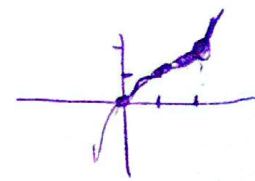
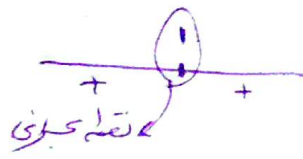


$$y = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x \rightarrow y' = 3x^2 - 8x + 4$$

- 1

نسبت  $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

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



$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 4$$

الف)  $y = \frac{-x^3 + 4}{x^2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-3x^2 - 4x(-x^2 + 4)}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^2 + 4x^3 - 16x}{x^4}$

$$= -x + \frac{4}{x^3} \Rightarrow -1 - 12x^{-4} = 0$$

$$-12x^{-4} = 1$$

$$x^{-4} = -\frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$x = -\sqrt[4]{12}$$

$$x(-3x^3 + 4x^2 - 16) = 0$$

دوران است

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

$\rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3}$  (نقطه گسسته)

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

- 2

$$= \frac{-2x^2 + 2x + 4x - 4 + x^2 - 4x - 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 2x - 5}{(x-1)^2} = 0$$

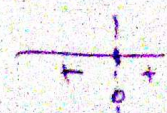
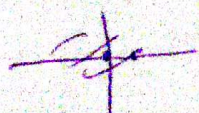
$$\Delta = 4 - 4(-1)(-5) = -16 < 0$$

حاصل می شود

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

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

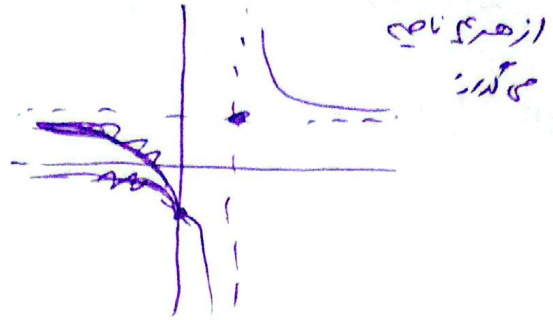
نقطه گسسته  $x=1$   
 و  $x=2$



$$y = \frac{2n+3}{n-1}$$

→ جانب افقی  $y = 2$

↙ جانب عمودی  $x = 1$   
(مقطع صفر باشد)



$$a - b = 0$$

$$a = b \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\frac{a}{1} = 3 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

۵ - همان عمل بر فروردی جنبها  
عمل تقارن است -

$$y = \frac{an+3}{n-b} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3a+3}{n-2}$$

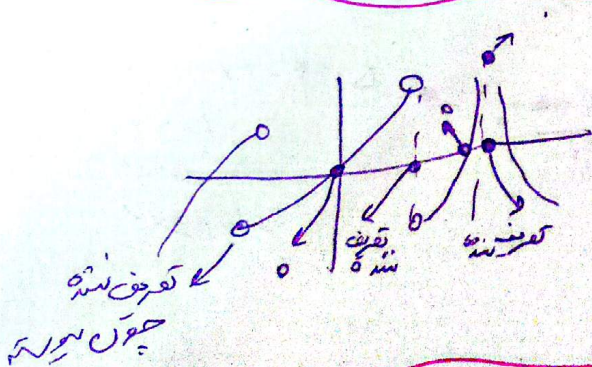
$$y(n-2) = 3a+3$$

$$yn - 2n = 3y + 3$$

$$n(y-2) = 3y+3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2n+3}{n-2}$$

$$y = \frac{3a+1}{n-2} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{جانب افقی} = 3 \\ \text{جانب عمودی} = n-2 \\ n=2 \end{matrix}$$

۶ - معادله محور تقارن همان عمل بر فروردی جنبها



۷ - مع  $f$  بیرون  $R$   $0 = f'$  له کم تقریب کننده

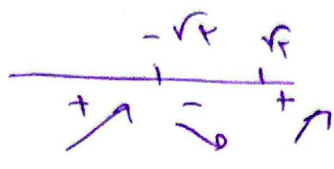
۸ - کلا به این است  
۱۰  $\epsilon$  از آنجا به خاطر این است  $\epsilon$   $\leftarrow$   $\epsilon$

$$y = |n^2 - an + 2|$$

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

$$= \frac{r x^r + r x^r + r x - x^r - x^r - x^r - r}{(x^r + x + r)^2} = \frac{x^r - r}{(x^r + x + r)^2}$$

$\rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = \sqrt{r} \\ x = -\sqrt{r} \end{matrix}$



$$x = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{r + \sqrt{r}}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{r - \sqrt{r}}$$

$$\frac{r}{r + \sqrt{r}} \times \frac{r}{r - \sqrt{r}} = \frac{14}{18}$$

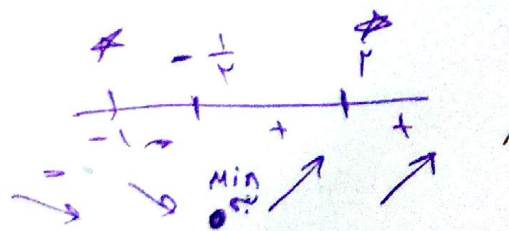
$$y = x^r + ax + b \Rightarrow x^r + x - r$$

$$-a = -1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$b = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (x^r + x - r)^r = r (r x + 1) (x^r + x - r)^{r-1}$$

$$(x^r + x - r)^r = r x (r x + 1) (x^r + x - r)^{r-1}$$



$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} - r = \frac{1 - r - r}{r} = \left(\frac{-9}{r}\right)^r = \frac{-\sqrt{r} 9}{r}$$

0 = critical point

~~$f'(x) = r x (r x + 1) = 0$~~   
 ~~$x^r + x = 1$~~   
 ~~$f'(x) = r x (r x + 1) = 0$~~   
 ~~$x = 0$~~   
 ~~$x = -\frac{1}{r}$~~

