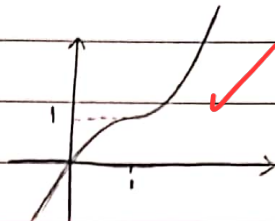


سوال ۱) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x$

الف) $y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 \rightarrow$ مشتق صفر یا تعریف نشده = نقاط بحرانی $\rightarrow y' = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow 3(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 3(x-1)^2$
 $\rightarrow 3(x-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x=1$

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

y'	↑	↑	↑
y	-	+	+



الف) $y = \frac{-x^3 + 4}{x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(-3x^2)(x^2) - (4x)(-2x^2 + 4)}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^4 + 8x^2 - 4x}{x^4} = \frac{-x^4 - 4x}{x^4}$ سوال ۲

$\frac{-x(x^3 + 4)}{x^4}$ $\rightarrow x=0$ تن $\rightarrow x = -2$
 نقاط بحرانی $x = \{x, 2\}$

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

تن $\rightarrow x = \pm 1$
 $\rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}, 0$
 نقاط بحرانی $x = \{-\sqrt{3}, 0, \sqrt{3}\}$

الف) $y = \frac{-x^3 + 4x + 1}{x - 1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(-3x^2 + 4)(x - 1) - (1)(-x^3 + 4x + 1)}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{-3x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 4 + x^3 - 4x - 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{-2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5}{(x - 1)^2}$ سوال ۳

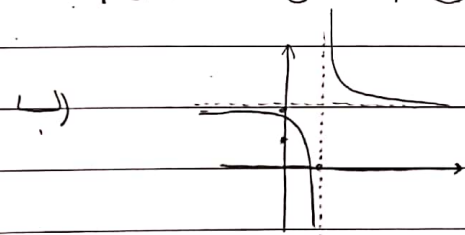
$= \frac{-2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5}{(x - 1)^2} \neq 0 \rightarrow$ مشتق ندارد \rightarrow ندارد \rightarrow ent \rightarrow ندارد

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

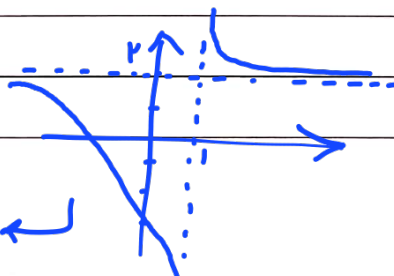
$\rightarrow y' \neq 0 \rightarrow$ ندارد ent

الف) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مخالف قائم} = \text{مشتق خارج} \rightarrow x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \\ \text{مخالف افقی} = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \end{array} \right.$

سوال ۴) $y = \frac{3x + 3}{x - 1}$



* از ناحیه عبور می کند



از تمام نواحی می گذرد

s.a.m

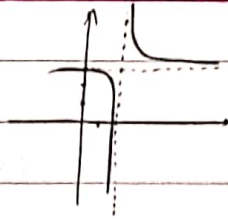
الف) $y = \frac{ax+f}{x-b} \rightarrow$ مرکز ثقل $(2, 3) \rightarrow b=2, \frac{a}{1} = 3 \rightarrow a=3$

سوال (5)

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

(2)

$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$
 - جانب افقی: $y = 3$
 - جانب عمودی: $x = 2$



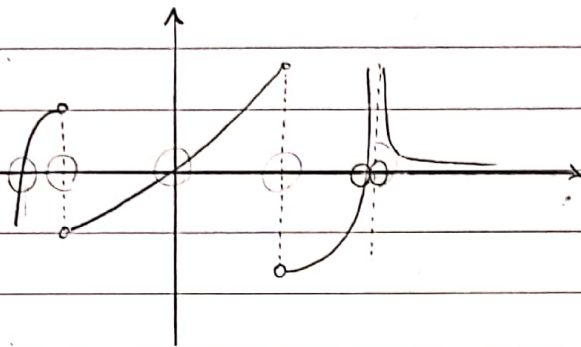
مرکز ثقل: $(2, 3)$

سوال (6)

عزیمت (ب) $y = 1x+b \rightarrow 3 = 1+b \rightarrow b=2 \rightarrow y = x+2$
 $y = -1x+b \rightarrow 3 = -2+b \rightarrow b=5 \rightarrow y = -x+5$

(2)

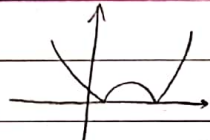
سوال (7)



عزیمت بحرانی دارد

(2)

$y = |x^2 - ax + 2| \rightarrow$



در واقع باید $\Delta \geq 0$ باشد \rightarrow سه نقطه بحرانی دارد

سوال (8)

$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow a \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$

(2)

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

سوال (9)

$\frac{x^2-2}{(x^2+x+2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow$

x	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
y'	\nearrow	\searrow
y	$+$	$+$

$\rightarrow \max \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}} \right| \quad \min \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} \right| \rightarrow \max, \min = \frac{14}{14-2} = \frac{14}{12} = \frac{7}{6}$

$f(x) = 2x^2 + x - 2$

$y = (2x^2 + x - 2)^2 \rightarrow y' = 2(2x^2 + x - 2)(4x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow$

x	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
y'	$-$	$+$	$-$
y	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow

سوال (10)

$y = (2x^2 + x - 2)^2 \rightarrow y' = 4(2x^2 + x - 2)(2x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow$

s.a.m

x	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1
y'	$-$	$-$	$+$
y	\searrow	\searrow	\nearrow

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