

$$1) y = x^2 - 5 \Rightarrow x^2 = y + 5 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y + 5} \Rightarrow R_f = [-5, +\infty)$$

$$2) y = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = y - 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y - 1} \Rightarrow R_f = R$$

$$1) y = x^2 - 2x + 4 \Rightarrow y = (x - 1)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 = y - 3 \Rightarrow x - 1 = \pm \sqrt{y - 3} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y - 3} + 1 \Rightarrow R_f = [3, +\infty)$$

$$2) x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{2} \quad y = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) + 4 = \frac{25}{4} - \frac{10}{2} + 4 = \frac{11}{4} \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{11}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

$$1) y = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 - 2} \Rightarrow x^2 + 2 = yx^2 - 2y \Rightarrow x^2 - yx^2 = -2 - 2y \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{-2 - 2y}{1 - y} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{2 + 2y}{y - 1} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2 + 2y}{y - 1}} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{2}{y-1}] \cup (\frac{2}{y-1}, +\infty)$$

$$2) y = \frac{2|x| + 1}{|x| - 2} \Rightarrow 2|x| + 1 = y|x| - 2y \Rightarrow 2|x| - y|x| = -2y - 1 \Rightarrow |x| = \frac{-2y - 1}{2 - y} \Rightarrow |x| = \frac{2y + 1}{y - 2} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x} \Rightarrow 1 = yx^2 - 2xy \Rightarrow 1 = x(yx - 2y) \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{yx - 2y} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{1}{y(x - 2)} \Rightarrow y(x - 2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow R - \{0, 2\}$$

$$x^2y - 2xy - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2y \pm \sqrt{4y^2 + 4y}}{2y}$$

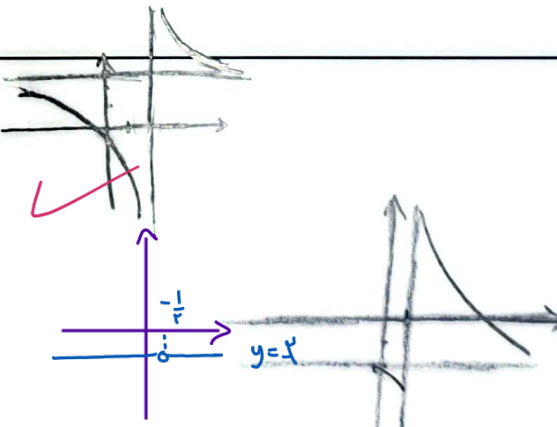
$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow 4y(2y + 1) \geq 0$$

$$y \neq 0$$

$$R_y = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$1) y = x^2 - 4x + 2 \Rightarrow \min \left\{ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \right\} \Rightarrow [-2, +\infty)$$

$$2) y = -x^2 + 4x + 2 \Rightarrow \max \left\{ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \right\} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 4]$$

1) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 2} \Rightarrow \min \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ -\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt{[-\infty, +\infty)} \Rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 2) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 10} \Rightarrow \max \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ 14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(-\infty, 14]} \Rightarrow [0, \sqrt{14}]$ (2)	6
1) $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$ 2) $y = \sqrt{x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x + 1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ (2)	7
1) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ 2) $y = \sqrt{\frac{4x+1}{x+3}} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$ جواب رادیکال صحیح نامتناهی است $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R} - \{2\} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\quad}} [2, +\infty)$ (1, 2, 5)	8
1) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \Rightarrow x-2 = 2 \quad \text{بقی}$ 2) $y = \frac{4x-2}{1-2x} \Rightarrow 1-2x = \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{بقی}$ $y = \frac{2(2n-1)}{1-2n} = -2 \text{ و } n \neq \frac{1}{2}$ 	9
1) $y = \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$ 2) $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2+1}{x}} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x + \frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$ $R_y = (-\infty, -\sqrt[3]{2}] \cup [\sqrt[3]{2}, +\infty)$ رادیکال فرجه 3، ردی تابع اعمال مرشد	10