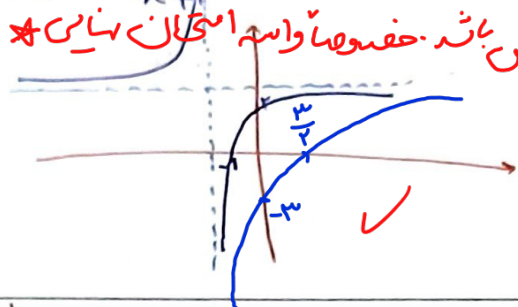
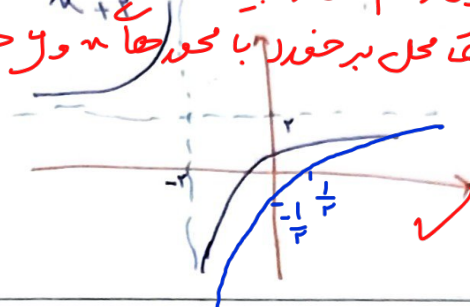


الف) $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x = y \rightarrow y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 + 1 \rightarrow y = (x-1)^3 + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{y-1} = x$ $\rightarrow y \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} \checkmark$ ب) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x} \rightarrow yx^2 - 2yx = 1 \rightarrow yx^2 - 2yx - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \frac{2y \pm \sqrt{4y^2 + 4y}}{2y}$ ① $4y^2 + 4y \geq 0 \rightarrow y \in \mathbb{R}$ ② $2y \neq 0 \rightarrow y \neq 0$ $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} = (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, +\infty)$ باید تعیین علامت شود	1 1, 2
الف) $x^2 - 4x + 1 = y$ $\rightarrow R_f = [4, +\infty) \checkmark$ ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 3$ $\rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 12] \checkmark$ دقت!	2 2
2) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x - 3}$ $\rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) \checkmark$ 3) $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ $\rightarrow R_f = [0, 3] \checkmark$ دقت!	3 3
الف) $y = x^5 - 5x^3 + 3x + 1 \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} \checkmark$ ب) $y = x^5 - 4x^3 + 3x + 2 \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} \checkmark$ 2) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x^2 + 5x + 1} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) \checkmark$ 3) $y = (x^5 - 4x^3 + 3x + 1)^2 \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) \checkmark$	4 4
الف) $y = \frac{2x+1}{x-2}$ $\rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{a}{c}\} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\} \checkmark$ ب) $y = \frac{2x+1}{x+1}$ $\rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{a}{c}\} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\} \checkmark$	5 5
الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x+1}}$ $\rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{2\}} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{\sqrt{2}\} \checkmark$ ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{2-x}}$ $\rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{2\}} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) \checkmark$	6 6

الف) $y = \frac{2x-3}{x+1}$



ب) $y = \frac{2x-1}{x+2}$



توی رسم نمودار باید حتماً محل برخورد با محورهای x و y هم مشخص باشد. خصوصاً واسه امتحان بنایی *

(۱.۵)

الف) $y = \sin x + \frac{1}{\sin x} \rightsquigarrow R_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$

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

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

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

الف) $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2+3}$

$y = x^2+3 + \frac{1}{x^2+3} - 3$

R_f

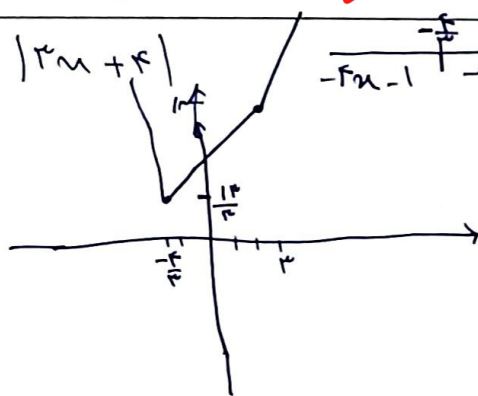
$\rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{3} + \infty) - 3 \rightarrow R_f = [\frac{1}{3} + \infty)$

ب) $y = \frac{x^2+5}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$

$y = \frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} = \sqrt{x^2+4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$

$\rightsquigarrow R_f = [\frac{5}{2} + \infty)$

$y = |x-3| + |2x+5|$



$\frac{-5}{3} \quad \frac{5}{2}$
 $\frac{-x-1}{-x+3+2x+5} \quad \frac{x-3+2x+5}{x+1}$

الف) $y = |x-3| + |2x+5|$

$R_f = [3 + \infty)$

ب) $y = |2x-3| - |x+1|$

$\frac{-1}{-x+3} \quad \frac{1}{x+1} \quad x-3$

$R_f = [-3 + \infty)$

