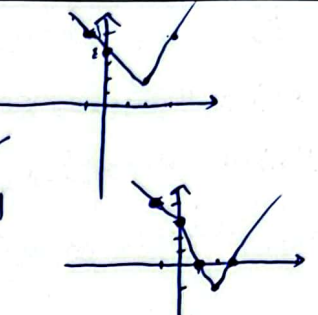
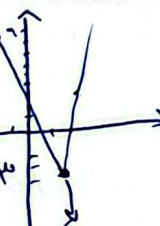
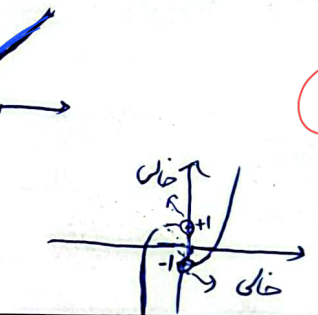
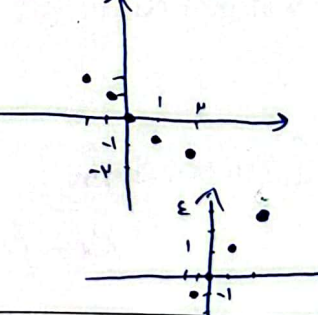
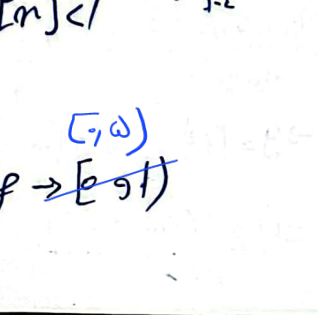
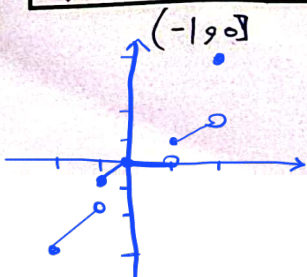
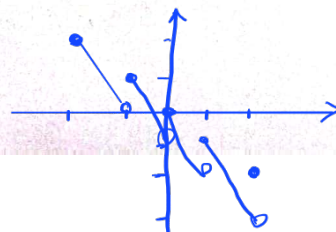


۱۴

نام و نام خانوادگی: کلاس: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره:	کار (دوامه)
الف) $y = x + 12x - 4$ نقطه تقاطع $R_f = [2, +\infty)$ نقطه تقاطع ب) $y = x+1 + x-1$ نقطه تقاطع $R_f = [-1, +\infty)$ نقطه تقاطع	 ۱
$3x-3 - x+2 = k$ 1) $x < -2 \rightarrow -3x+3 - (-x-2) = -2x+5$ 2) $-2 < x < 1 \rightarrow -3x+3 - (x+2) = -4x+1$ 3) $x \geq 1 \rightarrow 3x-3 - (x+2) = 2x-5$ در نقطه (۳) فقط یک جواب دارد (در نقطه ۱ و ۲ دو جواب دارد).	 ۲
الف) $y = x + \frac{x}{ x }$ نقطه تقاطع $x > 0 \rightarrow x+1$ $x < 0 \rightarrow x-1$ ب) $y = x x - \frac{x}{ x }$ نقطه تقاطع $x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 1$ $x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 1$	 ۳
$[-2, 2] \rightarrow -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$ $y = [x] - 2x \rightarrow (-2, 2) \rightarrow (-1, 1) \rightarrow (0, 0) \rightarrow (1, -1) \rightarrow (2, -2)$ $y = [x] x \rightarrow (-2, -1) \rightarrow (-1, 0) \rightarrow (0, 0) \rightarrow (1, 1) \rightarrow (2, 2)$	 ۴
الف) $3(x - [x]) \rightarrow [0, 3]$ نقطه تقاطع $0 \leq x - [x] < 1$ ب) $4(x - [x]) \rightarrow [0, 4]$ نقطه تقاطع ج) $x - 5[\frac{x}{5}] \rightarrow x - 5 \times \frac{1}{5}[x] \rightarrow x - [x] \rightarrow R_f \rightarrow [0, 1)$ د) $2([x] - x) \rightarrow R_f = [-2, 0]$ نقطه تقاطع	 ۵



(۱, ۲)



(الف)

$$\text{if } -\sqrt{a^2+b^2} \leq a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha \leq \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{a^2+b^2} \leq p \sin \alpha + q \cos \alpha \leq \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\rightarrow R_f = [-\sqrt{a^2+b^2}, \sqrt{a^2+b^2}]$$

$$\text{ب) } \varepsilon \sin \alpha - \psi \cos \alpha \rightarrow \varepsilon \sin \alpha + (-\psi) \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{19+9}}{\sqrt{14+9}} \rightarrow [-8, 8]$$

$$\text{ج) } [p \sin \alpha + a \cos \alpha] \rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{a^2+p^2}}{\sqrt{a^2+p^2}} \rightarrow [-\sqrt{a^2+p^2}, \sqrt{a^2+p^2}] \xrightarrow{\text{dib}} R_f = \left[-\sqrt{a^2+p^2}, \sqrt{a^2+p^2} \right]$$

$$\text{د) } \sqrt{\cos \alpha - p \sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha + (-p) \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{1+E}}{\sqrt{1+E}} \rightarrow \sqrt{[-\sqrt{1+E}, \sqrt{1+E}]} \rightarrow [0, \sqrt{1+E}]$$

$$\text{هـ) } y = \sin^2 \alpha + p \sin \alpha + r \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow y = 0 \\ 1 \rightarrow y = 4 \\ -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-p}{2} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, 4 \right]$$

$$\text{و) } y = p \sin^2 \alpha + p \sin \alpha + r \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow y = 1 \\ 1 \rightarrow y = v \\ -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{p}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, v \right]$$

$$\text{ز) } p \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = p \cos^2 \alpha + 1 \rightarrow R_f = [1, \varepsilon]$$

$$y = \frac{p \cot \alpha}{1 + \cot \alpha} = \left(\frac{\frac{p \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}}{\frac{1}{\sin \alpha}} \right) = \frac{p \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow p \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \rightarrow R_f = [-1, 1]$$

$$\frac{1-k}{p} \leq \sin^k \alpha + \cos^k \alpha \leq 1 \quad \sin^k \alpha + \cos^k \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} k=1 \rightarrow k=1 \\ k=2 \rightarrow k=2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{p}, 1 \right] \rightarrow R_f = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, 1 \right]$$

$$y = [\sin^k \alpha + \cos^k \alpha] \rightarrow \begin{cases} k=1 \rightarrow k=1 \\ k=2 \rightarrow k=2 \end{cases} \rightarrow R = [1, 1] \rightarrow R_f = [1, 1]$$

$$y = \frac{p_n + v_n - \varepsilon}{n + \varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{a + v_n - 1}{n + \varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n + \varepsilon} = p_{n-1}$$

$$y = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n - 1} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n-1} \rightarrow n+1 \rightarrow R_f = R$$

$$R_f = \left[\frac{p}{\varepsilon}, 1 + \alpha \right]$$