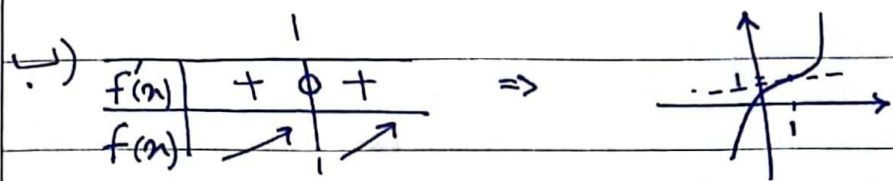


14, 15

$y = 2^x - 3 \cdot 2^x + 3 \cdot 2^x$

(1)

الف) $y' = 3 \cdot 2^x \ln 2 - 3 \ln 2 + 3 \ln 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2^x - 2^x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2^x - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$ نقطة جبرائى



(2)

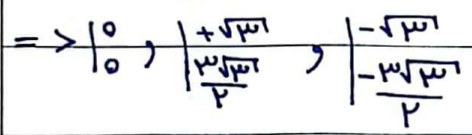
الف) $y = \frac{-2^x + 4}{2^x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(-3 \cdot 2^x) 2^x - 2^x (-2^x + 4)}{2^{2x}} = \frac{-2^x - 4}{2^x}$

(2)

$\Rightarrow \frac{-2^x - 4}{2^x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2^x = -4 \Rightarrow x = -2$

(2)

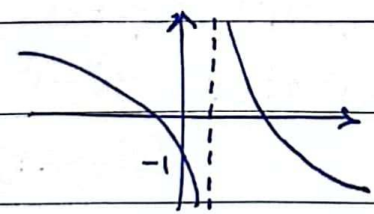
ب) $y = \frac{2^x}{2^x - 1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{3 \cdot 2^x (2^x - 1) - 2^x (2^x)}{(2^x - 1)^2} = \frac{2^x - 3 \cdot 2^x}{(2^x - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm \sqrt{3}$



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

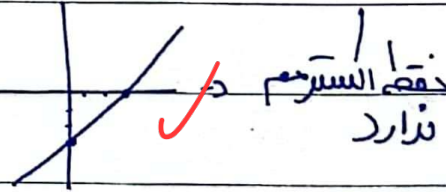
(3)

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ صفرى سترى \leftarrow استرجم نازر



(2)

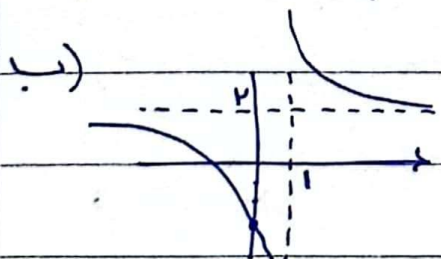
ب) $y = \frac{2^x - 4x + 3}{x - 1} \xrightarrow{x \neq 1} y = 2x - 3$



نقطه استرجم نازر

الف) $x = 1$ جانب افقى $y = 2$ جانب عمودى

(4)



\Rightarrow از تمام ناحيه هاى نازر

(2)

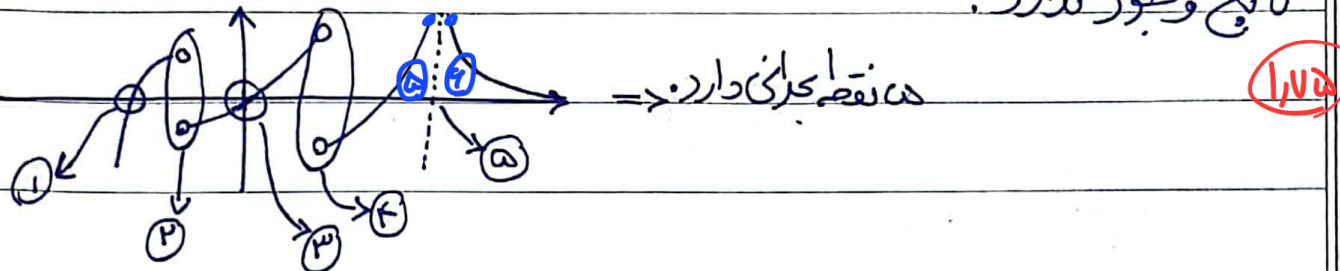
الف) $\frac{ax+k}{x-b} = \frac{3x+k}{x-2} \iff a=3$ (5)

$(2,3) \Rightarrow 2 = \text{بجانب } x \Rightarrow x=2 \Rightarrow b=2, 3 = \text{بجانب } y \Rightarrow y=3 \Rightarrow a=3$

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

$y = \frac{3x+1}{2x-2}$ از مرتبه تعادل می گذارد $(2,3) \rightarrow y = x+1$ (6)
 $\rightarrow y = -x+5$ (2)

نقاط بحرانی نقاطی هستند که مقدار تابع همواره مثبت یا منفی برای تابع وجود ندارد. (7)



$y = |x^2 - ax + 2|$ عبارت داخل قدر مطلق باید همیشه مثبت باشد $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4(2)(1) > 0$ (2) (8)
 $\Rightarrow a > 2\sqrt{2}$ و $a < -2\sqrt{2}$

$y = \frac{x^2+2}{x^2+x+2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(2x)(x^2+x+2) - (2x+1)(2x^2+2)}{(x^2+x+2)^2} = \frac{2x^2-2}{(x^2+x+2)^2}$ (9)

$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{2x^2-2}{(x^2+x+2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}}\right) \times \left(\frac{2}{2-\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{4}{4-2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ (2)

$y = x^p + ax + b = x^p + x - 2$ $y = (x^p + x - 2)^p \rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow -2, 1$ (10)
 $-a = -2+1 \Rightarrow a=1, b = (-2)(1) = -2$
 $\rightarrow y' = p(x^p+1)(x^p+x-2)$

\Rightarrow

y'	-	+	-	+
y	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

 $\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{p}$ \rightarrow max نسبی (2)

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

y'	-	-	+	+
y	\searrow	\searrow	\nearrow	\nearrow

$\left(-\frac{1}{p}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{p}\right) = 0$ \leftarrow min نسبی $\leftarrow x = -\frac{1}{p}$ \leftarrow