

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

$\Rightarrow x^3 = y - 1 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y - 1} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$

الف) $y = x^2 - 4x + 4 \rightarrow y = x^2 - 4x + 4 + 1 - 1 \rightarrow y = (x - 2)^2 - 1 \rightarrow x - 2 = \pm \sqrt{y + 1} \rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{y + 1} \rightarrow y + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow y \geq -1$
 $\rightarrow R_f = [-1, +\infty)$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - \omega x + (1 - y) = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (\omega)^2 - (4 \times 1 \times (1 - y)) = \omega^2 - 4 + 4y = 4y - 4 + \omega^2$
 $\rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow 4y - 4 + \omega^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow 4y \geq 4 - \omega^2 \rightarrow y \geq \frac{4 - \omega^2}{4} \rightarrow R_f = [\frac{4 - \omega^2}{4}, +\infty)$

الف) $y x^2 - 4y = x^2 + 3 \rightarrow y x^2 - x^2 = 4y + 3 \rightarrow x^2(y - 1) = 4y + 3 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4y + 3}{y - 1}$
 $\rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4y + 3}{y - 1}} \rightarrow \frac{4y + 3}{y - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{+\phi - \frac{1}{\phi} +}$
 $\rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

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

$y x^2 - 4y x = 1 \rightarrow y x^2 - 4y x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow a = y, b = -4y, c = -1$
 $\rightarrow \Delta = (-4y)^2 - (4 \times y \times -1) = 16y^2 + 4y = 4y(4y + 1)$
 $\rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow 4y(4y + 1) \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نشان دهیم}} \frac{1}{\frac{4}{\phi} - \frac{1}{\phi} +} \geq 0 \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}] \cup [0, +\infty)$

الف) $\text{Max} \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \rightarrow y = 9 - 11 + 2 = -V \right. \left. \begin{matrix} x_{\text{max}} = \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \\ y_{\text{max}} = -V \end{matrix} \right.$
 $\rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, y_{\text{max}}] \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -V]$

$\Rightarrow y = -x^2 + 4x + 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{\text{min}} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ y_{\text{min}} = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow R_f = [y_{\text{min}}, +\infty)$
 $y_{\text{min}} = -4 + 11 + 2 = 9 \rightarrow R_f = [9, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 2} \xrightarrow{a > 0} \begin{cases} x_{min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \\ y_{min} = 9 - 18 + 2 = -7 \end{cases} \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{[-7, +\infty)}$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 10} \xrightarrow{a < 0} \begin{cases} x_{max} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2 \\ y_{max} = -4 + 8 + 10 = 14 \end{cases} \rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{(-\infty, 14]}$
 $\rightarrow R_f = [0, \sqrt{14}]$

الف) $y = x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$
 باقیمانده

ب) $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$
 بدیهه عبارت زیر را
 رادیکال برابر با ۱ است و باید رادیکال
 را در این بازه انحصار هم پس در تابع
 است $[0, +\infty)$

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

ب) $y = \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}}{x+3} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}^+ - \left\{\frac{a}{c}\right\} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) - \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$
 چون زیر رادیکال می باشد

$\sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$

الف) $\begin{cases} \text{مجاورت} \rightarrow \text{ریشه مخرج} = 2 = x \\ \text{مجاورت} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$
 مخرج قطع معادله
 مخرج قطع معادله

ب) $y = \frac{4x-2}{-2x+1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{مجاورت} \rightarrow \text{ریشه مخرج} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{مجاورت} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2 \end{cases}$

$y = \frac{2}{x} + 2$
 معادله را در $x = \frac{1}{2}$ قطع معادله

الف) $y = \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$
 چون توان آن ۲ است
 پس $a > 0$ و $c > 0$

ب) $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2+1}{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2+1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^2}{x} = x + \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x + \frac{1}{x}}$
 چون ریشه ۳ است پس
 معادله را در $x = 1$ قطع معادله
 $R_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$
 $R_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$