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سوال ۱۷۷۵

برونکای (درستی اصلی)

$$R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (x-1)^3 + 1 \Rightarrow y-1 = (x-1)^3$$

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

$$b) y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = x^2 - 2x$$

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

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon y + 1}{y}} + 2$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] \cup (0, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$

سوال ۲

$a > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\min} = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-b}{2a} \\ y_{\min} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = [1, +\infty)$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 3$

$a < 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\max} = 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-b}{2a} \\ y_{\max} = 11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 11]$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

$a > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\min} = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-b}{2a} \\ y_{\min} = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{[-2, +\infty)}$
 معنی ندارد
 $\Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$
 از این به بالا

د) $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$

$a < 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\max} = 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-b}{2a} \\ y_{\max} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{[-\infty, 4]} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 2]$

ساده ترین و زیاده دفران

الف) $y = x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 1$

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$R_f = \mathbb{R}$ $U_3 = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $y = x^5 - 4x^4 + 3x + 2$

$R_f = \mathbb{R}$ $U_5 = \mathbb{R}$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^5 - 4x^4 + 5x + 1}$

$R_f = [0, +\infty)$

د) $y = \left(x^5 - 4x^4 + 5x + 1 \right)^2$ $R_f = [0, +\infty)$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R}$ $U_2 = \mathbb{R}$

الف) $y = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 2}$

$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$ $U_1 = \mathbb{R}$

$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

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ب) $y = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1}$

$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

سوال ۲: درستی یا ندرستی از گزاره ها را مشخص کنید

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x+1}}$

(درستی)

$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{\sqrt{2}\}$ (۱,۵)

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}$

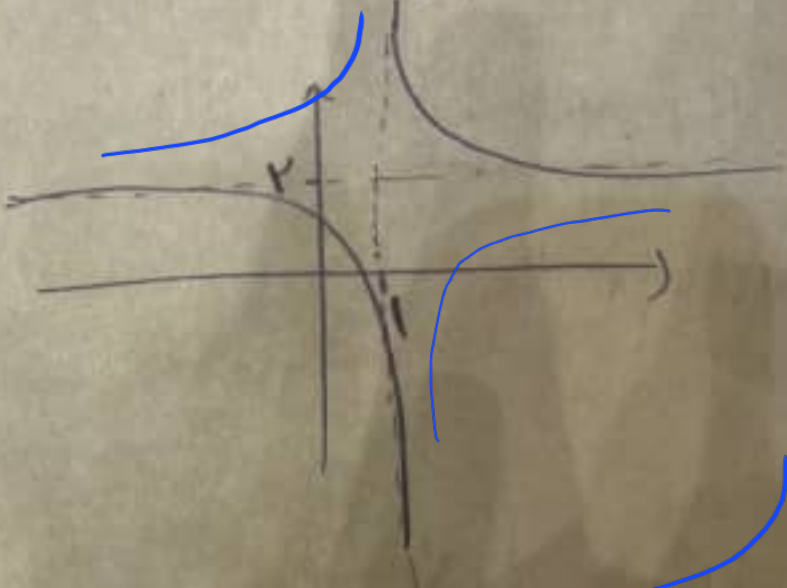
$\Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\} = [0, +\infty)$

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

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

الف) $y = \frac{x-3}{x+1}$

سوال ۳: نمودار



مقاطع قائم (=) $y = 1$ (مخرج = ۰)

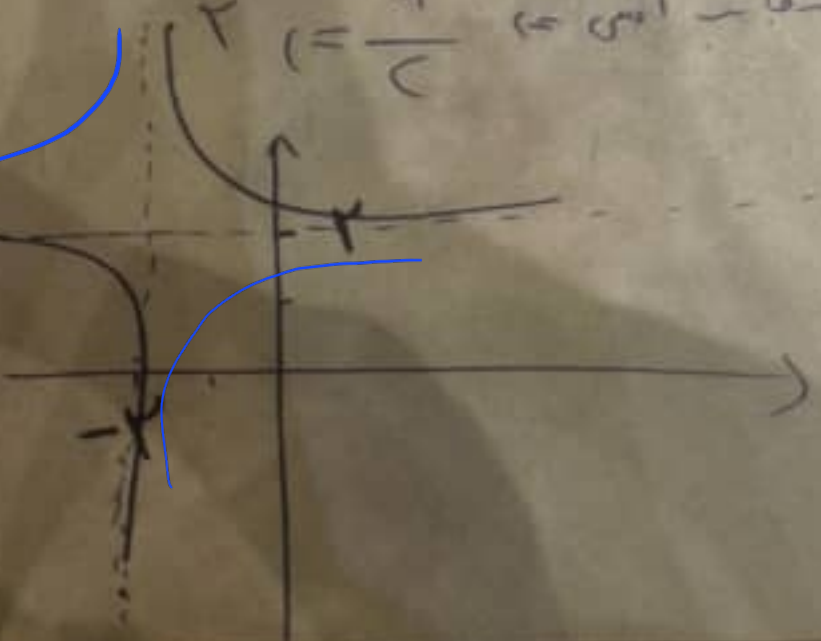
(۱)

مقاطع افقی (=) $x = 3$

مقاطع قائم (=) $y = -2$ (مخرج = ۰)

مقاطع افقی (=) $x = 3$

ب) $y = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$



شماره صحیح یازدهم و دوازدهم

الف) $y = \sinh x + \frac{1}{\sinh x} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$ صالح

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

ج) $y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

د) $y = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$

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الف) $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 3} \Rightarrow \underbrace{(x^2 + 3) + \frac{1}{(x^2 + 3)}}_{(-3)} \Rightarrow$ صالح

$\Rightarrow [-1, +\infty) \Rightarrow R_f$ 1/5

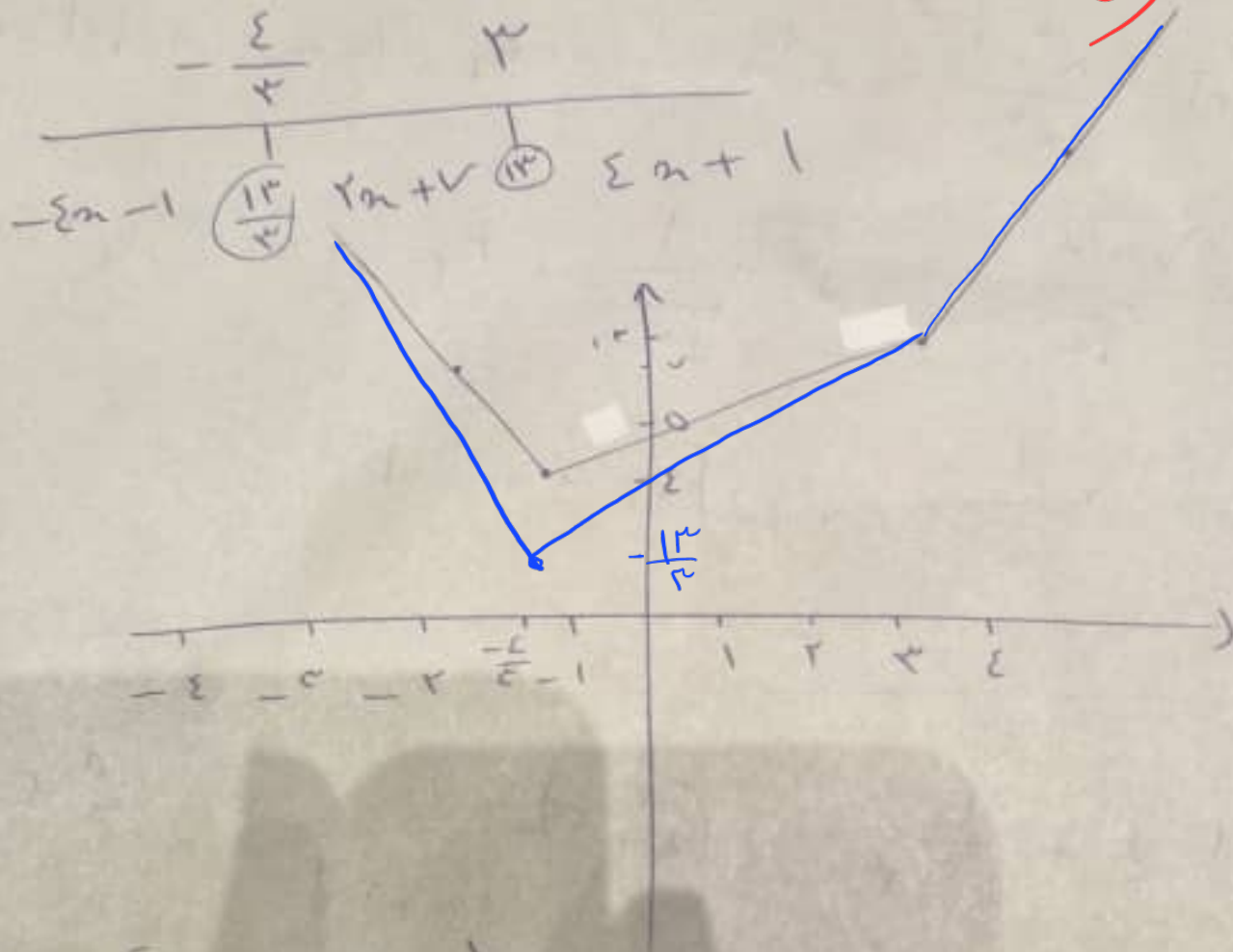
ب) $y = \frac{x^2 + 0}{\sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon}} \Rightarrow \frac{(x^2 + \varepsilon) + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon}} \Rightarrow \frac{(x^2 + \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon}}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon}} \Rightarrow R_f = [2, 0 + \infty)$

$\sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\varepsilon} = 2 \Rightarrow 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 2, 0$

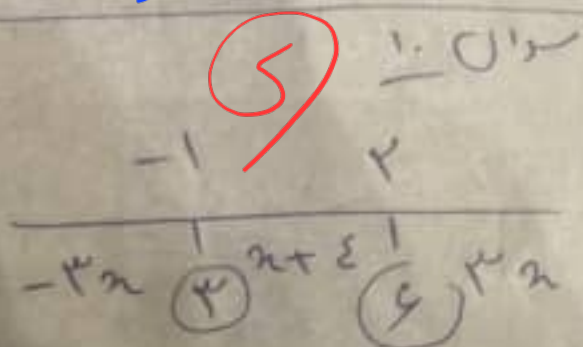
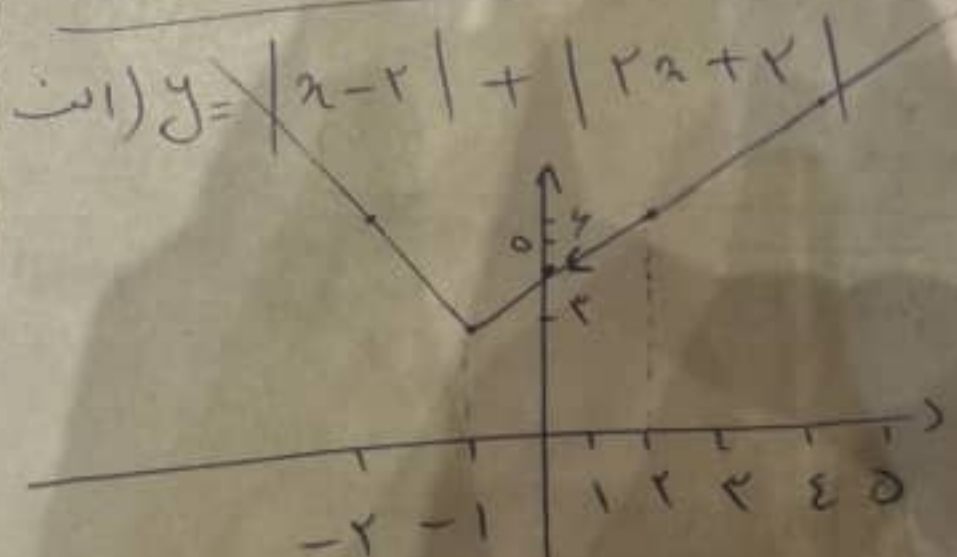
سوال 9 صد فاجه 13 دفتران

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



$$R_f = [5, +\infty)$$

$$R = [\frac{14}{3}, +\infty)$$

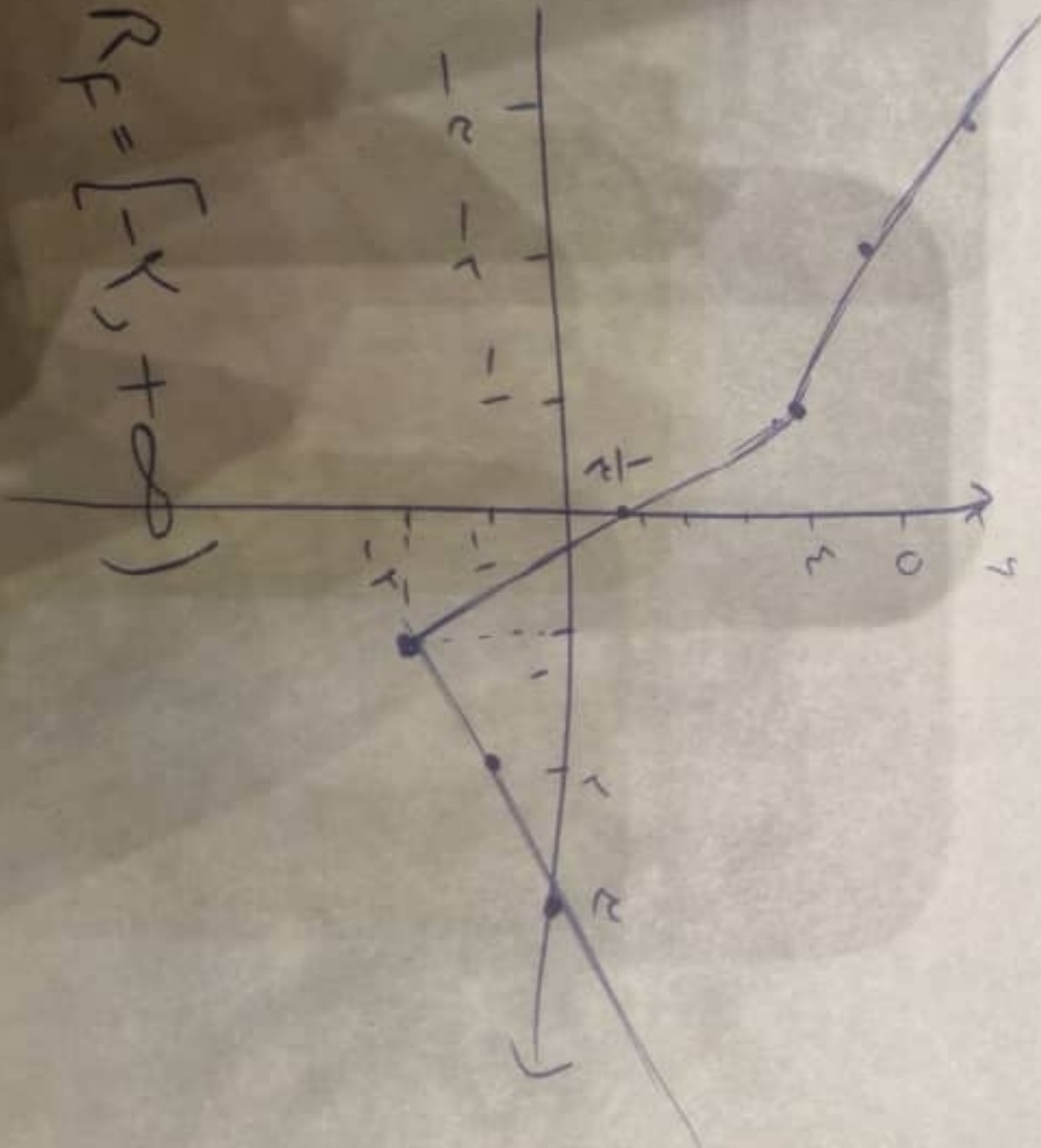


$$R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

في 0 صبيح عزم 0 فتران
 مدار $\pm$ صبيح $(-)$ اراس

$$\rightarrow y = |x_n - x| - |x + 1|$$

$$\frac{-1}{-n + x} \quad \frac{1}{-x_n - 1} \quad \frac{1}{x_n - x}$$



$$R_F = [-x, +\infty)$$

$$x^r + r + \frac{1}{x^r + r} - r \xrightarrow{x^r = -} \frac{1}{r} \quad R = \left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty \right)$$

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