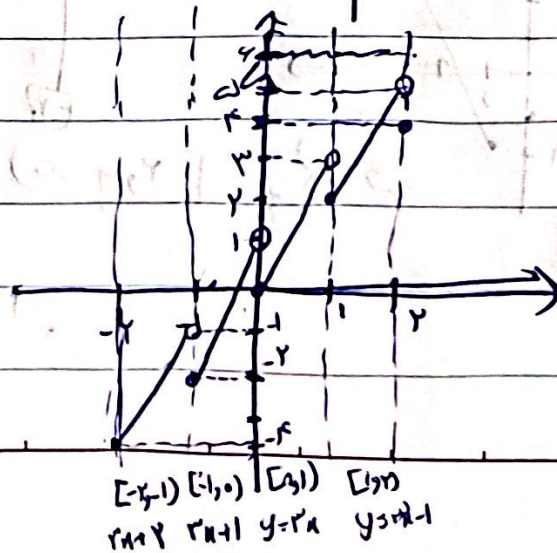
Regions:  $R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

2)  $y = [x] + [-x]$



3)  $y = x - [x]$

$R = [f, \infty)$



الف)  $y = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x + 1 = az^2 + bz + c$

$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin 2x)$  (10)

$\sin x \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{1} 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \\ \xrightarrow{-1} 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \\ \xrightarrow{-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow R_f = \left[ \frac{3}{4}, 3 \right]$



ب)  $y = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 = az^2 + bz + c$

$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$

$\sin^2 x \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\max: 1} 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \\ \xrightarrow{\min: 0} 0 + 0 + 1 = 1 \\ \xrightarrow{-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [1, 3]$