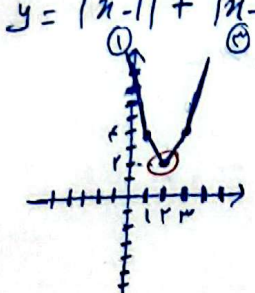


$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \rightarrow 1-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1]$   
 $g = \{(-1, 1), (0, 4), (2, 0), (1, 2)\} \Rightarrow D_g = \{-1, 0, 2, 1\}$   
 $D_f \cap D_g \Rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$   
 $\begin{cases} f(1) = 0, g(1) = 2 \Rightarrow (2g - 3f)(1) = 4 \\ f(0) = 1, g(0) = 4 \Rightarrow (2g - 3f)(0) = 8 \\ f(-1) = 0, g(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow (2g - 3f)(-1) = 2 \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow 2g - 3f = \{(1, 4), (0, 8), (-1, 2)\} \Rightarrow \text{مجموعه مقادیر} = \{2, 4, 8\}$

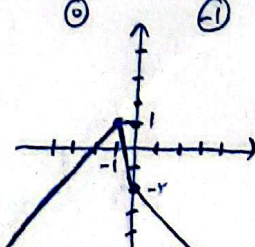
$f(x) = 2x - 1$   
 $D_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$   
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 3$   
 $D_g = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$   
 $R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$   
 $R_g = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$   
 $\Rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{-x^2}{x} + x + 3$   
 $(a, b) \text{ (I)}$   
 $(\text{I}), (\text{II})$   
 $\Rightarrow a = -1, b = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{b-a} = \sqrt{4} = 2$   
 $(\text{II}) \Rightarrow (-1, 3)$

$y = |x-1| + |x-2| + |2x-1|$   
  

| 1                  | 2                | 3                     |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| $-x+1-x+2 = -2x+3$ | $x-1-x+2 = -x+1$ | $x-1+x-2+2x-1 = 2x-2$ |
| $-2x+3$            | $-x+1$           | $2x-2$                |
| $-4x+6$            | $-2x+2$          | $4x-4$                |
| $-4x+6$            | $-2x+2$          | $4x-4$                |

 $\Rightarrow \text{کمترین مقدار} = 2$

$y = |x| - 2|x+1|$   
  

| -1              | 0               |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| $-x+2x+2 = x+2$ | $x-2x-2 = -x-2$ |
| $x+2$           | $-x-2$          |
| $x+2$           | $-x-2$          |

 $\Rightarrow R_y = (-\infty, 1]$



$$y = \frac{x^2 + dx + m}{x+1} \Rightarrow xy + y = x^2 + dx + m \Rightarrow x^2 + (d-y)x + (m-y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{y-d \pm \sqrt{(y-d)^2 - 4(m-y)}}{2} \Rightarrow y = 2y + 2d - 4m \Rightarrow 0 = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 3d - 100 + 4m = 50 \Rightarrow 4m = 150 - 3d \Rightarrow m = \frac{150 - 3d}{4}$$

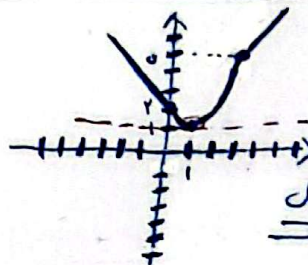
ان  $m = 4$  باشد  $3$  از بد حذف می‌شود و  
 دیکه  $R$  نیست پس  $m = \{1, 2, 3\}$   
 مقدار طبیعی  $m$  وجود دارد

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & ; x \geq 2 \\ x^2 - 2x + 2 & ; 0 \leq x < 2 \\ |x| + 2 & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$x=2 \Rightarrow y=4$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow y=2$   
 $x \leq 0 \Rightarrow y=2$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \Rightarrow x_s = -\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{-2}{2} = 1$$

$$y_s = 1 - 2 + 2 = 1$$



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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 3 & ; x \leq 0 \\ [2x] - 2x & ; x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$x=a \Rightarrow y=[a] - a = x_s = (-1, 0]$

$$y = x^2 + 2x + 3 \Rightarrow x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow y_1 = x^2 + 2x + 3 \Big|_{x=-1} = 2$$

$$y_s = 0 - 1 + 3 = 2$$

$$R_{y_1} \cup R_{y_2} \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$y = a + 1 - \sqrt{2x+3} \Rightarrow 2x+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow D_y = [-\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$D_y = [b, +\infty) \Rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$R_y = (-\infty, d] \Rightarrow d = a + 1 - \sqrt{2(-\frac{3}{2}) + 3} = a + 1 - 1 = a$$

$$R_y = (-\infty, a]$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{1-x} \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1] = D_g = D_h$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = 2\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow g(x) = 2\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{1-x^2}} - f(x) = 2\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{1-x}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow R_y = [0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]$$