

روش اولی: $y = \frac{3x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 1}$ طنین و طین $\rightarrow yx^2 - y = 3x^2 + 4 \rightarrow yx^2 - 3x^2 = y + 4$ (2)

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

$\Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup (3, +\infty)$ ✓

روش دوم: $0 \leq y < +\infty \rightarrow$ (1) $x^2 = 0 \rightarrow y = -4$, (2) $x^2 \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow y = 3$

$\rightarrow$ منحنی یابیت منفردت دارد: $R_f = (-\infty, -4] \cup (3, +\infty)$ ✓

روش اولی: $y = \frac{y \sin x - 1}{\sin x + 3}$ طنین و طین $\rightarrow y \sin x + 3y = y \sin x - 1$ (2)

$y \sin x - y \sin x = -3y - 1 \rightarrow \sin x(y - 1) = -3y - 1 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{3y + 1}{y - 1}$

$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{3y + 1}{y - 1} \leq 1 \rightarrow$ (1) $\frac{3y + 1}{y - 1} \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{3y + 1 - y + 1}{y - 1} \leq 0$

$\frac{2y - 1}{y - 1} \leq 0 \rightarrow$

(2) $\frac{3y + 1}{y - 1} \geq -1 \rightarrow \frac{3y + 1 + y - 1}{y - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{4y}{y - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4}, 1)$ $\xrightarrow{(1) \cdot (2)}$ $R_f = [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$ ✓

روش دوم: $0 \leq y < +\infty \Rightarrow$ $\sin x = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 3} = -\frac{1}{4}$ (1) $\sin x = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{-1 - 1}{-1 + 3} = -\frac{1}{2}$ (2)

(1) و (2) $\rightarrow$ منحنی یابیت منفردت دارد: $R_f = [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$ ✓

$y = \frac{x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - x + 1}$ $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$ ✓ (چون در مخرج 0 است، پس ایستاده که مخرج را قطع کند) (2)

$-\infty < x^2 < +\infty \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{1/2}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$ و (2) $x^2 \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

(1) $0 \leq yx^2 - yx + y = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (y - 1)x^2 + (1 - y)x + y - \frac{1}{2} = 0$ ✓

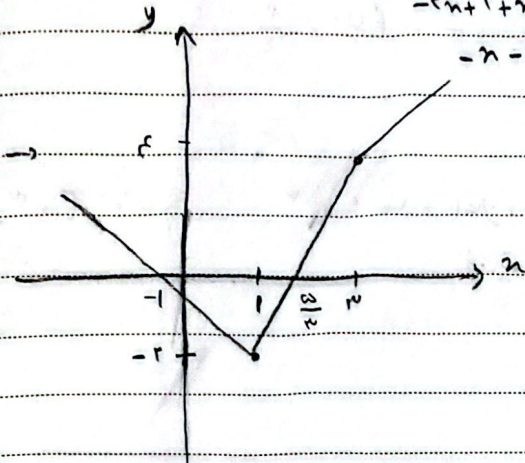
$x = \frac{-(1 - y) \pm \sqrt{(1 - y)^2 - 4(y - \frac{1}{2})(y - 1)}}{2(y - 1)}$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ ✓

$x = \frac{(y - 1) \pm \sqrt{(y - 1)^2 - 4(y - \frac{1}{2})(y - 1)}}{2(y - 1)}$

$\rightarrow$ منحنی را قطع می‌کنند $0 \leq y < 1 \rightarrow R_f = [0, 1]$

الف) $y = |x-2| - |x-3|$



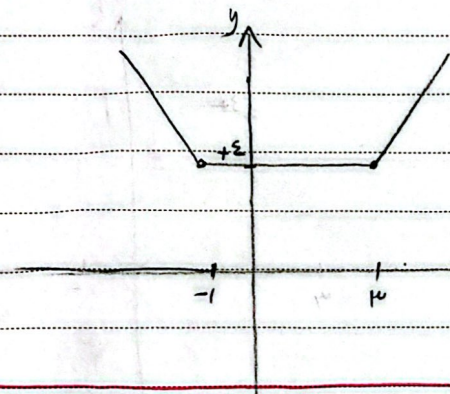
$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -x+2-x-3 & x-2-x+3 & x-2-x+3 \\ \hline -x-1 & x-2 & x+1 \end{array}$$

$R_f = [-2, +\infty)$ ✓

✓

2

ب) $y = |x-3| + |x+1|$



$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -x+3-x-1 & x-3-x+1 & x-3-x+1 \\ \hline -x+2 & -x-2 & x-3 \end{array}$$

$R_f = [4, +\infty)$ ✓

$|x-2| - |x+2| \leq 1$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -x+2-x-2 & x-2-x+2 & x-2-x-2 \\ \hline -x-2 & x & -x-2 \end{array}$$

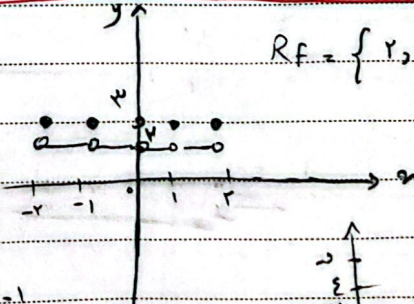
$-x-2 \leq 1 \rightarrow x \geq -3$ and $x \leq 1$ and $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and $x+2 \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq -3$



$(-\infty, -3] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

ج) $y = [x] + [-2] + 3$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} [x] + [-2] = 0 & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ [x] + [-2] = -1 & 1 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$



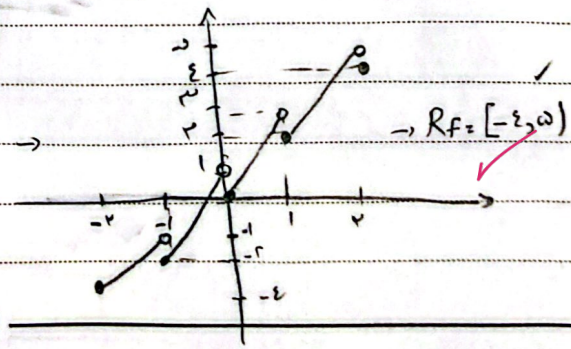
$R_f = \{1, 2\}$ ✓

9

2

د) $f(x) = [x] \rightarrow$

- $x+2$ for $-2 \leq x < -1$
- $x+1$ for $-1 \leq x < 0$
- x for $0 \leq x < 1$
- $x-1$ for $1 \leq x < 2$
- $x-2$ for $2 \leq x < 3$



$R_f = [-2, \infty)$ ✓

Year.....Month.....Day.....

Subject.....

$$a) y = \sin^2 n - \sin n + 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \sin n = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin n = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3, \quad \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow R_f = [-1, 3] \checkmark$$

$$b) y = \sin^2 n + \sin n + 1 \quad \textcircled{1} \sin n = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \quad \checkmark, \quad R_f = [1, 3] \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin^2 n = 0 \rightarrow y = 1, \quad \sin n = -\frac{1}{2} \times 33^\circ$$