

الف) $y = (x - 2[\frac{x}{2}])^2 = (2(\frac{x}{2} - [\frac{x}{2}]))^2$
 $\xrightarrow{x^2} R = [0, 2) \xrightarrow{\text{پیدا کردن}} R_f = [0, 4)$

۱) $-\sin x + \log y - \varepsilon = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \log y = \sin x + \varepsilon$
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 + \varepsilon \leq \log y \leq 1 + \varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow 3 \leq \log y \leq 5 \rightarrow 10^3 \leq y \leq 10^5$
 $R_f = [10^3, 10^5]$

$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9}} \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9} \Rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{-9y^2 + 4}{y^2 - 1} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9y^2 - 4}{y^2 + 1}$

$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9y^2 - 4}{y^2 + 1}} \rightarrow \frac{-1 - \frac{2}{y} + \frac{4}{y^2} + 1}{\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{4}{y} + \frac{4}{y^2} + 1} \rightarrow$

$D_f' = R_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup [-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow a+b+c = 1$

الف) $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{+1} f(x) = (\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} + 1)^2$

$\xrightarrow{\text{داخل برآورد}} R_{x + \frac{1}{x}} = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{تأثیری در برآورد ندارد}} R_{\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}}} = [\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{پیدا کردن}} R = [2, +\infty) \xrightarrow{-1} R_f = [1, +\infty)$

۲) $y = (3 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)$
 $3 + 3\sin x - \sin x - \sin^2 x$
 $\Rightarrow y = -\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 3$
 $\sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = -1 + 2 + 3 = 4 \text{ max}$
 $\sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = -1 - 2 + 3 = 0 \text{ min}$
 $\sin x = -\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow y = 4$
 $R_f = [0, 4]$

$x=1: -\frac{1}{2}+1.$
 $x=2: -\frac{2}{4}+1.$
 $x=3: -\frac{3}{9}+1.$
 $x=4: -\frac{4}{16}+1.$
 $x=5: -\frac{5}{25}+1.$
 $x=6: -\frac{6}{36}+1.$
 $x=7: -\frac{7}{49}+1.$
 $x=8: -\frac{8}{64}+1.$
 $x=9: -\frac{9}{81}+1.$

$\oplus 90 - (\frac{1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9}{9}) = 90 - \frac{45}{9} = 90 - 5 = 85$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{85}$

$f(3) = 1$

$D_f = [2, +\infty)$

$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \sqrt{x - 2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \\ c=-2 \end{cases}$

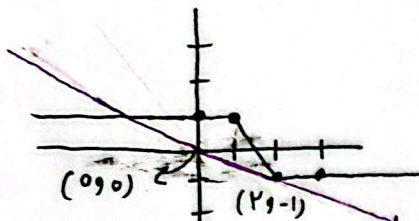
$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{}} R_f = [2, +\infty)$
 $R = [4, +\infty)$

$g(x) = \sqrt{bx^2 + ax - 2c}$
 $\Rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 0 + 4}$

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

x	0	1	2	3
y	1	1	-1	-1

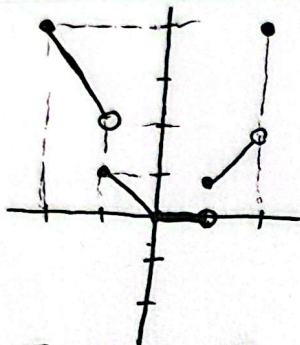
$$m_{kx} = \frac{0+1}{0-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{k = -\frac{1}{2}}$$



تنها حالت ممکن
برای kx که بتواند 2 برخورد داشته باشد

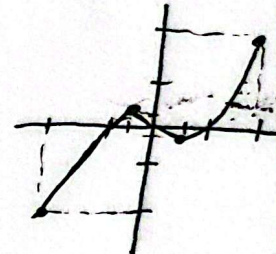
الف) $y = x[x]$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 : x=2 \\ x : 1 < x < 2 \\ 0 : 0 < x < 1 \\ -x : -1 < x < 0 \\ -2x : -2 < x < -1 \end{array} \right\} R_f = [0, 2) \cup (2, 4]$$



ب) $y = x|x| - x$

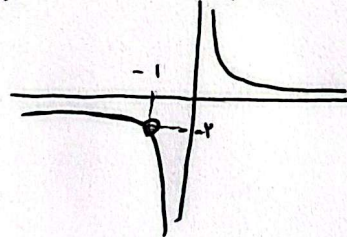
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - x : x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 - x : x < 0 \end{array} \right\}$$



$$R_f = [-2, 2]$$

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

با $(x+1)$ هم داریم زنییم
 $x \neq -1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{x}$



$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & -2 \\ a & b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$a+b = 0-2 = -2 \Rightarrow \boxed{-2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x - \varepsilon\sqrt{x} + 3}{x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-1)} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{x} \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-1}$$

$$\lim_{\sqrt{x} \rightarrow +\infty} y = 1$$

$$\lim_{\sqrt{x} \rightarrow 0} y = 3$$

$$R_f = (1, 3]$$

چون میدانیم x نمی تواند
شود پس خارج نمی تواند منفی شود پس بازه بین 1 و 3 است
تایید قراینی برقراره

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

$$x \neq 1 \rightarrow (x+2)$$

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

$$\rightarrow 1+3 = \boxed{4}$$

