

یازدهم فصل

کتابخانه

نمایشگاه کتاب

الف) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x$

①

$$y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 + 1$$

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

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

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

$$R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{-1}{+1} \leq \frac{0}{+1}$$

$$\frac{y+1}{y} \geq 0$$

$$\leftarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{y+1}{y}} + 1$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty)$$

الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 10 \rightarrow x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2$

②

$$y_s = (2)^2 - 4(2) + 10 = 4$$

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



$$1) y = -x^2 + 4x + 1 \xrightarrow{\max} \begin{cases} x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ y_s = -(2)^2 + 4(2) + 1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$2) y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x - 1} \xrightarrow{\min} \begin{cases} x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{+4}{2} = 2 \\ y_s = (2)^2 - 4(2) - 1 = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$R_f = \sqrt{[-5, +\infty)} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$3) y = \sqrt{4x - x^2} \xrightarrow{\max} \begin{cases} x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ y_s = 4(2) - (2)^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

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

الف) $y = x^4 - 2x^2 + 2x + 1$ بزرگترین توان فرد است

$$R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

ب) $y = x^5 - 4x^3 + 4x + 1$ $R_f = \mathbb{R}$

ج) $y = \sqrt{x^5 - 4x^3 + 2x + 1} \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R}} = R_f = [0, +\infty)$

د) $y = (x^5 - 4x^3 + 2x + 1)^2 \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$ b.c ≠ a.d ← تابع همگرافیک است

$$R_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$$

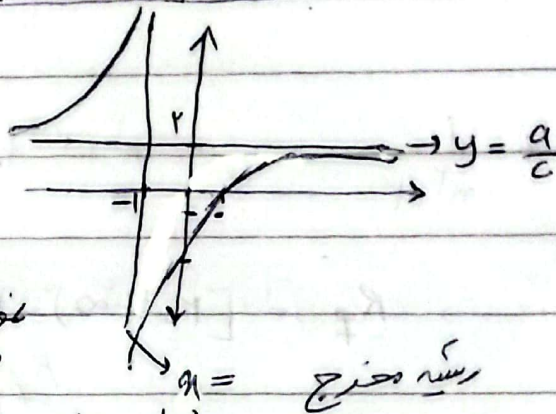
ب) $y = \frac{x+1}{x+1} \rightarrow yx + y = x + 1$
 $(y-1)x = 1-y \rightarrow x = \frac{-y+1}{y-1} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$



الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{2n+4}{n+1}} \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{1R - \{2\}} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{\sqrt{2}\}$ ⑤

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{2-n}} \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{1R - \{-2\}} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{2n-2}{n+1}$

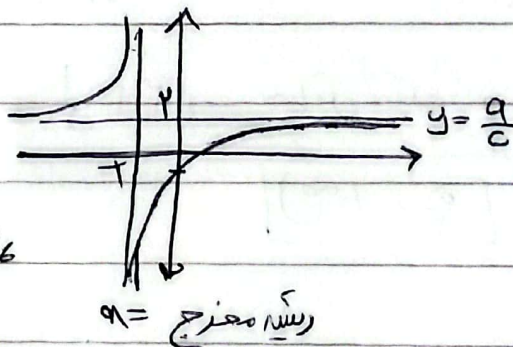


$ad - bc > 0$

$2 - (-2) > 0 \rightarrow$ نمودار صعودی است

$n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{2(1)-2}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow (1, -\frac{1}{2})$

ب) $y = \frac{2n-1}{n+2}$



$ad - bc > 0$

$2 - (-1) > 0 \rightarrow$ نمودار صعودی است

$n = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow (0, -\frac{1}{2})$

الف) $y = \sin n + \frac{1}{\sin n}$ $\sin n$ هم می تواند مثبت یا منفی باشد ⑦

$R_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \frac{n^4+1}{n^3} = n + \frac{1}{n^3}$

n^3 هم می تواند مثبت یا منفی باشد

$R_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

$$ع) y = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^p} + 1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \sqrt[n]{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \quad \text{هم می توانیم نسبت بگیریم مستقیماً}$$

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

$$2) y = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \sqrt{n} > 0 \rightarrow R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$y = n^p + \frac{1}{n^p + p} \rightarrow y = n^p + p + \frac{1}{n^p + p} - p \quad (1)$$

$$n^p + p > 0 \rightarrow \text{مقادیر عادی} \rightarrow (0) p + p = p \rightarrow p + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \dots$$

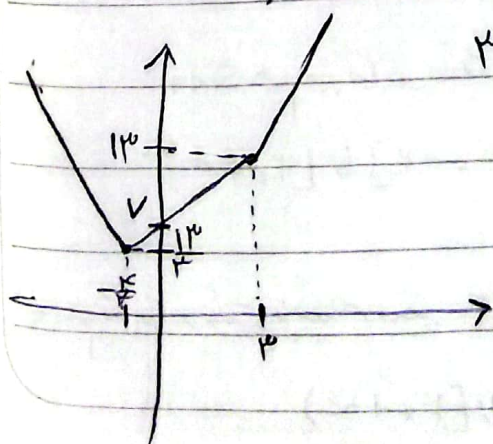
$$R_f = \left[\frac{1}{p}, +\infty\right) - p = \left[\frac{1}{p}, +\infty\right)$$

$$ب) y = \frac{n^p + \omega}{\sqrt[n]{n^p + \varepsilon}} = \sqrt[n]{n^p + \varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^p + \varepsilon}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n^p + \varepsilon} > 0 \rightarrow \text{مقادیر عادی} \rightarrow p + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{\omega}{p}$$

$$R_f = \left[\frac{\omega}{p}, +\infty\right)$$

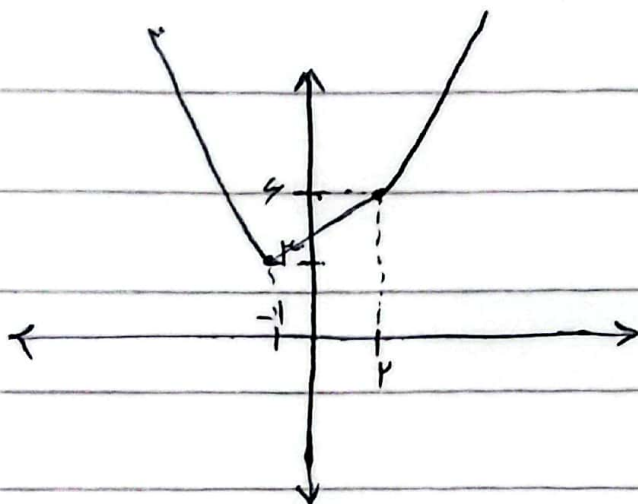
$$y = |n - p| + |p n + p| \quad (2)$$



	$-\frac{p}{p}$	p
$p - n - p n - p$	$p - n + p n + p$	$n - p + p n + p$
$-p n - 1$	$p n + p$	$p n + 1$
	$\frac{1}{p}$	

الف) $y = |x-2| + |2x+1|$ (10)

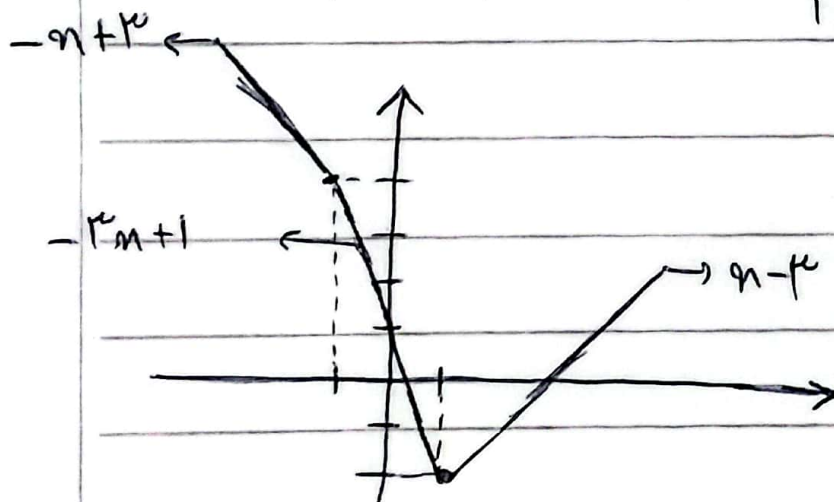
	-1	2
$2-x-2-2x=$	$2-x+2x+1=$	$x-2+2x+1$
$-2x$	$x+1$	$3x-1$



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

ب) $y = |2x-1| - |x+1|$

	-1	1
$2-2x+x+1$	$2-2x-x-1=$	$2x-1-x-1=$
$-x+1$	$-3x+1$	$x-2$



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