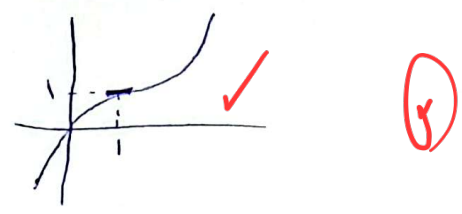


الف) $y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$ (نقطه بحرانی)

ب) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 1 - 1 = (x-1)^3 + 1$



الف) $y = \frac{-x^4 + 4}{x^2} \quad D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$y' = \frac{-4x^3(x^2) - 2x(-x^4 + 4)}{(x^2)^2} = \frac{-4x^5 + 2x^5 - 8x}{x^4} = \frac{-2x^5 - 8x}{x^4} = \frac{-2x(x^4 + 4)}{x^4} = 0$
 در دامنه $x \rightarrow x = 0$
 $x^4 = -4 \rightarrow x = -2$

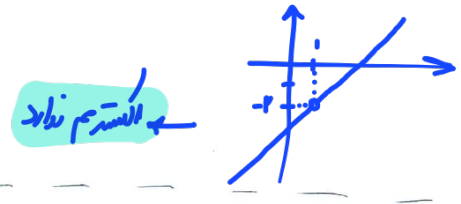
ب) $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} \quad D = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$

$y' = \frac{3x^2(x^2 - 1) - 2x(x^3)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{3x^4 - 3x^2 - 2x^4}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0$
 $x = 0, x = \sqrt{3}, x = -\sqrt{3}$

الف) $y = \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 1}{x - 1} \quad y' = \frac{(-2x + 2)(x - 1) - (-x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(x - 1)^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{-2x^2 + 2x - 2x + 2 - x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{-3x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x - 1)^2} = 0$
 استدم ندارد

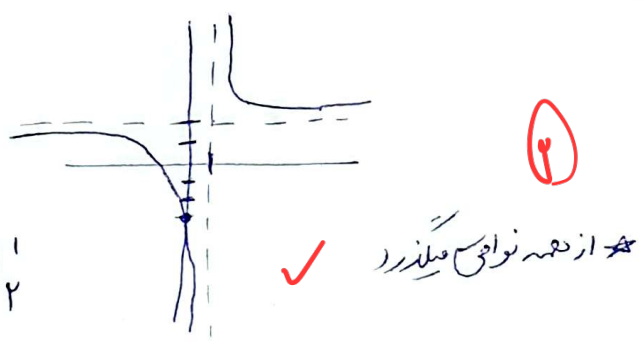
ب) $y = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x - 1} = \frac{(x - 1)(x - 2) + 2}{x - 1}$

$\rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$



$y = \frac{2x + 3}{x - 1}$
 مجانب قائم = 1
 مجانب افقی = 2
 $x = 0 \rightarrow y = -3$

مکز تقارن = 1/2



$y = \frac{ax + c}{x - b} \Rightarrow \frac{3x + 5}{x - 2}$

الف)

$c = 5 \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a}{5} = \frac{3}{1} \rightarrow a = 15$
 $b = 2$

$x = \frac{3y + 5}{y - 2}$

$xy - 2x = 3y + 5 \rightarrow y(x - 3) = 5 + 3x$

$y^{-1} = \frac{3x + 5}{x - 3}$

$$y = \frac{x^2+1}{x-2} \quad w/ \frac{1}{x} \quad y - y_w = m(x - x_w)$$

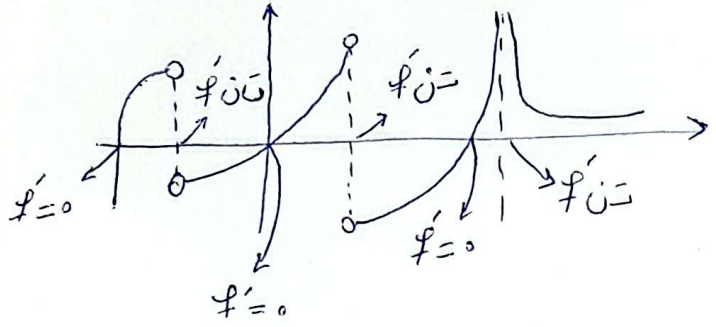
-6

آرسین نوری

$$m \begin{cases} = 1 \rightarrow y - 2 = x - 2 \rightarrow y = x + 1 \\ = -1 \rightarrow y - 2 = -x + 2 \rightarrow y = -x + 4 \end{cases}$$

(2)

✓

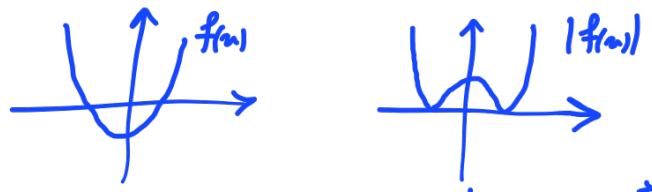


نقطه

-7

(2)

آنکه $f(x)$ یا $f(x)$ همیشه تابع $y = |f(x)|$ زبانی دارای سه نقطه بحرانی است که نمودار f محور x ها را در دو نقطه قطع کند



بین $x^2 - ax + 2$ و $x^2 - ax + 2$ برای آنکه دو ریشه داشته باشد $\Delta > 0$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4(1)(2) > 0 \rightarrow a^2 > 8 \rightarrow a > 2\sqrt{2} \leq a < -2\sqrt{2}$$

-8

(0)

$$y = \frac{x^2+2}{x^2+x+2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{2x(x^2+x+2) - (2x+1)(x^2+2)}{(x^2+x+2)^2} = \frac{x^2-2}{(x^2+x+2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

-9

x	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$+\infty$
y	1	$\frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{2}{2-\sqrt{2}}$	1
		↓ max	↓ min	

$$\frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{2-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4}{4-2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

(2)

$$y = x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow y = x^2 + x - 2 \quad y = (x^2 + x - 2)^2 \rightarrow y' = 2(x^2 + x - 2)(2x + 1) = 0$$

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

x	-2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
	-	+	-
	↘	↗	↘

(2)

$\frac{16}{19} \rightarrow$ max نسبی

x	-2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
	+	-	+
	↘	↘	↗

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