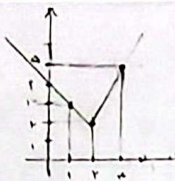
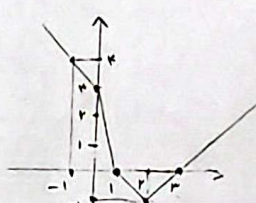


الف) $\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ y & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{array}$



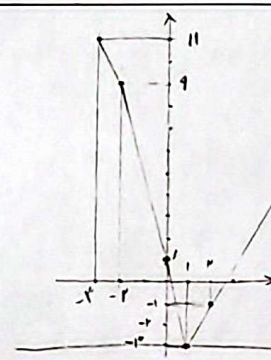
$R_f = [1, +\infty)$

ب) $\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ y & 3 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$



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

$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x & -2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 2 \\ y & 9 & -3 & 11 & 1 & -1 \end{array}$

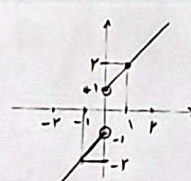
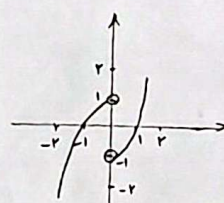


$R_f = [-3, +\infty)$

چون مثلاً نقاط $(-3, 11)$ و $(1, -3)$ را در یک خط $k = -3$ قرار می‌دهیم. زیرا خط $y = -3$ تنها خط افقی است که نمودار تابع را در نقطه $(-3, 11)$ قطع می‌کند.

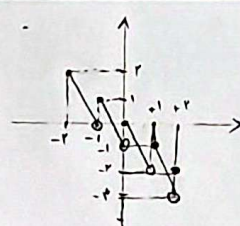
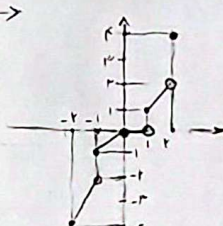
الف) $\begin{cases} x+1 & x > 0 \\ x-1 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

ب) $\begin{cases} x^2-1 & x > 0 \\ -x^2+1 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

الف) $[-2, -1) : -2 - 2x$ $(1, 2) : 1 - 2x$
 $[-1, 0) : -1 - 2x$ $x = 2 \rightarrow 2 - 2 = -2$
 $[0, 1) : -2x$

ب) $[-2, -1) : -2|x|$ $(1, 2) : |x|$
 $[-1, 0) : -1|x|$ $x = 2 : 2$
 $[0, 1) : 0$

الف) $fx = t \rightarrow t - [t] \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

ب) $fx - f[x] = f(x - [x]) \rightarrow$ بر $x - [x] : [0, 1) \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

ج) $x - \omega\left[\frac{x}{\omega}\right] = \omega\left(\frac{x}{\omega} - \left[\frac{x}{\omega}\right]\right) \rightarrow \frac{x}{\omega} = a \rightarrow$ بر $a - [a] : [0, 1) \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

د) $fx = t \Rightarrow [t] - t \Rightarrow R_f = (-1, 0]$

الف) $-\sqrt{9+F} \leq r \sin x + r \cos x \leq \sqrt{9+F} \Rightarrow R_f = [-\sqrt{13}, \sqrt{13}]$ ب) $-\sqrt{14+9} \leq r \sin x - r \cos x \leq \sqrt{14+9} \Rightarrow R_f = [-5, 5]$ ج) $-\sqrt{F+9} \leq r \sin x + r \cos x \leq \sqrt{F+9} \Rightarrow [r \sin x + r \cos x] \begin{cases} -4 \\ -r \\ 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = \{-4, -r, \dots, 5\}$ د) $-\sqrt{1+F} \leq \cos x - r \sin x \leq \sqrt{1+F} \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{[-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}]} = [0, \sqrt{5}]$	6 5
الف) $\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{r} \rightarrow \sin x \neq \frac{-r}{r} \\ \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1+r+r = 4 \text{ max} \\ \sin x = -1 \Rightarrow y = 1-r+r = 0 \text{ min} \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, 4]$ ب) $\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{r} \rightarrow y = r(\frac{9}{1+r}) + r(\frac{-r}{r}) + r = \frac{9-1+r^2}{1+r} = \frac{v}{\lambda} \cdot \min \\ \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow y = r+r+r = v \text{ max} \\ \sin x = -1 \Rightarrow y = r-r+r = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{v}{\lambda}, v]$	5 Y
الف) $\sin^2 x + r(1 - \sin^2 x) = r + \sin^2 x - r \sin^2 x = r - r \sin^2 x$ $\begin{cases} \sin^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow y = r - r = 0 \\ \sin^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow y = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, r]$ ب) $\frac{r \cot x}{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \frac{\frac{r \cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = r \sin x \cos x = \sin(2x) \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, 1]$	8 5
الف) $r k = 4 \Rightarrow k = \frac{4}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \leq \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \leq 1 \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{r}, 1]$ ب) $r k = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \leq \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \leq 1 \Rightarrow [\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x] \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow R_f = \{0, 1\}$	5 9
الف) $\frac{rx^2 + vx - r}{x+r} = \frac{(rx-1)(x+r)}{x+r} = rx-1 \rightarrow x = -r \rightarrow y = -9 \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-9\}$ ب) $\frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = x+1$	10 5

