

الف) $y = x^2 - 5 \rightarrow x^2, 5+y \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{5+y} \rightarrow R_f = [-5, +\infty)$

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ب) $y = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow x^2, -1+y \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{-1+y} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$

الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 - 4x + 4 + 2 = (x-2)^2 + 2 \rightarrow (x-2)^2 = y-2 \rightarrow x-2 = \pm\sqrt{y-2} \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{y-2} + 2 \rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$

$R_f = [-\frac{21}{\epsilon}, +\infty)$

ب) $y = x^2 - 5x + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + (1-y) = 0$
 $ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta = (-5)^2 - 4(1)(1-y) \geq 0 \rightarrow 25 + 4y \geq 0 - 4y \geq -25 \rightarrow y \geq -\frac{25}{4}$

الف) $y = \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-2} \rightarrow yx^2 - 2y = x^2 + 3 \rightarrow yx^2 - x^2 - 2y + 3 = x^2(y-1) = 2y+3 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{2y+3}{y-1} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{y-1}$

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$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2y+3}{y-1}} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{3}{y}}{+0} - \frac{1}{0^2} + \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{3}{y}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \frac{2|x|+1}{|x|-4} \rightarrow y|x| - 4y = 2|x|+1 \rightarrow y|x| - 2|x| = 4y+1 \rightarrow |x|(y-2) = 4y+1 \rightarrow |x| = \frac{4y+1}{y-2}$

$|x| = \frac{4y+1}{y-2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{y}}{+0} - \frac{2}{0^2} + \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\epsilon}] \cup (2, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{1}{x^2-4x} \rightarrow yx^2 + 4xy, 1 \rightarrow yx^2 + 4xy - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (4y)^2 - 4(y)(-1) \geq 0$

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$\rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}, y = 0 \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{\epsilon}] \cup (0, +\infty)$

منبرشده $\frac{1}{x^2+4x}$

الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 2 \xrightarrow{\Delta \geq 0} \text{ext} \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \rightarrow R_f = [-2, +\infty) \right.$

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ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 2 \xrightarrow{\Delta \leq 0} \text{ext} \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 6] \right.$

الف) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} \rightarrow \text{ext} \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{[-2, +\infty)}, [0, +\infty) \right.$

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ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 1} \xrightarrow{\Delta \leq 0} \text{ext} \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{(-\infty, 4]}, [0, \sqrt{17}] \right.$

الف) $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow$ چون بزرگترین توان x فرد است $\rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$ پس

ب) $y = \sqrt{x^5 + 4x^2 + 4x + 1} \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R}} = [0, +\infty)$
باید نامش باشد.

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الف) $y = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x - 2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$

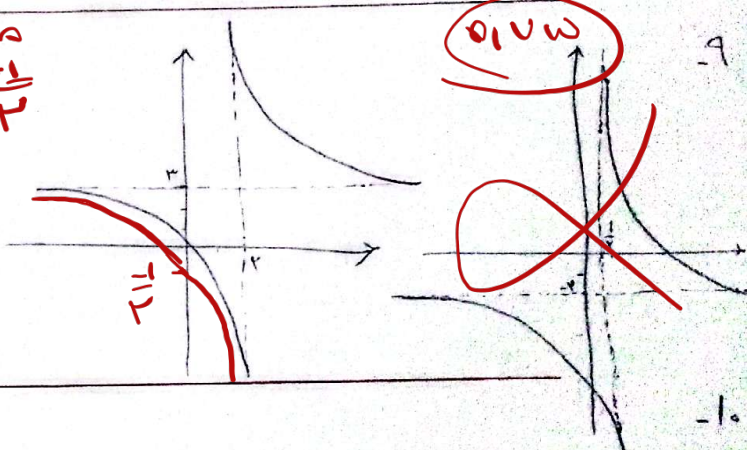
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ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 3}} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{3\}$
 $\sqrt{4} = 2$

الف) $y = \frac{3x + 1}{x - 2} \rightarrow$ ریشه یاب $=$ معادله نام $x = 2$
معادله " $= \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$
 $x = 0$
 $y = \frac{1}{-2}$

ب) $y = \frac{x^3 - 2}{1 - 2x} \rightarrow$ ریشه یاب $= \frac{1}{-2}$
معادله " $= \frac{a}{c} = -2 = \frac{1}{-2}$
 $\frac{2(2x - 1)}{1 - 2x} = -2$

همواره مثبت



الف) $y = \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x}} = \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $x > 0 \rightarrow [\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$
 $x < 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}]$

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