

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

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

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 6 - y \xrightarrow{\Delta} b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-4 \\ c=-y+6 \end{cases} \rightarrow (y-8) \geq 0$$

$$y \geq 8 \quad y \geq 4 \quad R_f = [4, +\infty)$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + (1-y) \xrightarrow{\Delta} b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow 1 + 4y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{1}{4} \quad R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

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

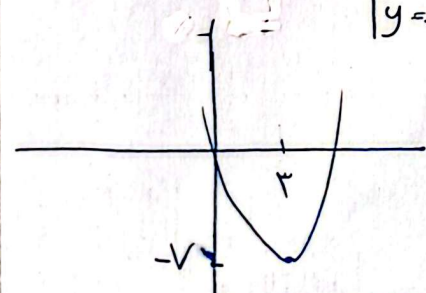
$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2y+3}{y-1}} \quad \frac{2y+3}{y-1} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|c} -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ \hline + & - \end{array} \rightarrow R_f = (1, \infty) \cup (-\infty, -\frac{3}{2})$$

$$y|x| - 2y = 2|x| + 1 \Rightarrow 2|x| - y|x| = -(2y+1) \Rightarrow |x|(2-y) = -(2y+1)$$

$$|x| = \frac{-(2y+1)}{(2-y)} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{2y+1}{2-y} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} -\frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ \hline + & - \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2} \Rightarrow x^2 y - 2xy = 1 \Rightarrow \Delta: b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow 4y^2 + 4y \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow y(y+1) \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|c} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \hline + & - \end{array} \quad R_f = [-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [0, +\infty)$$

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext. } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{b}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ y = -\frac{b^2}{4a} + 1 = -1 \end{cases} \quad R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$


$$y = -x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow \text{ext. } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2 \\ y = -\frac{b^2}{4a} + 1 = 5 \end{cases} \quad R_f = (-\infty, 5]$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 2} \quad \text{def} \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ \frac{3}{9} + \frac{-6(3) + 2}{9} = -\frac{18}{9} = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$R_f = \sqrt{[-2, +\infty)} \xrightarrow{\text{منها بازگشت کند}} [0, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 10} \quad \text{def} \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2 \\ -4 + 10 + 10 = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$R_f = \sqrt{(-\infty, 14]} \rightarrow [0, \sqrt{14})$$

هر دو بزرگترین توانان فردیت پس برآنها به ترتیب  $R$  و  $\sqrt{R}$  است که می شود  $\sqrt{R}$  الف و ب

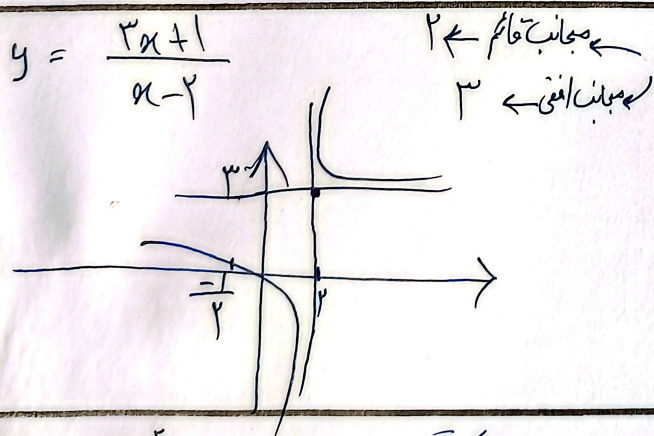
$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow R \\ &\rightarrow R^+ \cup \{0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \quad R_f = R - \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)$$

$$R_f = R - \{3\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{4x+1}{x+3}} \quad R_f = R - \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)$$

$$R_f = \sqrt{R - \{4\}} = [0, \infty) - \sqrt{4}$$



ب)  $\frac{4x-2}{1-2x} = \frac{2(2x-1)}{-2x+1} \rightarrow ad \neq bc$

لازمه این نام هرگز آید (نیست)

$$4x - 2 = 2(2x - 1)$$

$$-2x + 1 = -(2x - 1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2(2x-1)}{-(2x-1)} = -2$$

$$y = \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \text{همیشه بزرگتر مساوی 2 است}$$

چون توان 2 دارد و هیچ عبارت منفی در آن یافت نمی شود

$$R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

بقول ساده با 2 مساوی  $\frac{a}{a} \geq 2$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2+1}{x}} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x + \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow R_f = \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow (\sqrt[3]{2}, \infty) \\ x < 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, \sqrt[3]{-2}) \end{cases}$$

$$R_f = (\sqrt[3]{2}, \infty) \cup (-\infty, \sqrt[3]{-2})$$