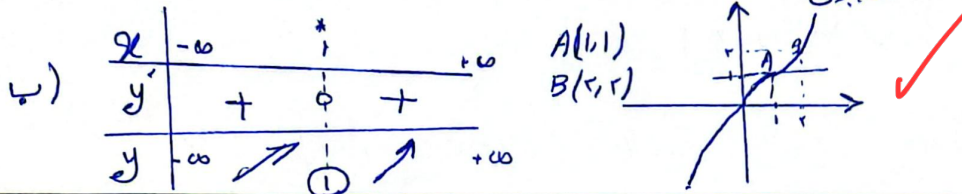


الف) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

الف) $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 3(x-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$ نقطه مینیمم



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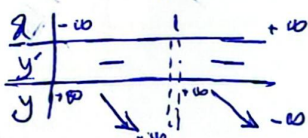
الف) $y = \frac{-x^3 + x^2}{x^2} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-3x^2 \cdot x^2 - (2x)(-x^3 + x^2)}{(x^2)^2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-3x^4 - 2x^2(-x^3 + x^2)}{x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-3x^4 + 2x^5 - 2x^4}{x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^5 - 5x^4}{x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2}$

ب) $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$. $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2(x^2 - 1) - (x^3)(2x)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x^4 - 3x^2 - 2x^4}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2(x^2 - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{3}$

الف) $y = \frac{-x^2 + x + 1}{x - 1} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$. $f'(x) = \frac{(-2x + 1)(x - 1) - (-x^2 + x + 1)}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 2x - x + 1 - x^2 + x + 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{-3x^2 + 2x + 2}{(x - 1)^2}$



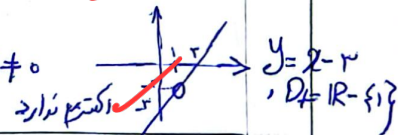
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty$



نقطه استیج ندارد

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ب) $y = \frac{x^2 - x + 3}{x - 1} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(2x - 1)(x - 1) - (x^2 - x + 3)}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 2x - x^2 + x - 3}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - x - 3}{(x - 1)^2}$

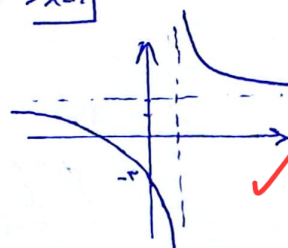


نقطه استیج ندارد

$y = x - 2, D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

$y = \frac{x^2 + 3}{x - 1}$ الف) $\begin{cases} \text{مجاورت افقی: } y = \frac{a}{c} = 3 \\ \text{مجاورت عمودی: } x = -\frac{d}{c} = 1 \Rightarrow x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \end{cases}$

ب) $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$ $A(1, -3)$
 $R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ $ad - bc < 0 \Rightarrow$ شاخه‌ها دوری



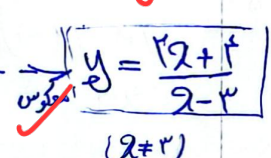
این تابع همگرا نیست
از جهت نواحی می‌گذرد

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الف) $w(\frac{-d}{c}, \frac{a}{c}) = w(r, r) \Rightarrow \frac{-d}{c} = r \Rightarrow \frac{-(-b)}{1} = r \Rightarrow b = r$ $y = \frac{ax + b}{x - 1}$
 $\frac{a}{c} = r \Rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = r \Rightarrow a = r$

۲

ب) $y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{x - 2} \Rightarrow y(x - 2) = x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow yx - 2y = x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y^2 + 4}{y - 2}$

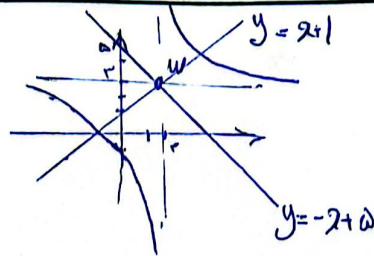


$y = \frac{x^2 + 4}{x - 2}$
 $(x \neq 2)$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2}$$

$(y = \frac{a}{c} = 2)$ بجانب افق
 $(2 = \frac{a}{c} = 2)$ بجانب عمود
 $x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$

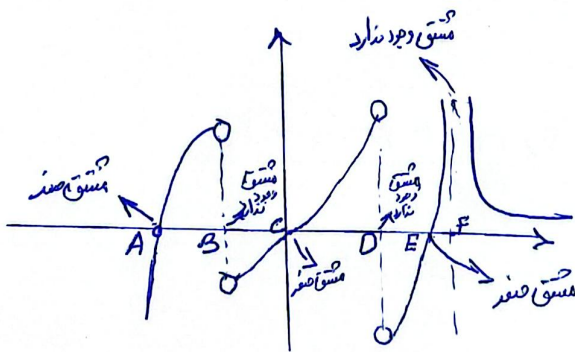
$$A) \frac{0}{0}$$



$$w(x, 2)$$

$$y - y_w = \pm 1(x - x_w) \rightarrow y - 2 = \pm 1(x - 2)$$

$y = x + 1$
 $y = -x + 5$



$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

در نقاط بحرانی نسبت تابع برابر به 0 است

نقاطی که در آن‌ها f' یا مشتق صفر است: A, C, E

نقاطی که مشتق تغییر کرده است: B, D, F

نقطه بحرانی وجود دارد

$$y = |x^2 - ax + 2|, D_f = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(2x - a)(2x^2 - ax + 2)}{|2x^2 - ax + 2|} = 0 \rightarrow 2x - a = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$2x^2 - ax + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 16}}{4}$$

در نقطه : $2x^2 - ax + 2 \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} a^2 - 16 > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 4 \\ a < -4 \end{cases}$

$$\rightarrow a^2 - 16 > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 4 \\ a < -4 \end{cases}$$

در نقطه : $y_{min} < 0 \xrightarrow{x = \frac{a}{2}} (\frac{a}{2})^2 - a(\frac{a}{2}) + 2 < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 4 \\ a < -4 \end{cases}$

✓ (2)

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2x(x^2 + 2x + 2) - (x^2 + 2)(2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = 0$$

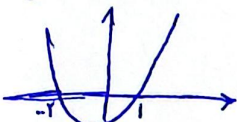
$$\rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

x	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
y'	+	-
y	max	min

$$\Rightarrow \min \times \max = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{1 - 2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

(2)

$$y = x^2 + ax + b$$



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

$$y = x^2 + x - 1$$

$$\rightarrow a = 1, b = -1$$

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

$$y' = 2(x^2 + x - 1)(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

x	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$	$\frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$
y'	-	+	-
y	min	max	min

$$\frac{11}{14}$$

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

$$y' = 2(x^2 + x - 1)(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

x	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$	$\frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$
y'	-	+	-
y	min	max	min

$$\frac{11}{14}$$

$$\Delta y_{max-min} = (\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2})^2 - (\frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2})^2 = 0$$

(2)