

الف) $y = x^2 - 5$ $x^2 = y + 5$ $x = \sqrt{y+5}$ $R_f = [-5, +\infty)$
 $y+5 \geq 0$ $y \geq -5$

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

الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 9$ $x^2 - 4x + (9-y) = 0$ $\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (9-y)$
 $\Delta = 16 - 36 + 4y = 4y - 20$ $\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4y - 20 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 5$
 $x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4y-20}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{y-5}$ $R_f = [5, +\infty)$
 ب) $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$ $x^2 - 2x + (1-y) = 0$ $\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (1-y)$
 $\Delta = 4 - 4 + 4y = 4y$ $\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 0$
 $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4y}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{y}$ $R_f = [0, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$ $y(x-1) = x^2$ $yx - y = x^2$ $x^2 - yx + y = 0$
 $\Delta = (-y)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times y = y^2 - 4y$ $\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 4y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y(y-4) \geq 0$
 $y \leq 0$ or $y \geq 4$
 $x = \frac{y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4y}}{2}$ $R_f = (-\infty, 0] \cup [4, +\infty)$
 ب) $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x-1}$ $y(x-1) = x^2 + 1$ $yx - y = x^2 + 1$ $x^2 - yx + y + 1 = 0$
 $\Delta = (-y)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (y+1) = y^2 - 4y - 4$ $\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 4y - 4 \geq 0$
 $y \leq -2$ or $y \geq 6$
 $x = \frac{y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4y - 4}}{2}$ $R_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [6, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x}$ $\Rightarrow y(x^2 - 4x) = 1 \Rightarrow yx^2 - 4yx - 1 = 0$
 $\Delta = (-4y)^2 - 4 \times y \times (-1) = 16y^2 + 4y$ $\Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 16y^2 + 4y \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4y(4y+1) \geq 0$
 $y \leq -\frac{1}{4}$ or $y \geq 0$
 $x = \frac{4y \pm \sqrt{16y^2 + 4y}}{2y} = \frac{4y \pm 2\sqrt{4y^2 + y}}{2y} = \frac{2y \pm \sqrt{4y^2 + y}}{y}$ $R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}] \cup [0, +\infty)$

$y = x^2 - 6x + 2$ $a = 1 > 0$ $\begin{cases} x_{min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-6}{2 \times 1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ y_{min} = (3)^2 - 6(3) + 2 = 9 - 18 + 2 = -7 \end{cases}$
 $R_f = [-7, +\infty)$

ب) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 2$ $a = -1 < 0$ $\begin{cases} x_{max} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{2 \times (-1)} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ y_{max} = -(2)^2 + 4(2) + 2 = -4 + 8 + 2 = 6 \end{cases}$
 $R_f = (-\infty, 6]$

الف) $\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 2} = y$ $\begin{cases} x = \frac{-y}{2} = \frac{y}{2} = 3 \\ y = (3)^2 - 4(3) + 2 = 9 - 12 + 2 = -1 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow y \in (-1, +\infty)$
 چون زیرادیکال است همیشه
 خونی می شود $\Rightarrow R_f = [0, \infty)$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 10}$ $x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 40}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{14}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{14}$
 $2 - \sqrt{14} \leq x \leq 2 + \sqrt{14}$ $\begin{cases} 2 = \frac{y}{2(-1)} = -\frac{y}{2} = x_{max} = \sqrt{14} \\ R_f = [0, \sqrt{14}] \end{cases}$
 چون زیرادیکال

الف) $y = x^2 + 3x + 2x + 1$ $R_f = \mathbb{R}$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1}$
 $R_f y = \sqrt{11} = R_f = [0, +\infty)$
 زیرادیکال منفی خونی می شود

الف) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$ $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$
 ب) $\sqrt{\frac{3x+1}{x+3}}$
 $\sqrt{\frac{3x+1}{x+3}} \Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{2\}} \Rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \{2\}$

الف) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$ $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3x-2}{-2x+1} = \frac{2(2x-1)}{-(2x-1)} = -2 \\ R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\} \end{cases}$
 تابع ساد. شتر
 و همگرا نیست

 $\frac{3}{1} = 3$
 $x=0, y = \frac{1}{-2} = -0.5$
 نقطه میانی $(0, -\frac{1}{2})$

الف) $y = \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ $y = a + \frac{1}{a} \checkmark = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x}}$ $\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{a + \frac{1}{a}} \\ \frac{x^2+1}{x} = x + \frac{1}{x} \\ R_f = (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \end{cases}$
 چون از بین می رود و ده می شود