

الف) $x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1 = y - 1 \Rightarrow R_f = R_1$ حل معادلتين

$(x-1)^3 = y-1 \Rightarrow x-1 = \sqrt[3]{y-1} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y-1} + 1$ ①

ب) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x} \Rightarrow yx^2 - 2xy = 1$ ②

$yx^2 - 2xy - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow xy^2 - (x-1)(y) = xy^2 + xy$

$x = \frac{2y \pm \sqrt{4y^2 + 4y}}{2y} \quad 4y^2 + 4y \geq 0 \quad y(y+1) \geq 0$

$y \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq 0$

$y \in (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty)$

الف) $x^2 - 4x + 10$

$\Delta = 16 - 40 = -24$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [4, +\infty)$ فترتين

$\left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 \\ \frac{\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-24}{4} = -6 \end{array} \right.$ ③

ب) $-x^2 + 4x + 12$

فترتين

$\Rightarrow R_f: (-\infty, 6]$

ج) $\sqrt{x^2 - 4x - 12}$

$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-(-4 \pm 16)}{-2} = -6 \text{ or } 10$

$R_f = \sqrt{[-4, +\infty)} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

$$> \sqrt{-x^2 + 4m}$$

$$\text{عقل الاستدلال} = \frac{-\Delta}{ca} = \frac{-(4m)}{-1} = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$R_f = \sqrt{(-\infty, 4]} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$$

الف) $y = x^3 - \omega x^2 + 2m + 1$ توانسته حد پیدا کند $R_f = R_1$ (2)

ب) $y = x^4 - 4m^2 + 2m + 2$ نمی تواند $\rightarrow R_f = R_1$

ج) $\sqrt{x^4 - 4m^2 + \omega m + 1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{R} = [0, +\infty) = R_f$

د) $(x^4 - 4m^2 + 2m + 1)^2 \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{2m + 1}{x - 2}$ $R_f = R - \{2\}$ (3)

ب) $y = \frac{2m + 1}{x + 1}$ $R_f = R - \{-1\}$

الف) $\sqrt{\frac{2m + 1}{x + 1}} = \sqrt{R - \{-1\}} = [0, +\infty) - \{\sqrt{-1}\}$ (4)

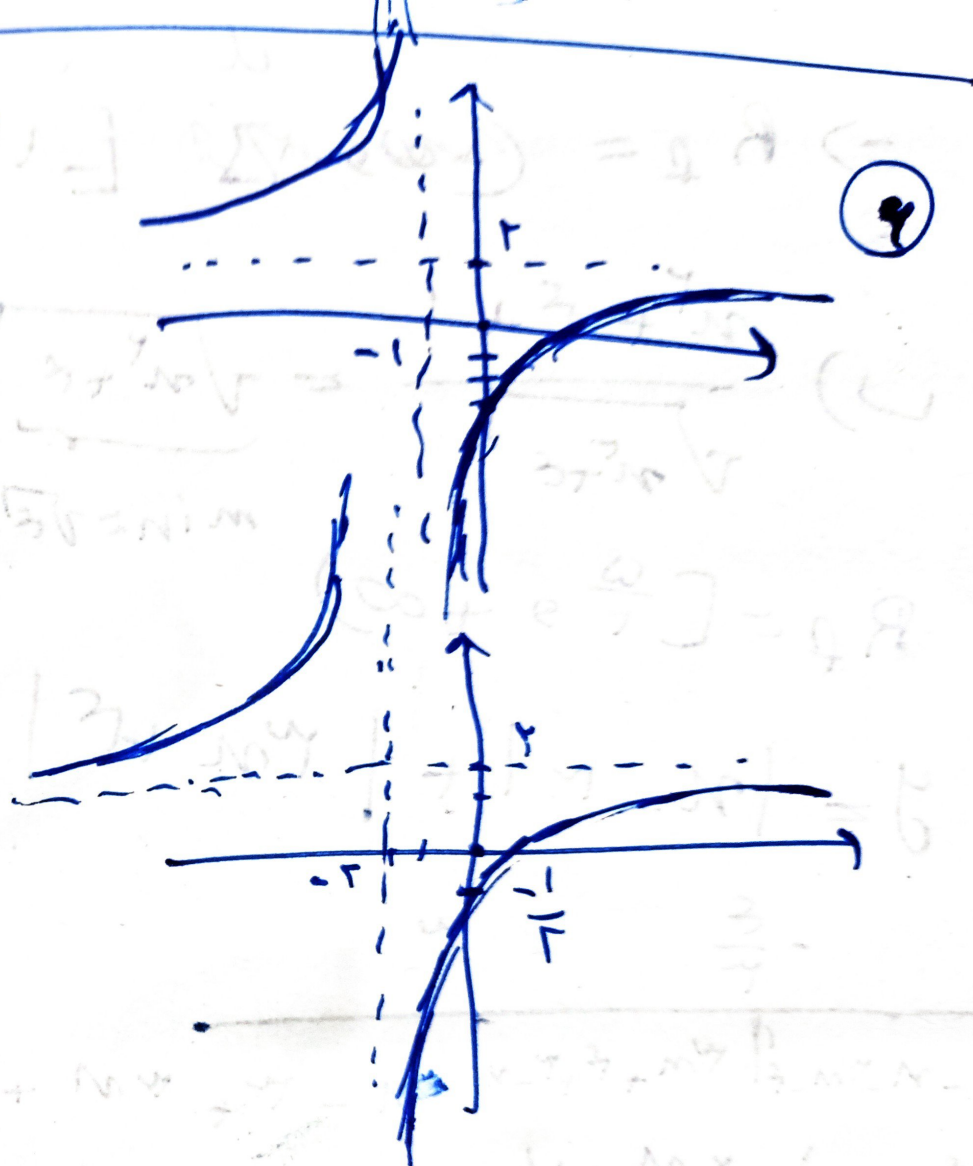
ب) $\sqrt{\frac{2m + 1}{x + 2}} = \sqrt{R - \{-2\}} = [0, +\infty)$ (5)

الف) $\frac{2x-3}{x+1}$ جانب قائم = -1
 افقی = 2

$x \rightarrow \infty$
 $\rightarrow -3$

ب) $\frac{2x-1}{x+2}$ جانب قائم = -2
 افقی = 2

$x \rightarrow \infty$
 $\rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{2}$



$$a) y = \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x} \quad R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty) \quad (V)$$

$$b) y = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad R_f = [-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$g) y = \frac{\sqrt[n]{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} = \sqrt[n]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x}} \quad R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

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

$$الف) x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} \rightarrow x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} - 2$$

$$x^2 + 2 = a \xrightarrow{a > 0} a + \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2 \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} - 2 \geq 0$$

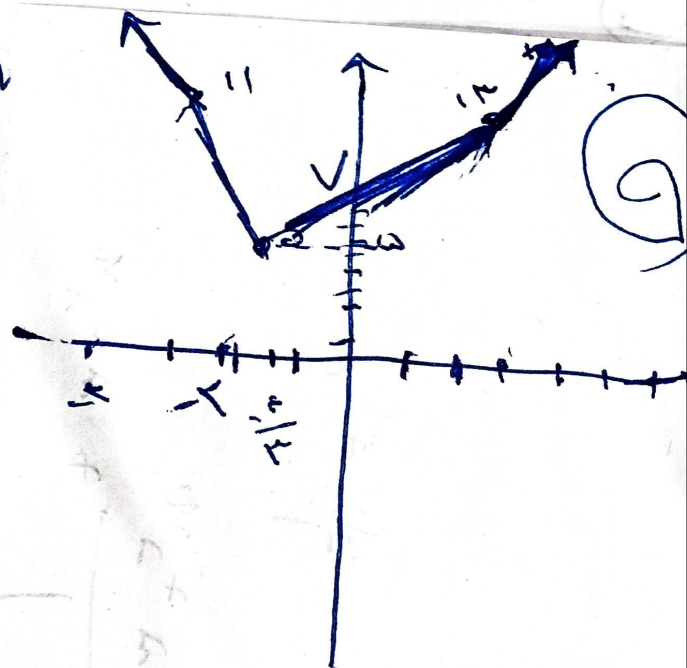
$$\Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$b) \frac{x^2 + 2 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} = \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}_{\min = \sqrt{2} = 2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \Rightarrow \min = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

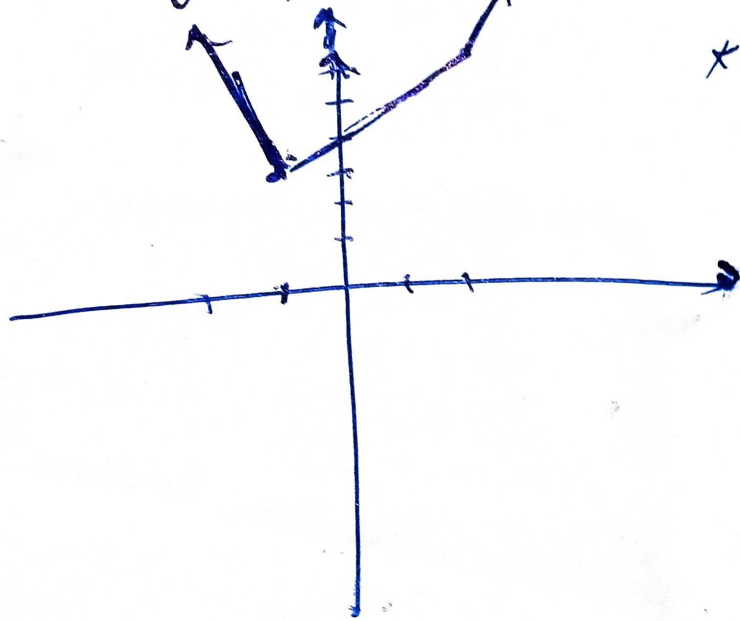
$$R_f = [\frac{5}{2}, +\infty)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{-2}{2} \quad 2 \\ x - 2 \quad 2x + 2 \\ -x - 1 \quad x + 2 \\ = x + 1 \end{array}$$



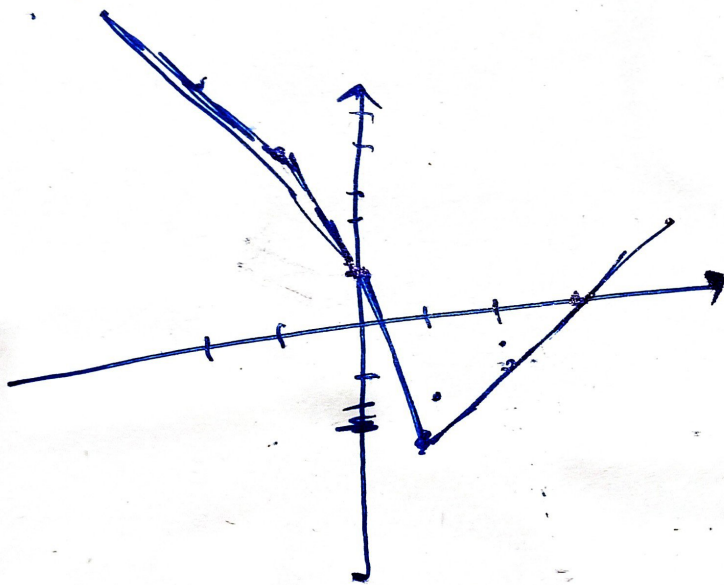
الف) $y = |x-2| + |x+2|$



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

$R_f = [2, +\infty)$

ب) $|x-2| - (x+1)$



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

$R_f = [-2, +\infty)$