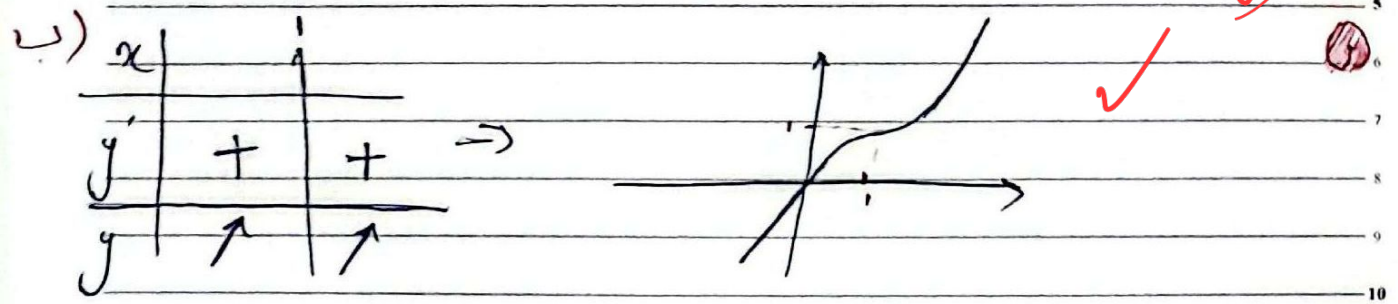


در این مسئله داریم $y = \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x}{3(x-1)^2}$ $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{(3x^2 - 8x + 3) \cdot 3(x-1)^2 - (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x) \cdot 6(x-1)}{9(x-1)^4}$

الف) $y' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 - 8x + 3}{(x-1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \frac{2}{3}$ (۱)



الف) $y = \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x}{x-1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(3x^2 - 8x + 3)(x-1) - (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x - 3}{(x-1)^2}$ $\Rightarrow y' = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$ (۲)

* در این مسئله $\Rightarrow x = 0$ (۳)

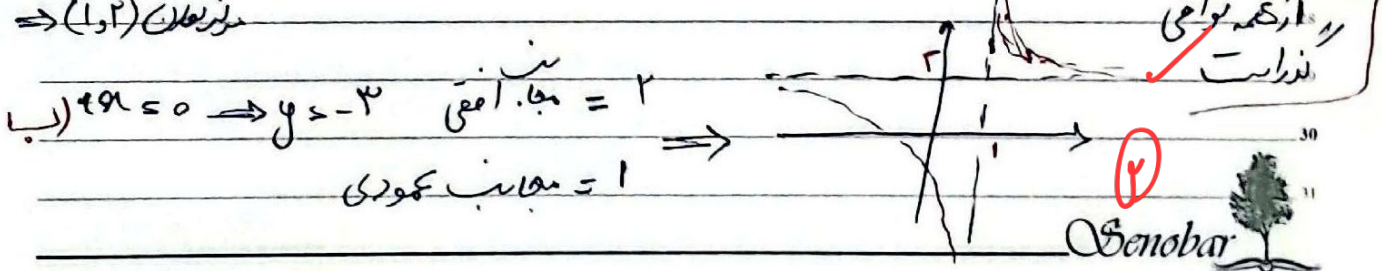
ب) $y = \frac{x^3}{x-1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{3x^2(x-1) - x^3}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 3x^2}{(x-1)^2}$ $\Rightarrow y' = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \sqrt{3}$ (۴)

الف) $y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x-1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(2x-4)(x-1) - (x^2 - 4x + 3)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 5}{(x-1)^2}$ (۵)

$\Rightarrow y' = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$ در این مسئله $\Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ ریشه ندارد (۶)

ب) $y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x-1} = \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x-1} = x-3$ تابع غیر متناهی است \Rightarrow ریشه ندارد (۷)

الف) $x = a \Rightarrow y \rightarrow \infty$ \Rightarrow مجانب عمودی $x = a$ (۸)



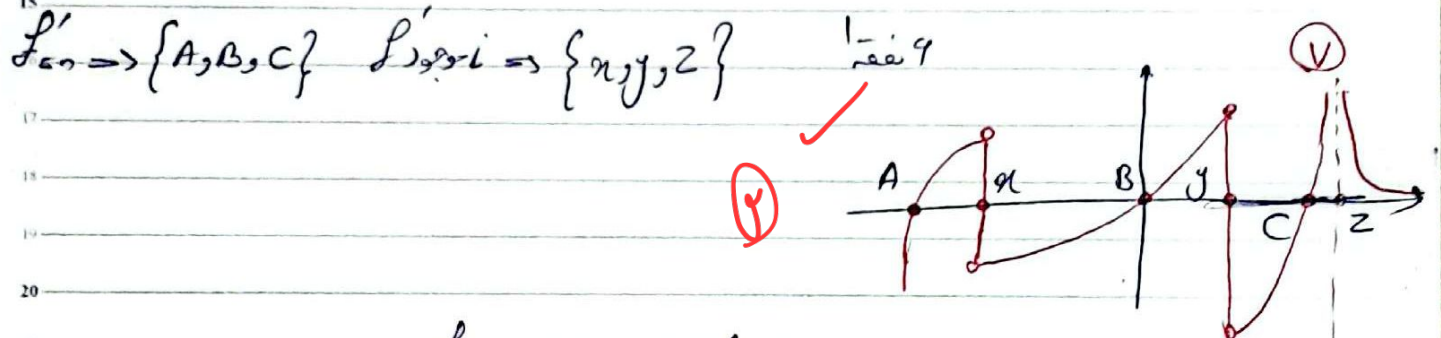
(الف) $(2, 3)$ مرکز \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{عمودی} \Rightarrow 2 - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 2 \\ \text{مماسی} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = 3 \Rightarrow a = 3 \end{cases}$ Ⓜ Ⓟ

(ب) $y = \frac{3x+4}{x-2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{3y+4}{y-2}$ طرفین و سطح $\Rightarrow 3y - 2x = 3y + 4 \Rightarrow 3y - 2y = 2x + 4$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{2x+4}{x-3}$

مختصات \Rightarrow فقط عمودی است؛ از مرکز عبور کند \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{عمودی} \Rightarrow x = 2 \\ \text{مماسی} \Rightarrow y = 3 \end{cases}$ Ⓜ Ⓟ

مماسی \Rightarrow $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0) \Rightarrow y - 3 = m(x - 2) \Rightarrow$ Ⓜ Ⓟ

عمودی \Rightarrow $x = 2$ Ⓜ Ⓟ



$\Rightarrow a^2 - a + 2 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 > 1 \Rightarrow$ Ⓜ Ⓟ

$\Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} - [-1, 1]$ Ⓜ Ⓟ

$g'(x) = \frac{2a(x^2+a+2) - (2a+1)(2x)}{(x^2+a+2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ Ⓜ Ⓟ

x	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
y'	$+$	$-$
	\downarrow	\uparrow

$\Rightarrow x_{\min} = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y_{\min} = \frac{f}{f-\sqrt{2}}$ Ⓜ Ⓟ

$x_{\max} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y_{\max} = \frac{f}{f+\sqrt{2}}$ Ⓜ Ⓟ

$f = 14$
 $f - \sqrt{2} = 14 - \sqrt{2}$
 $f + \sqrt{2} = 14 + \sqrt{2}$

$$g = (a-1)(a+r) = a^r + a - r \Rightarrow g'(a) = (a^r + a - r)' \Rightarrow g'(a) = r(a^{r-1}) + 1$$

a	$-r$	$\frac{1}{r}$	1
f'	-	+	-
f	↘	↗	↘

$\Rightarrow a_{\max} = \frac{1}{r}$

$$g(a) = (a^r + a - r) \Rightarrow g'(a) = r(a^{r-1}) + 1$$

$$a_{\min} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 0$$

a	$-r$	$\frac{1}{r}$	1
g'	-	-	+
g	↘	↘	↗