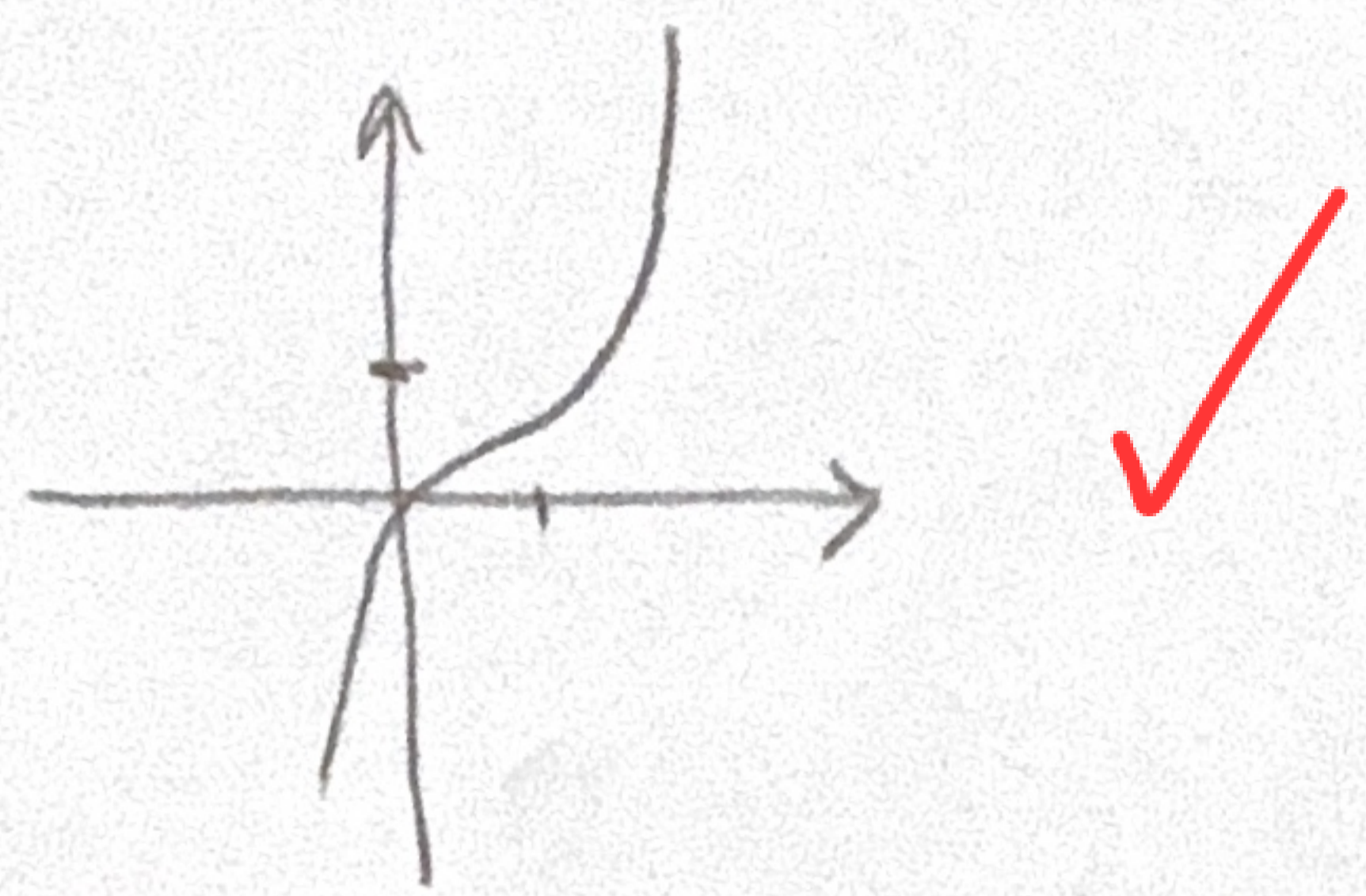


$y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x \rightarrow y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow y' = 3(x-1)^2 \rightarrow x=1$ (الف) (ب) (1)

	1	
$F'(x)$	+	+
$F(x)$	↗	↗

(1)

$f(0) = 0$



(2)

(ب)

$y = \frac{-x^2 + 2}{x^2} = -x + \frac{2}{x^2} \rightarrow y' = -1 - \frac{4}{x^3} = 0$ (الف) (2) $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ (1/5)

$y' = \frac{-x^3 - 4}{x^3} = 0 \rightarrow x = -2$ (مستقيم صفر)
 $x = 0$ (مستقيم تعريف) X

2 گره

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

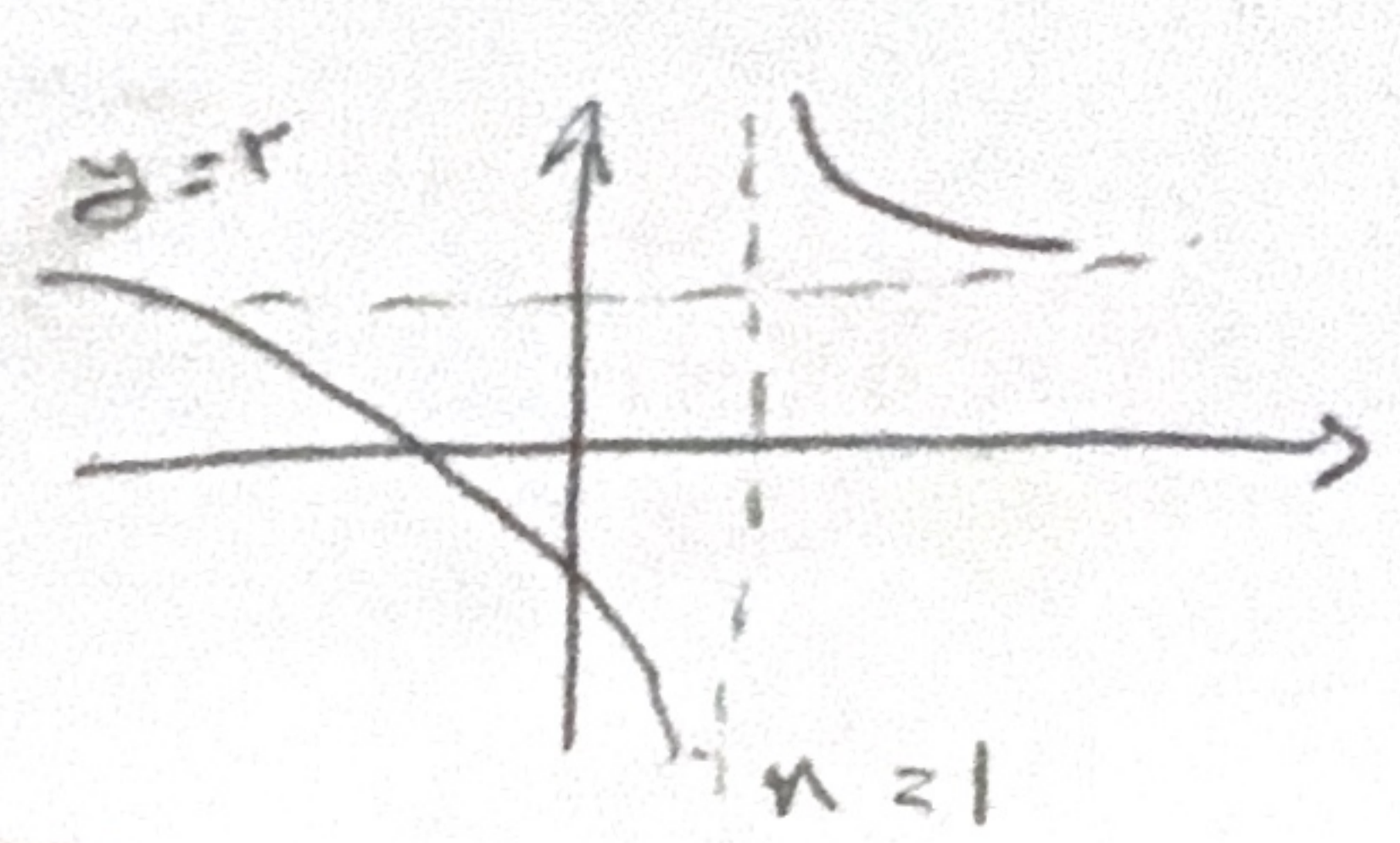
$y' = \frac{x^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow y' = \frac{x^2(x^2 - 2)}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$
 $x = 0, \pm\sqrt{2}$ (مستقيم صفر)
 $x = \pm 1$ (مستقيم تعريف) X
 5 گره

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

$y' = \frac{-2x^2 + 4x - 2 + x^2 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 2x - 3}{(x - 1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$ (ب)
 (2)
 غنق جز در انصاریت ✓

$y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 2}{x - 1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(2x - 4)(x - 1) - (x^2 - 4x + 2)}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 2 - x^2 + 4x - 2}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4}{(x - 1)^2} = 0$ (ب)
 $x = 1$ (مستقيم تعريف) ✓
 غنق جز در انصاریت

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



(ب) از مرکز تا بی نهایت نزدیک
 $y = 2, x = 1$ (الف - 2)

(2)

$A = (2 \ 3) \quad n=2 \quad y=2 \rightarrow a=2 \quad b=2$

(الف) (2)

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

(2)

مستقیم $y=2$ $x=2$ $y=3$ $\rightarrow y = \frac{2x+1}{x-2}$

(1) (2)

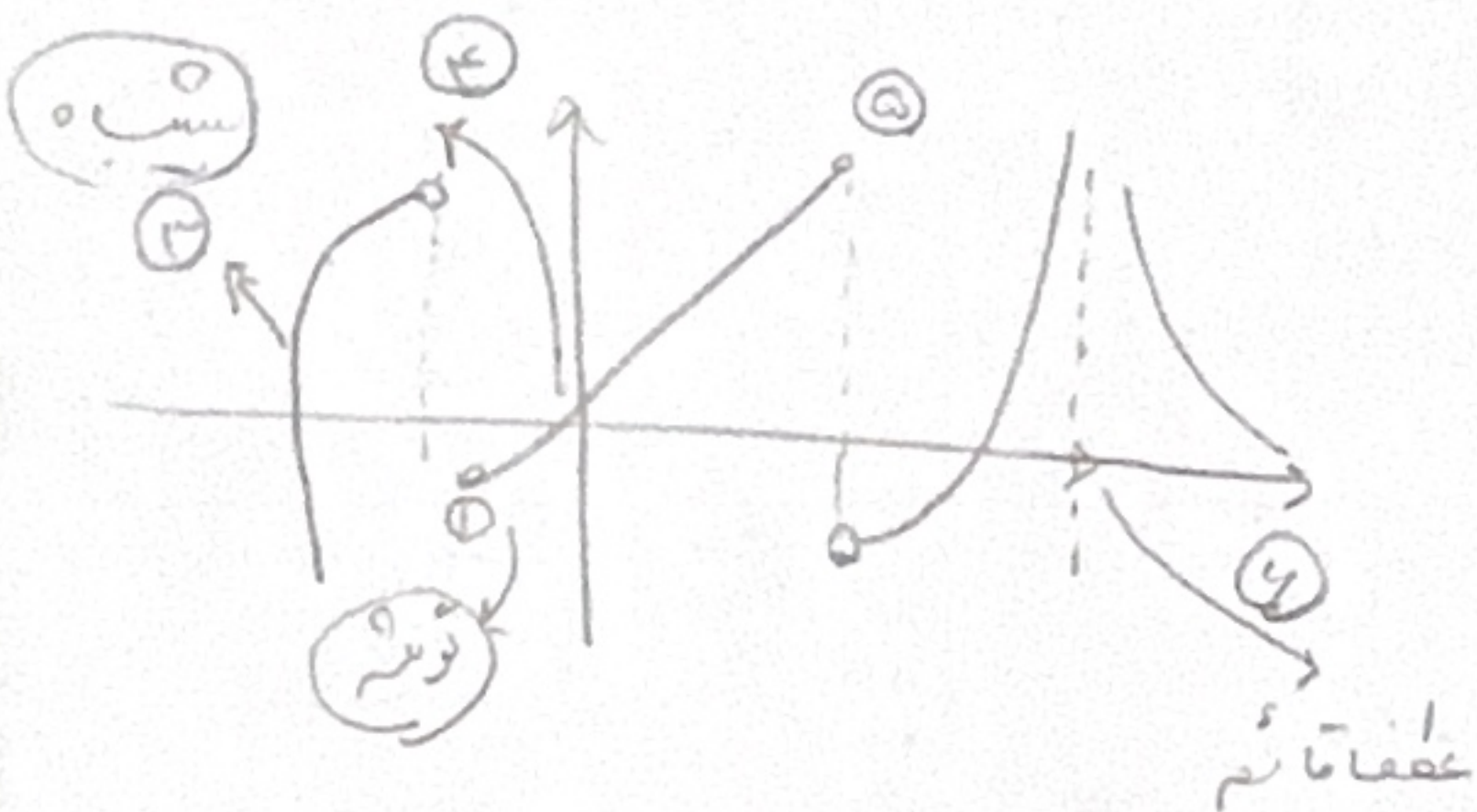
$y' = \frac{-7}{(x-2)^2}$ \rightarrow در اطراف $x=2$ نوسان می‌کند \rightarrow جانب عمودی $x=2$ \rightarrow تابع

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

$m=-1 \rightarrow (y-2) = -1(x-2) \rightarrow y = -x+5$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x+1}{x-2} = 2$

جانب افقی



مستقیم‌های تقاطعی

(2)

عکس‌تابی

$y = |x^2 - 9x + 2|$ \rightarrow ریشه (نوسان می‌کند) \rightarrow راس بزرگ \rightarrow مستقیم

$\Delta > 0 \quad a^2 - 4b > 0 \quad a^2 > 4b \quad \boxed{a > 2\sqrt{b}, a < -2\sqrt{b}}$

(2)

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

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

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



$(-\sqrt{2} \quad \frac{4}{4-\sqrt{2}}) \quad (\sqrt{2} \quad \frac{4}{4+\sqrt{2}})$

ضرب در $\frac{14}{14} = \frac{8}{5}$

(2)

$y = (x-1)(x+2) \rightarrow y = x^2 + x - 2 \quad a=1 \quad b=-2 \quad x = -2 \quad 1 \rightarrow$

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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



$x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$-\frac{1}{4} - (-\frac{1}{4}) = 0$