

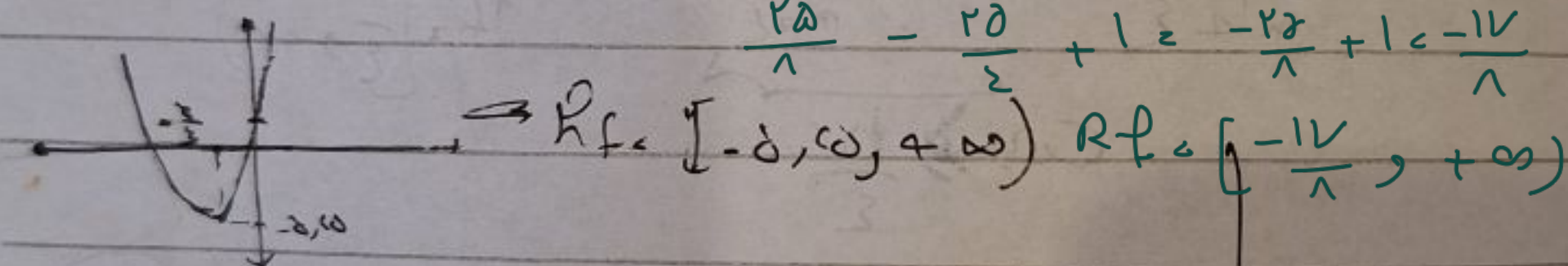
۱۷، ۱۷۵

$$y = \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x - 1} \Rightarrow yx = y - x^2 + x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - y + 2 = 0 \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(-y + 2)}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4y - 7}}{2} \Rightarrow (y - 1)(y + 1)$$

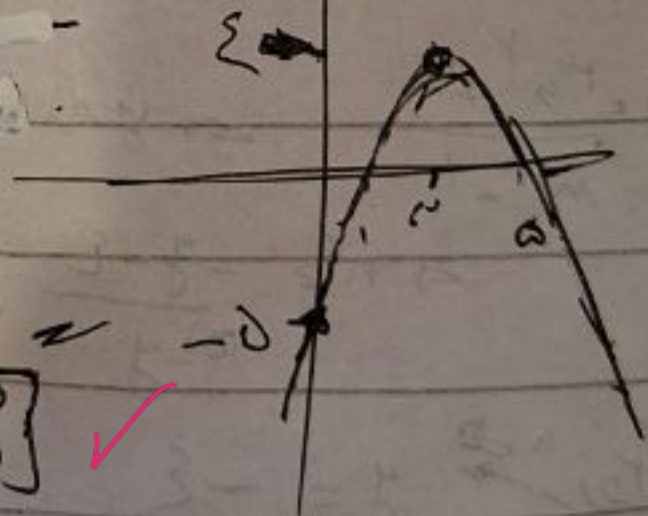
$$(y - 1)(y + 1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 1 \cup y \leq -1$$

الف) $x^2 - 2x + 1 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ (۱، ۱۷۵) (۲)



ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5}$

$$R_f = [0, 2]$$



ج) $y = \sqrt{x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1}$ $\Rightarrow$ برآیند توان فرد

$$R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

د) $\log(x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x + 6)$ $\Rightarrow$ برآیند توان فرد

$$R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

ه) $\frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 4}$

$$R_f = R \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

(۳)

$$y \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon n + 1}{n - \epsilon}} \rightarrow R_f([0, +\infty), \{2\})$$

$$y = \frac{n^2 \epsilon}{\sqrt{n^2 + \epsilon}} = \frac{n^2 \epsilon}{\sqrt{n^2 + \epsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + \epsilon}} \xrightarrow{\text{عبارت یکنواخت می‌شود}} \frac{1}{a}$$

مرتب نبوی!

$$y = \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \epsilon} + \frac{1}{n^2 + \epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{n^2}{n^2 + \epsilon} + \frac{1}{n^2 + \epsilon} - \epsilon \Rightarrow R_f\left[\frac{1}{\epsilon}, +\infty\right)$$

کترین مقدار عبارت
بدانجا $n=0$

$$y = \frac{n^2 \epsilon}{n^2 - 1} \Rightarrow y n^2 - y \epsilon = n^2 \epsilon \Rightarrow n^2 (1 - y) = y - \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = \frac{y - \epsilon}{1 - y} \Rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{y - \epsilon}{1 - y}} \Rightarrow y > \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \epsilon$$

رو $n \rightarrow \infty$ $y = -\epsilon$
 $n \rightarrow 0$ $y = 1$

می‌تواند منفی شود

$n > 0 \Rightarrow n \leq -\epsilon$

$$y = \frac{1 \sin n - 1}{\sin n + 1} \Rightarrow y \sin n - y = 1 \sin n - 1 \Rightarrow (y - 1) \sin n = y - 1$$

$$\sin n = \frac{y - 1}{y - 1} \Rightarrow 1 < \frac{y - 1}{y - 1} < 1$$

رو $n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\sin n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$
 $\sin n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

$-\frac{1}{2} < y < \frac{1}{2}$

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

همچون مربع متکامل، مضرب می کند

$$Df = R$$

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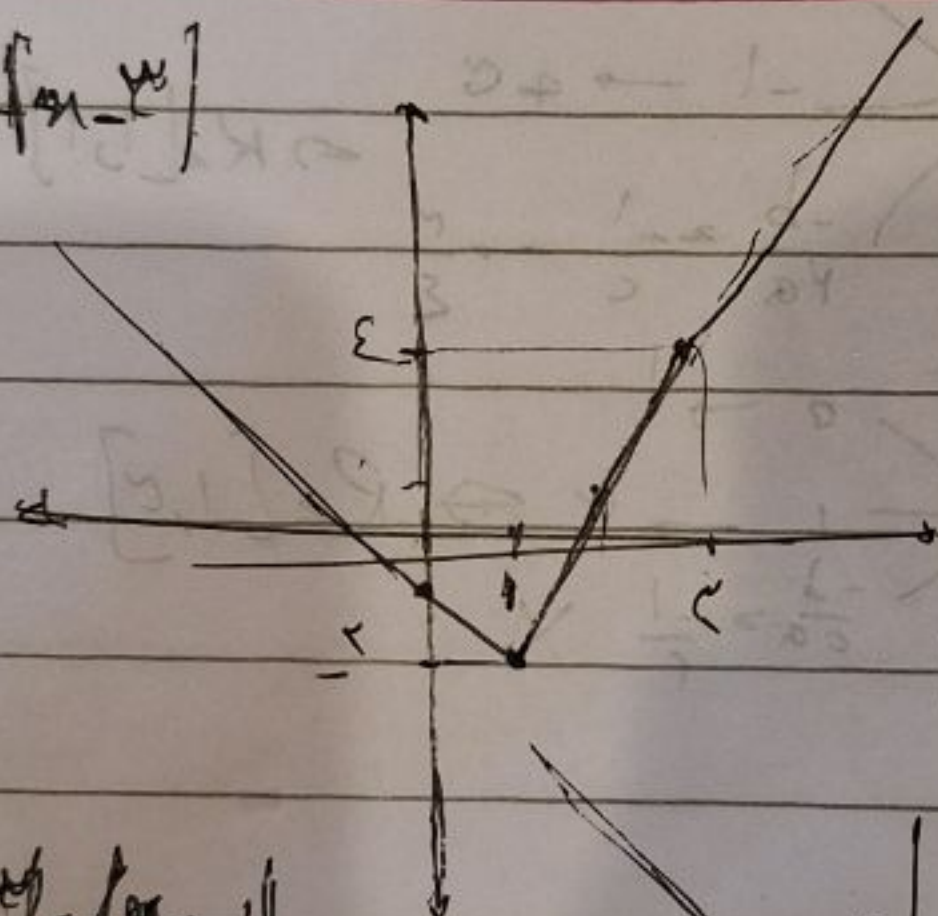
$$y n^2 - y n + y = n^2 - n + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow (y-1)n^2 - (y-1)n + y - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 0$$

$$n = \frac{(y-1) \pm \sqrt{(y-1)^2 - \varepsilon(y-\frac{1}{\varepsilon})(y-1)}}{2(y-1)}$$

$$0 \leq y < 1$$

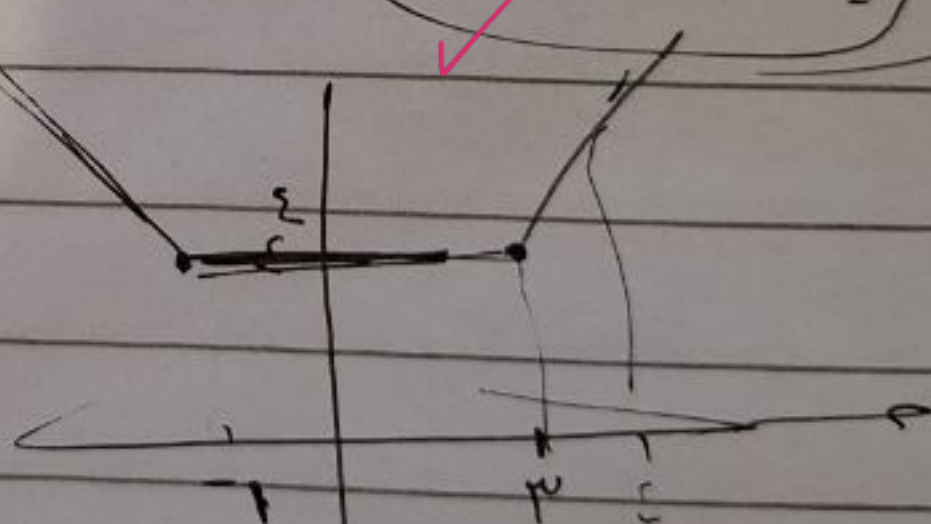
$$Rf = [0, 1)$$

الف) $y = |n-2| - |n-3|$



$$Rf = [-5, +\infty)$$

ب) $y = |n-2| + |n+1|$

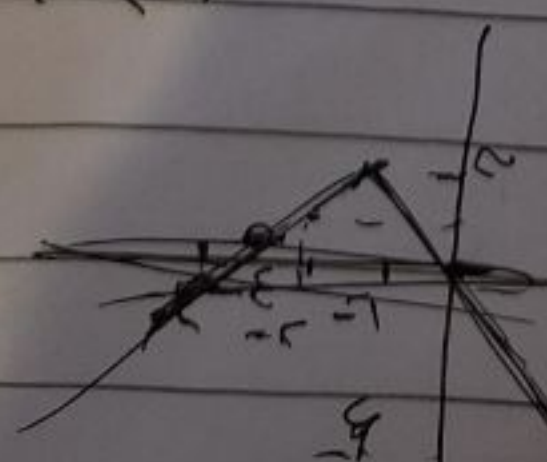


$$Rf = [\varepsilon, +\infty)$$

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

$$n+2 \leq 1$$

$$n \leq -3$$



$$-3n \leq +1$$

$$n \geq -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$n \in (-\infty, -3) \cup$$

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

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

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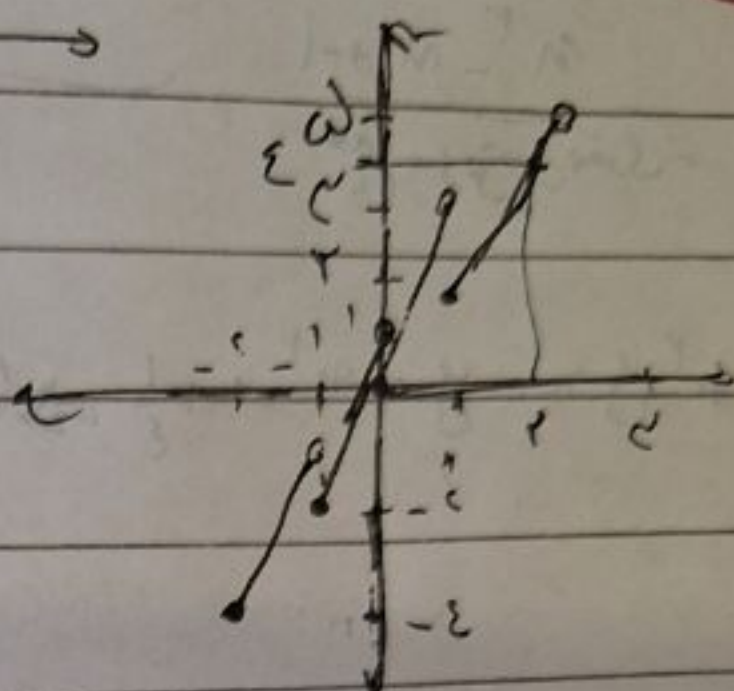
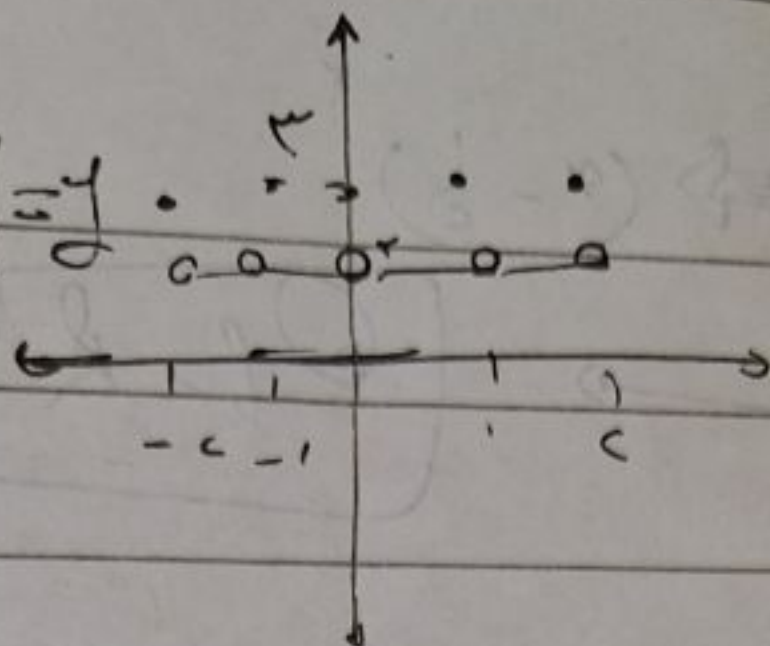
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الف) $[n] + [c-n] = y$

$R_c\{r, r\}$



ب) $c_n - n = y$
 $R_c[-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]$

الف) $\sin x$ $\begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow 1 \\ -1 \rightarrow 4c \\ -\frac{b}{ca} = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \rightarrow R_c[1, 4] \rightarrow R\left[\frac{r}{\varepsilon}, r\right]$

ب) $\sin' x$ $\begin{cases} 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ 1 \rightarrow c \\ -\frac{b}{ca} = -\frac{1}{c} \times \end{cases} \rightarrow R_c[1, c]$