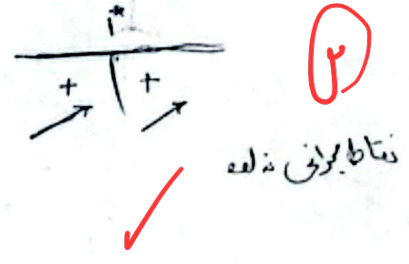
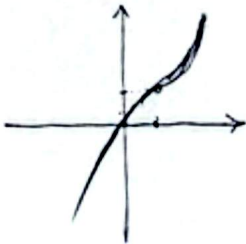


$$y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 2$$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 2 = 3(x^2 - 2x + \frac{2}{3}) = 3(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$



نقطہ بحرانی نہ لگے

$$y = \frac{-x^3 + x}{x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{-3x^2(x^2) - x(-2x^2 + x)}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2}{x^4} = \frac{-x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$-x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -x(\sqrt{x^2+1}) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

نقطہ بحرانی! $x = -1$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^2(x^2-1) - x^3(2x)}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{3x^4 - 3x^2 - 2x^4}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$$

$$x^4 - 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(x^2 - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{3}$$

نقطہ بحرانی

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

$$y' = \frac{(-2x + \epsilon)(x-1) - (-x^2 + \epsilon x + 1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 2x + \epsilon x - \epsilon - x^2 + \epsilon x + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-3x^2 + 4x - \epsilon + \epsilon x - 1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$\frac{-3x^2 + 4x - \epsilon}{(x-1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 + 4x - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12\epsilon}}{6}$$

نقطہ بحرانی نہ لگے

$x = 1$

$$y = \frac{x^2 - \epsilon x + 3}{x-1}$$

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

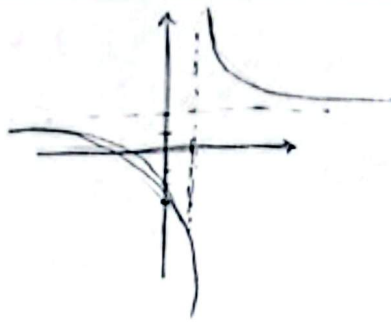
$$y' = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{(x-1)^2} \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = 1$$

مستقیم است

نقطہ بحرانی

$$y = \frac{r_{m+r}}{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_{m+r}}{n-1} = r$$



از ϵ تا ∞ نزدیک

-ε

✓ (r)

$$y = \frac{a_{m+\epsilon}}{n-b}$$

(r, r)

$$y = \frac{r_{m+\epsilon}}{n-r}$$

$$y^{-1} = \frac{r_{m+\epsilon}}{n-r}$$

$$n-b > 0$$

$$a = r$$

$$n > b \rightarrow n, r \rightarrow b < r$$

-δ

✓ (r)

$$\frac{r_{n+1}}{n-r}$$

$$y - r = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n-r} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_{n+1}}{n-r} = r$$

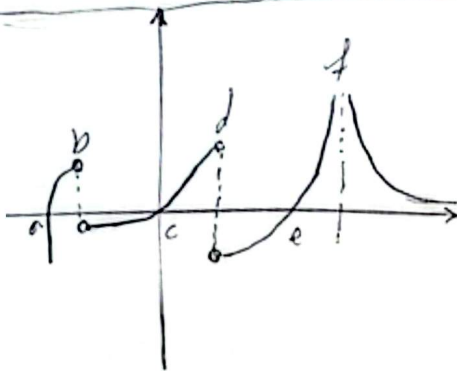
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{r_{n+1}}{n-r} = +\infty$$

نقطه r در $y = r_{n+1}$

(r)

-ε

$$m = -1 \rightarrow (y - r) = -1(n - r) \rightarrow y = -n + \omega$$

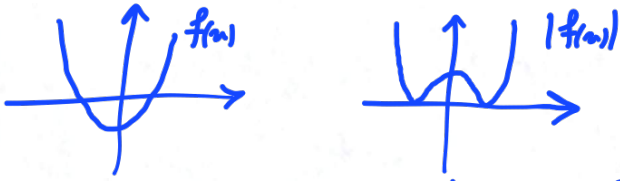


✓ (r)

(r)

-δ

اگر $f(x)$ یک سهمی باشد تابع $y = |f(x)|$ زمانی دارای سه نقطه بحرانی است که نمودار f محور x ها را در دو نقطه قطع کند



پس باید $x^2 - 5x + 2$ برک آنکه دو ریشه داشته باشد $\Delta > 0$

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4(b)(c) > 0 \rightarrow a^2 > 8 \rightarrow a > 2\sqrt{2} \text{ یا } a < -2\sqrt{2}$

در توابع درجه دو به درجه دو، حاصلضرب مقادیر ماکسیمم و مینیمم $\frac{\Delta \text{ صفت}}{\Delta \text{ مخرج}}$ است.

$y = \frac{x^2 + r}{x^2 + m + r}$

$y' = \frac{r m (x^2 + m + r) - (x^2 + r)(x^2 + m + r)'}{(x^2 + m + r)^2} = \frac{r m x^2 + r m^2 + r m - x^4 - m x^2 - r x^2 - r m - r^2}{(x^2 + m + r)^2} = \frac{r m x^2 + \lambda m + r - x^4 - m x^2 - r x^2 - r m - r^2}{(x^2 + m + r)^2}$

$\Delta \text{ صفت} = 0 - f(1)(r) = -\lambda$

$\Delta \text{ مخرج} = 1 - f(1)(r) = -v$

$\frac{\Delta \text{ صفت}}{\Delta \text{ مخرج}} = \frac{-\lambda}{-v} = \frac{\lambda}{v}$

$r m^2 + \lambda m + r = 0 \quad 4\epsilon - \epsilon(\epsilon)(r) = 4\epsilon - r\epsilon = f_m \rightarrow \frac{-\lambda \pm \sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}$

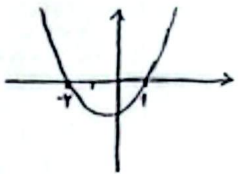
$\frac{-\lambda + \sqrt{\epsilon}}{4} \times \frac{-\lambda - \sqrt{\epsilon}}{4} = \frac{4\epsilon - \epsilon}{r4} = \frac{r\epsilon}{r4} = \frac{r}{4} = r_p$

$y = \frac{x^2 + a + b}{x^2 + m + r}$

$y_1 = (x^2 - m - r)^2 \quad y_1' = r(x^2 - m - r)(2x - 1)$

$(a+r)(m-1) = m^2 - m - r$

$y_2 = (x^2 - m - r)^2 \quad y_2' = r(x^2 - m - r)(2x - 1)$



$\frac{a + 1}{b - r}$

$y_1' = 0 \rightarrow y_1' = r(x^2 - m - r)(2x - 1)$

$m = 1/4$

$y_1(1/4) = (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - r)^2 = \frac{\lambda}{14}$

$m = -r > 1$

$y_1(-r) = (\epsilon - \frac{r+r}{r} - r)^2 = (19)_{max}$

$y_1(1) = (1 - 1 - r)^2 = \epsilon$

$y_1' = \begin{matrix} m = 1 \\ m = -r \\ m = 1/4 \end{matrix} \quad y_1(1) = (1 - 1 - r)^2 = \lambda$
 $y_1(-r) = (\epsilon + r - r)^2 = 4\epsilon$

-r	1/4	1
-	+	-
+	-	+
4ε	max	λ

$\frac{|4\epsilon - \lambda - \frac{\lambda}{14}|}{|4\epsilon - \frac{\lambda}{14}|} = \frac{\lambda \delta}{14}$

-r	1/4	1
-	+	-
+	-	+
14	max	ε

سوال 10

$$f(x) = x^r + x - r$$

$$y = (x^r + x - r)^r \rightarrow y' = r(x^r + x - r)^{r-1}(rx + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -r \\ x = 1 \\ x = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

x	$-r$	$-\frac{1}{r}$	1
y'	-	+	-
y	↘	↗	↘

min max min

$$y = (x^r + x - r)^r \rightarrow y' = r(x^r + x - r)^{r-1}(rx + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -r \\ x = 1 \\ x = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

x	$-r^*$	$-\frac{1}{r}$	1^*
y'	-	-	+
y	↘	↘	↗

min

$$-\frac{1}{r} - (-\frac{1}{r}) = 0 \leftarrow \text{استلاف استلاف}$$