

1- $y = n^r - r_m^r + r_m \rightarrow y = (n-1)^r + 1 \rightarrow$ ما هو أكبر عدد ممكن
 $\sqrt{y-1} + 1 = n \rightarrow R_f = 12$

$\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{n^r - r_m} \rightarrow y n^r - r_m n - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n \Rightarrow f(y) = f(-y) \rightarrow \varepsilon y^r + \varepsilon y = \Delta$
 $n = r_y \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon y^r + \varepsilon y} \rightarrow \varepsilon y (y+1) \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\pm \sqrt{\varepsilon y^r + \varepsilon y}} \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty)$
يكون صفر

$\rightarrow y = n^r - \varepsilon n + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = r$
 $\varepsilon - 1 + b = 4$
 $R_f = [4, +\infty)$
min

$\rightarrow y = -n^r + 4n + r$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$
 $-9 + 11 + r \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 12]$
max

$\rightarrow y = \sqrt{n^r - \varepsilon n - r}$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = r \Rightarrow \varepsilon - 1 - r = -7 \rightarrow R_f =$
 $[0, +\infty)$
min

$\rightarrow y = \sqrt{4n - n^r}$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$
 $11 - 9 = 2 \rightarrow R_f = [0, 2]$
max

$y = n^r - 2n^r + r_m + 1$
 $R_f = 112$

$\rightarrow y = n^r - 4n^r + r_m + r$
 $R_f = 112$

$y = \sqrt{n^r - 4n^r + 2n + 1}$
 $R_f = [0, +\infty)$

$y = (n^r - \varepsilon n^r + r_m + 1)^r$
 $R_f = [0, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{r_m + 1}{n - r} \quad R_f = 12 - \{12\}$

$\rightarrow y = \frac{r_m + 1}{n + 1} \quad R_f = 12 - \{12\}$

$y = \sqrt{\frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{n + 1}} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{\sqrt{r}\}$

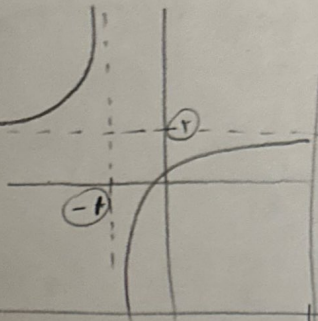
$\rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{r_m + 1}{r - n}} \quad R_f = [0, +\infty)$

$$الف) y = \frac{2x-2}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = 2 \rightarrow \text{نقطه افقی}$$

$$(-1) \rightarrow \text{نقطه عمودی}$$

$$\text{مقدار} = \frac{-2}{1}$$

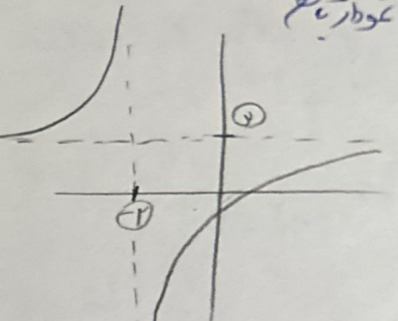


$$-1) y = \frac{2x-1}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = 2 \rightarrow \text{نقطه افقی}$$

$$(-2) \rightarrow \text{نقطه عمودی}$$

$$\text{مقدار} = \frac{-1}{2}$$



$$ب) \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x} \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

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

$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$ج) y = \sqrt[3]{x^3+1} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

نقطه افقی

$$د) y = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

نقطه عمودی

$$الف) y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+3}$$

$$x+3 = \frac{x^2+3}{x^2+3} + \frac{1}{x^2+3} \rightarrow R_f = [\frac{10}{3}, +\infty)$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$R_f = [\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$$

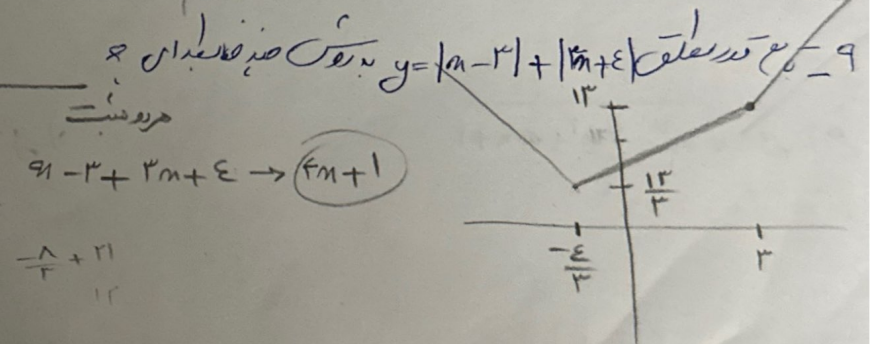
$$-1) y = \frac{x^2+d}{\sqrt{x^2+e}}$$

$$R_f = [\frac{d}{e}, +\infty)$$

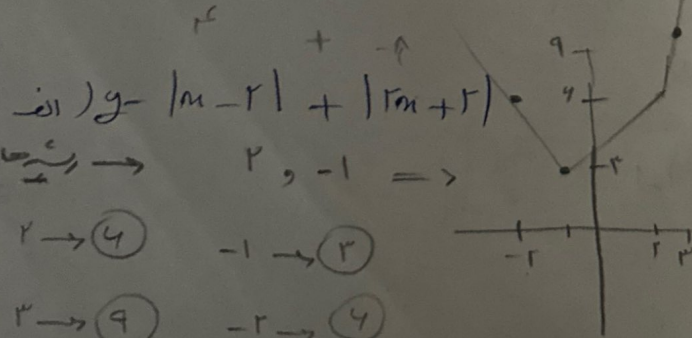
$$\sqrt{x^2+e} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+e}}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{d}{e}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{e}{3} \\ & -x+3-xm-e \\ & -\frac{e}{3} \end{aligned}$$



نقطه عمودی



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

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

$$1 \rightarrow (-1) \quad -1 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$1 \rightarrow (-2) \quad -1 \rightarrow (2)$$

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