

ANSWER on Question #76193 - Math - Discrete Mathematics

Find domain and range of (answers should be subsets of \mathbb{R}):

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

SOLUTION

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \rightarrow \text{Domain : } x^2 + 1 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \neq -1 \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Conclusion,

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \rightarrow \text{Domain : } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Consider the range.

The first method

$$x^2 + 1 \geq 2x \text{ because } (x - 1)^2 \geq 0,$$

$$x^2 + 1 \geq -2x \text{ because } (x + 1)^2 \geq 0.$$

Divide inequalities $x^2 + 1 \geq 2x$ and $x^2 + 1 \geq -2x$ by $x^2 + 1 > 0$.

Then

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

The second method

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

$yx^2 - x + y = 0$ is a quadratic equation in terms of x ,

$$D = 1 - 4y^2 \geq 0,$$

Hence $y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$, that is, $-\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

The third method.

1) We now find the asymptotic value of the function for $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} = +0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} = -0$$

2) Let us find the extremum points

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(x)' \cdot (x^2 + 1) - x \cdot (x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2 + 1) - x \cdot (2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1 - x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} = \frac{(1 - x)(1 + x)}{(1 + x^2)^2} \rightarrow \boxed{f'(x) = \frac{(1 - x)(1 + x)}{(1 + x^2)^2}}$$

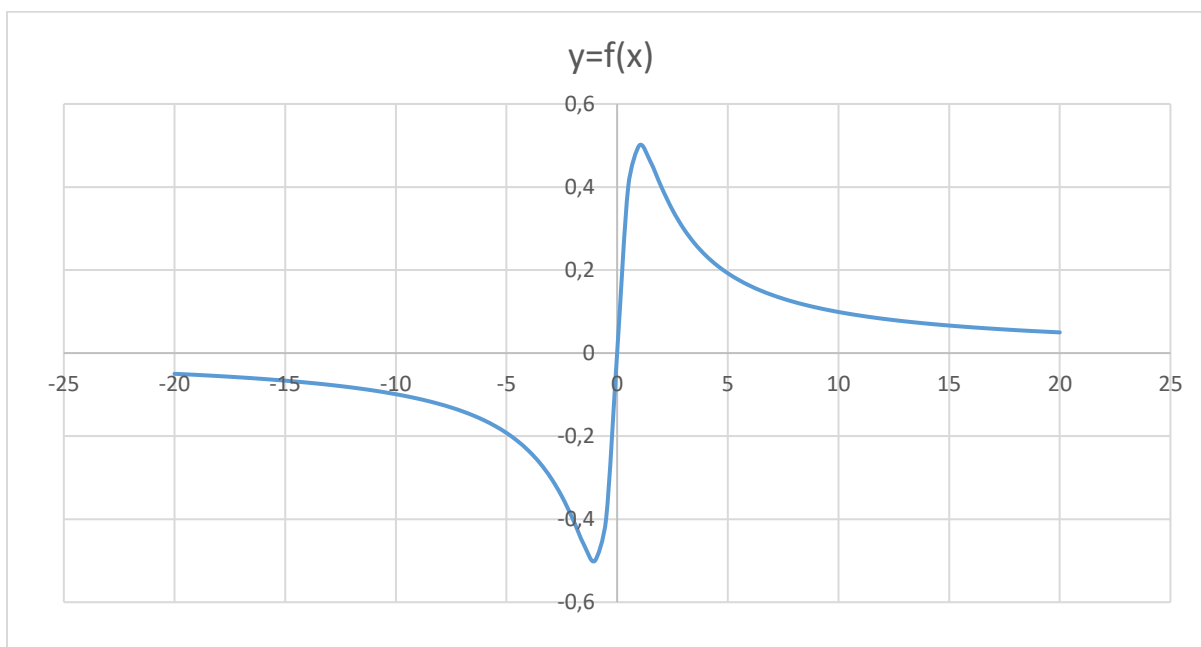
$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{(1 - x)(1 + x)}{(1 + x^2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - x = 0 \\ 1 + x = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{\begin{matrix} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{matrix}}$$

	$x \in (-\infty; -1)$	$x = -1$	$x \in (-1; 1)$	$x = 1$	$x \in (1; +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	$f'(x) < 0$	$f'(x) = 0$	$f'(x) > 0$	$f'(x) = 0$	$f'(x) < 0$
$f(x)$	<i>decreasing</i>	<i>local minimum</i>	<i>increasing</i>	<i>local maximum</i>	<i>decreasing</i>

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) = f(-1) = \frac{-1}{(-1)^2 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) = f(1) = \frac{1}{1^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3) Let's sketch this function using the received data



As we see from the sketch, the local extrema are global maxima and minima/

Then,

$$y = f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \rightarrow \text{Range} : y \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

ANSWER:

$$y = f(x), f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \rightarrow \text{Domain} : x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = f(x), f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \rightarrow \text{Range} : y \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}\right].$$