

بازدم دختري

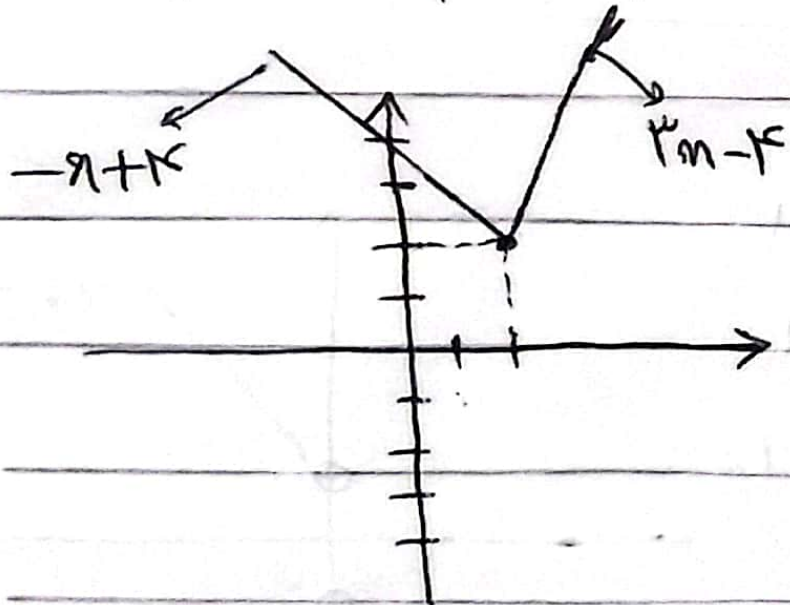
کيف کوي

14,0

نابلس ساه نظري

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الف) $y = x + |2x - 4|$



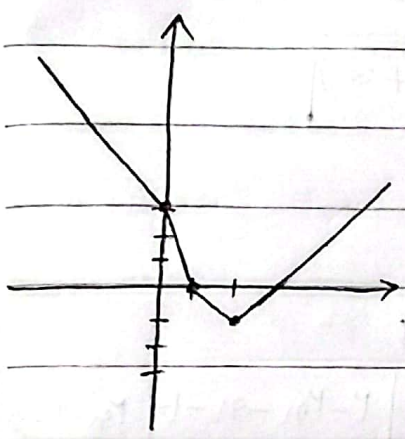
$x < 2$	$x = 2$	$x > 2$
$x - (2x + 4) = -x + 4$	2	$x + (2x - 4) = 3x - 4$

$R_f = [2, +\infty)$



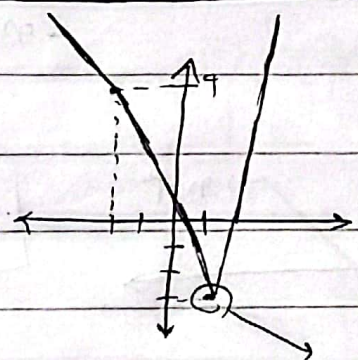
ب) $y = |x-2| + |x-1| - |x|$

$x < 0$	$0 \leq x < 1$	$1 \leq x < 2$	$x \geq 2$
$2-x+1-x+x$	$2-x+1-x-x$	$2-x+x-1-x$	$x-2+x-1-x$
$3-2x$	$3-3x$	$-x+1$	$x-2$



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

$|x-2| - |x+2| = k$
 $x=1 \quad x=-2$



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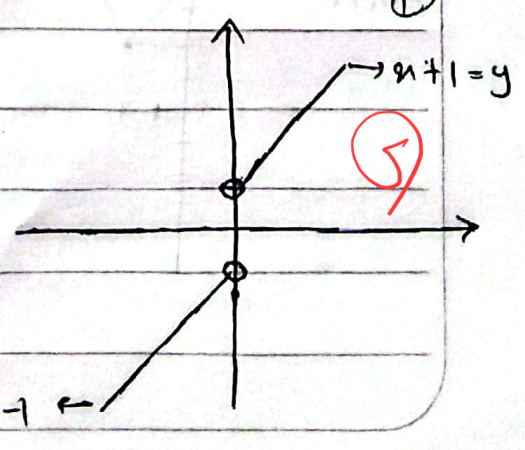
$x < -2$	$-2 \leq x < 1$	$x \geq 1$
$2-x+x+2$	$2-x-x+1$	$2-x-2-x+1$
$4-2x$	$-2x+3$	$-2x-1$

تقاطع در نقطه (1, -1) و (2, 1)
 جواب می دهیم $x=1$

$k = -3 \rightarrow x = 1$

الف) $y = x + \frac{x}{|x|}$ $\rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow x+1$
 $\rightarrow x < 0 \rightarrow x-1$

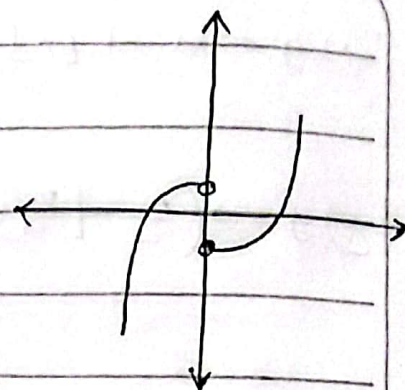
در $x=0$ از $|x|$ نمی توانیم
 پس $x=0$ را حذف می کنیم



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ب) $y = x|x| - \frac{x}{|x|}$

$\rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 1$
 $\rightarrow x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 1$
 $\rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow \text{تعریف نشده}$



الف) $y = [x] - 2x$

$[-2, 2]$ (5)

$x = -2 \rightarrow y = 2$

$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow -2x - 2$

$x = -1 \rightarrow y = 1$

$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow -2x - 1$

$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$

$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow -2x$ $x = 1 \rightarrow y = -1$ $1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow -2x + 1$ $x = 2 \rightarrow -2$



ب) $y = [x] |x|$

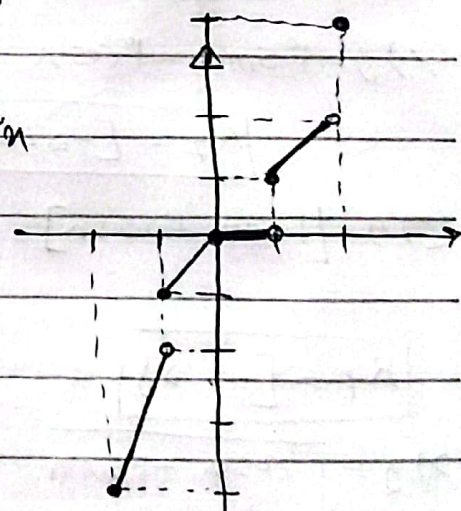
$x = -2 \rightarrow y = (-2)(2) = -4$ $-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow y = (-2)(-x) = 2x$

$x = -1 \rightarrow y = (-1)(1) = -1$ $-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow y = (-1)(-x) = x$

$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$ $0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow y = 0$

$x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1$ $1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow y = x$

$x = 2 \rightarrow y = 2$



الف) $y = 3x - [3x]$ $\rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow y = 0$

$\rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0 < y < 1$

$R_f = [0, 1)$ (5)



ب) $y = f_n - f[n] = f(n - [n])$ $R_f = f \times [0, 1)$

$$R_f = [0, 1)$$

ج) $y = \omega \left(\frac{n}{\omega} - \left[\frac{n}{\omega} \right] \right) \rightarrow R_f = \omega ([0, 1))$

$$R_f = [0, \omega)$$

د) $y = [f_n] - f_n$

$$\rightarrow R_f = (-1, 0]$$

هـ) $y = f \sin n + f \cos n$ ④

$$-\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq a \sin n + b \cos n \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

NO

$$-\sqrt{f^2} \leq f \sin n + f \cos n \leq \sqrt{f^2}$$

$$R_f = [-\sqrt{f^2}, \sqrt{f^2}]$$

و) $y = f \sin n - f \cos n$ $-\omega \leq f \sin n - f \cos n \leq \omega$

$$R_f = [-\omega, \omega]$$

ز) $y = [f \sin n + \omega \cos n]$ $-\sqrt{f^2} \leq f \sin n + \omega \cos n \leq \sqrt{f^2}$

$$-f \leq [f \sin n + \omega \cos n] \leq \omega$$

$$R_f = [-f, \omega] \text{ (من } -f \text{ تا } \omega)$$

ح) $y = \sqrt{\cos n - f \sin n}$ $-\sqrt{\omega} \leq -f \sin n + \cos n \leq \sqrt{\omega}$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{-f \sin n + \cos n} \leq \sqrt{\omega}$$

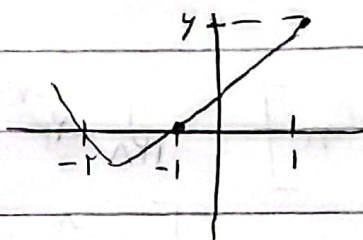
$$R_f = [0, \sqrt{\omega}]$$

الف) اگر $\sin \alpha = a$ در نظر بگیریم $y = \sin^2 \alpha + 3 \sin \alpha + 2$

تابع یک معادله درجه دو ساده $a^2 + 3a + 2$ می شود که دامنه آن $\sin \alpha \in [-1, 1]$

$a = 1 \rightarrow y = 6$

$a = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 - 3 + 2 = 0$



$R_f = [0, 6]$

ب) $y = 2 \sin^2 \alpha + 3 \sin \alpha + 2$

اگر $\sin \alpha = a$ در نظر بگیریم

تابع یک معادله درجه دو $2a^2 + 3a + 2$ می شود که دامنه آن $\sin \alpha \in [-1, 1]$

$\min \left(-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{3}{4} \right)$

$2\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + 3\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) + 2 = \frac{18}{16} - \frac{9}{4} + 2 = \frac{18 - 36 + 32}{16} = \frac{14}{16} = \frac{7}{8}$

$a = -1 \rightarrow 2 - 3 + 2 = 1$

$a = 1 \rightarrow 2 + 3 + 2 = 7$

$R_f = \left[\frac{7}{8}, 7\right]$

الف) $y = \sin^2 \alpha + 3 \cos^2 \alpha = 3 \cos^2 \alpha + 1$

الف)

$-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq \cos^2 \alpha \leq 1 \rightarrow 1 \leq 3 \cos^2 \alpha + 1 \leq 4$

$R_f = [1, 4]$

ب) $y = \frac{2 \cot \alpha}{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} = \sin^2 \alpha (2 \cot \alpha) = \sin^2 \alpha \times 2 \times \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$

$-1 \leq \sin 2\alpha \leq 1 \rightarrow R_f = [-1, 1]$

$$\text{الف) } y = \sin^4 n + \cos^4 n \quad \frac{1-k}{2} \leq \sin^4 n + \cos^4 n \leq \frac{1+k}{2} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \leq \sin^4 n + \cos^4 n \leq 1 \quad (5)$$

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

$$\text{ب) } y = \left[\sin^4 n + \cos^4 n \right] \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \leq \sin^4 n + \cos^4 n \leq 1$$

$$\left[\sin^4 n + \cos^4 n \right] = \{0, 1\}$$

$$R_f = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \frac{2n^2 + 7n - 4}{n + 5} \quad \frac{2n^2 + 7n - 4}{2n^2 + 4n} \Bigg| \frac{n+4}{2n-1} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{-n-4}{-n-4}$$

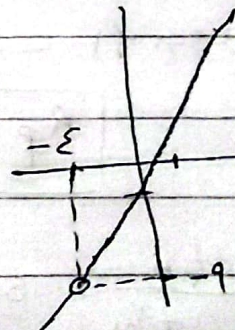
$$\frac{(n+5)(2n-1)}{n+5} = 2n-1$$

(1, 7, 5)

در واقع نمودار تابع همان خط مستقیم $y = 2x - 1$ است با این تفاوت که $x = -4$ در آن معجزه می‌کند و تعریف نمی‌شود.

$$x = -4 \rightarrow y = 2(-4) - 1 = -9$$

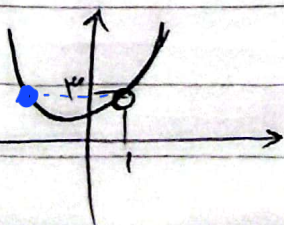
$$R_f = R - \{-9\}$$



$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} \quad y = x^2 + x + 1 \text{ است با این تفاوت}$$

که $x = 1$ در آن معجزه می‌کند و در تابع قرار نمی‌گیرد.

$$x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$



$$\min \left| \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-1}{r} \right|$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{r} \right)^r - \frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon}$$

$$R_{\varphi} = \left[\frac{r}{\varepsilon} + \infty \right) - \{ \cancel{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} \}$$