

الف) $y = x^2 - 5 \Rightarrow x^2 = y + 5 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y + 5} \Rightarrow y + 5 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -5 \Rightarrow R_f = [-5, +\infty)$ (۲)

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

راه حل سفارشی است اما راه اصلی بهای نیست

الف) $y = x^2 - (x + y) \Rightarrow y - x^2 + (x + y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 - (y - y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 2 \Rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$ (۲)

ب) $y = x^2 - 5x + 1 \Rightarrow y - x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 25 - 4(1 - y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{21}{4} \Rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{21}{4}, +\infty)$

$y = (n - \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{21}{4} \Rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{y + \frac{21}{4}} + \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{21}{4}$

الف) $y = \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 2} \Rightarrow y(x^2 - 2) = x^2 - 3 \Rightarrow x^2(y - 1) = 2y - 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2y - 3}{y - 1}} \Rightarrow \frac{2y - 3}{y - 1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, \frac{3}{2}] \cup (1, +\infty)$ (۲)

ب) $y = \frac{2|x| + 1}{|x| - 4} \Rightarrow y(|x| - 4) = 2|x| + 1 \Rightarrow |x| = \frac{4y + 1}{y - 2} \Rightarrow \frac{4y + 1}{y - 2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}] \cup (2, +\infty)$ (۲)

$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} \Rightarrow y(x^2 - 4) = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4y + 1}{y} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4y + 1 \geq 0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}] \cup (0, +\infty)$ (۲)

الف) $y = x^2 - 7x + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{4a} = \frac{7}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow R_f = [\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$ (۲)

ب) $y = -x^2 + (x + 2) \Rightarrow \frac{b}{4a} = \frac{-1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, \frac{1}{4}]$

الف) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 2} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{4a} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{[-3, +\infty)} = [0, +\infty)$ (۲)

ب) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + (x + 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{4a} = \frac{-1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{(-\infty, \frac{1}{4}]} = [0, \frac{1}{4}]$

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

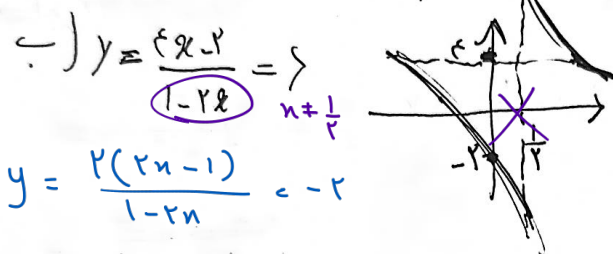
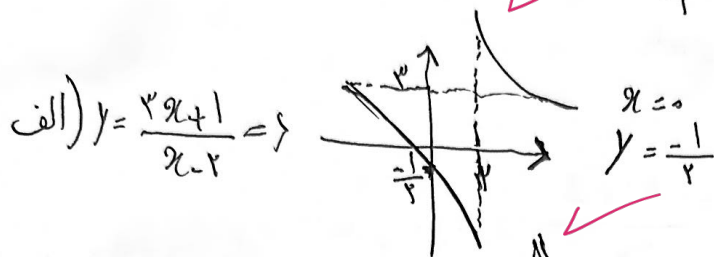
2

-7

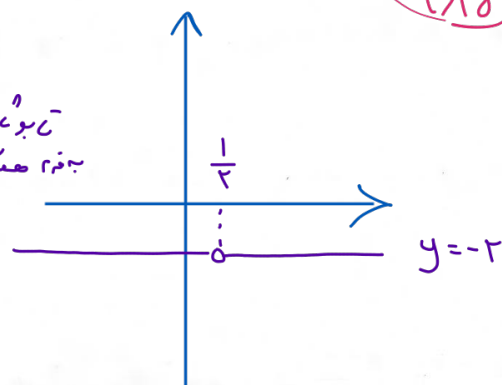
الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{x-2} \Rightarrow R = \left\{ \frac{c}{a} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{-1} \right\} = \{-1\}$ } ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x+3}} \Rightarrow R_f = \sqrt{\mathbb{R} - \{-3\}} = [0, +\infty) - \{-1\}$

2

-1



نقطه عیب است
چون در صورت انفی منیم
 $x=0$
 $y=-2$



1, 2, 3

-9

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

2

ب) $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2+1}{x}} = \sqrt[3]{x + \frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt[3]{(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, \sqrt[3]{-2}] \cup [\sqrt[3]{2}, +\infty)$