

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$g = \{(-1,1), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)\}$$

$$2g - 3f$$

$$2g - 3f = \{2, 1\}$$

$$R_{2g-3f} = \{2, 1\}$$

$$\sum + 1 = 12$$

$$R_{2g-3f} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_f \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1-x^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = 1-x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1-y^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{1-y^2} \\ \Rightarrow 1-y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 \geq y^2 \Rightarrow |y| \leq 1 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 1] \Rightarrow R_{2g-3f} = (-\infty, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$D_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{x}{y} \mid \frac{3}{\omega} \mid \frac{2}{v} \Rightarrow R_f = [\omega, +\infty)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$$

$$D_g = (-\infty, 3]$$

$$\frac{x}{y} \mid \frac{3}{\varepsilon} \mid \frac{2}{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow R_g = (-\infty, \varepsilon] = (II)$$

$$\Rightarrow (I) \cup (II) = \mathbb{R} - (\varepsilon, 3)$$

$$y = \frac{-x^2}{4} + x + 3 \quad (a, b)$$

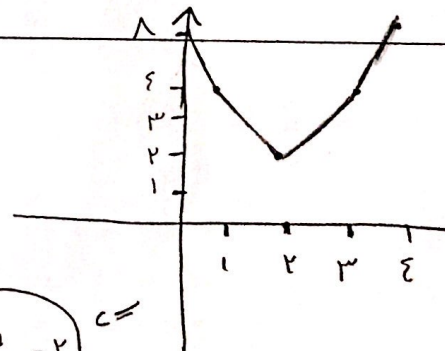
$$\sqrt{b-a} = \sqrt{3-(-1)} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$-\frac{x^2}{4} + x + 3 > \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{4} + x + \frac{3}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow a+c=b \Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ و } x = 3$$

$$\frac{-1 \quad 3}{-4+3-} \Rightarrow (-1, 3)$$

$$y = |x-1| + |x-3| + |2x-5|$$

$$\begin{matrix} \varepsilon & & \varepsilon & & \varepsilon \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ 1 & & 3 & & 5 \end{matrix}$$

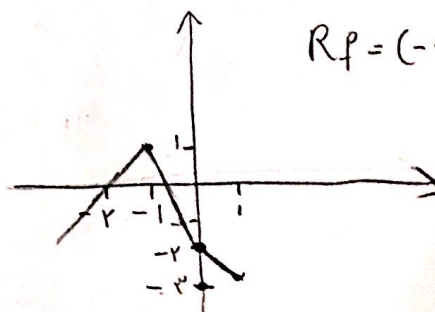


$$- \varepsilon x + 1 \mid -2x + 4 \mid 2x - 5 \mid \varepsilon x - 1$$

$$\min = 2$$

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

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} & & \textcircled{-2} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ -1 & & 0 \end{matrix}$$



$$R_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

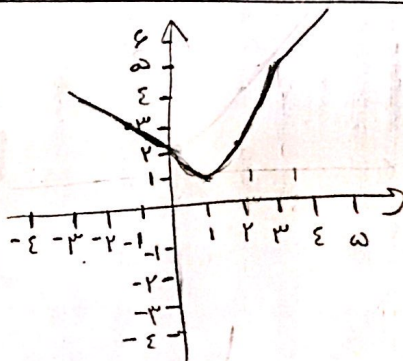
$$y = \frac{n^2 + \omega n + m}{n+1} \Rightarrow \bar{f} \rightarrow f(n) = an^2 + bn + c \Rightarrow R_f \neq \mathbb{R}$$

($\Rightarrow$) این بار به سمت معادله خطی می‌رویم

چون $n+1$ می‌تواند به هر عدد صحیح منتهی به 0 میل کند
 باید عدد صحیح $m+1 = \omega \Rightarrow m = \omega - 1$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n+2 & ; n \geq 3 \\ n^2 - 2n + 2 & ; 0 \leq n < 3 \\ |n| + 2 & ; n < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

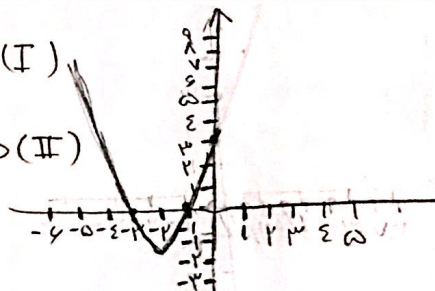
$$R_f = [1, +\infty)$$



$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 + 2n + 3 & ; n \leq 0 \Rightarrow (I) \\ [n] - 2n & ; n > 0 \Rightarrow (II) \end{cases}$$

$$-1 \leq [a] - a \leq 0$$

$$R_{(I)} = [-1, +\infty) \quad R_{(II)} = (-1, 0] \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$



$$y = a+1 - \sqrt{2n+3}$$

$$Pf = [b, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, \omega]$$

$$2n+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2n \geq -3$$

$$b = -\frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow n \geq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{if } \rightarrow n = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow a+1 - \sqrt{0} = \omega \Rightarrow a = \omega - 1 \Rightarrow ab = 2 \times -\frac{3}{2} = -3$$

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

$$= \sqrt{n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 1}$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = \sqrt{n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 - 1} = 2\sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

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

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

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$$f(n) = \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{1-n}$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1-n^2}$$

$$Df = Dg \Rightarrow y = \frac{f(n)}{1} - \frac{g(n)}{1}$$

$$Df \Rightarrow \sqrt{n+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq -1, \quad 1-n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow Df = [-1, 1]$$

$$f(1) = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow f(1) + g(1) = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow g(1) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(-1) = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow f(-1) + g(-1) = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow g(-1) = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(0) = 1 + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow f(n) + g(n) = 2 \Rightarrow g(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(n) = n\sqrt{2}$$

$$Rf \Rightarrow n = -1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow Rf = [\sqrt{2}, 2]$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow 2$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{\frac{f(n)}{1}} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}, 2 \right]$$

$$y = \frac{n\sqrt{2}}{1} \Rightarrow y = n\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} = n \Rightarrow Rg = [1, 2]$$

$$R_{\frac{f(n)}{1} - \frac{g(n)}{1}} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}, 1 \right]$$