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P.25.2 水仍函数的值域fa,其中不为影中指言的意义域。如1%-6
       (1) f(x) = \chi^2 + 1, X = (0,3)
         124: f(0) = 1, f(3) = 10, f(1) = (1, 10)
           (2) f(x) == ln(1+sin x) X = (-\frac{x}{2}, x]
            1\overline{1}_{1}^{2}. f(x) = ln(1+SmX) = ln(1=0), f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = ln(1+SmX) = ln(2).
                               \lim_{R \to -\frac{Z}{2} + 0} f(X) = \lim_{X \to -\frac{Z}{2} + 0} \ln (1 + Sm^{2}X) = \lim_{X \to -\frac{Z}{2} + 0} \ln U = -\infty
                              f(X) = (-\infty, \ln 2)
            (3) f(x) = \sqrt{3+2\chi-\chi^2} , \quad X = [-1, 3]
                報: f(-1) = \sqrt{3-2-1} = 0 f(0) = 53, f(3) = \sqrt{3+6-9} = 0, f(1) = 2, f(2) = \sqrt{3}
                               f(X) = [0, 2]
                (4) f(x) = SmiA + Cer A, \bar{X} = (-\infty, +\infty)
                      19: fa)=Smx+conx = SI(Smx.cox+cox.3n.x)= SZ.Sma+x)
                                              f(\overline{b}) = [-J\overline{c}, J\overline{c}]
 P.25.3 求弘敦值
      (1) i^{n}_{x} f(x) = \frac{\ln x^{i}}{\ln 10} + 1; j_{x} f(-1), f(-0.001), f(100).
        f(-1) = \frac{\ln(01)^2 + 1}{\ln(10)} + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1
f(-0.001) = \frac{\ln(0.001)^2}{\ln(0)} + 1 = \frac{2\ln\frac{1}{1000}}{\ln(10)} + 1 = \frac{-2\times3\ln(0)}{\ln(10)} + 1 = -5
f(100) = \frac{\ln(00)^2 + 1}{\ln(10)} + 1 = 4 + 1 = \ln 5.
       (2)/\sqrt{2} f(x) = \arcsin \frac{\chi}{1+\chi^2}, f(-1) = \arcsin \frac{-1}{1+\chi^2}
                   \vec{H}: f(0) = arcsin(0) = 0, f(1) = arcsin(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{6}, f(-1) = arcsin(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{6}
         (3) f_{0(1)} = \begin{cases} l_{m}(1-x), & -\infty < x \le 0, & \text{if } f_{(-3)}, & \text{f(o)}, & \text{f(s)}. \end{cases}
                      \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10}
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