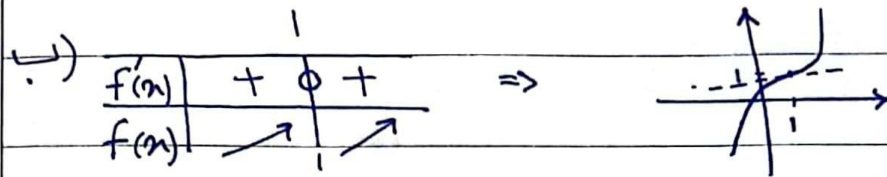


$y = 2^x - 3 \cdot 2^x + 3 \cdot 2^x$

(1)

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



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

(2)

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

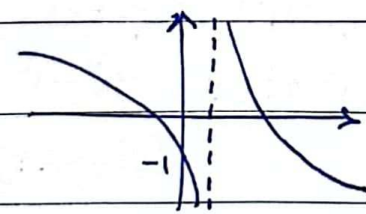
ب) $y = \frac{x^{\sqrt{x}}}{x^{\sqrt{x}} - 1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\sqrt{x} x^{\sqrt{x}-1} (x^{\sqrt{x}} - 1) - x^{\sqrt{x}} (-\sqrt{x})}{(x^{\sqrt{x}} - 1)^2} = \frac{x^{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} x^{\sqrt{x}}}{(x^{\sqrt{x}} - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, +\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$

$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{0}{0} \right|, \left| \frac{+\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{\sqrt{x}}}{x}} \right|, \left| \frac{-\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{-\sqrt{x} \sqrt{\sqrt{x}}}{x}} \right|$

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

(3)

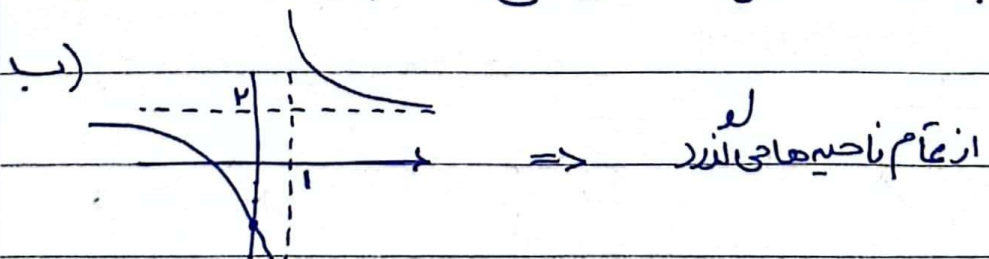
$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ صفرى ستر \leftarrow استریم نازر \leftarrow



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

الف) $x = 1$ جانب افقى $y = 2$ جانب عمودى \Rightarrow $\frac{0}{0}$ حرج

(4)



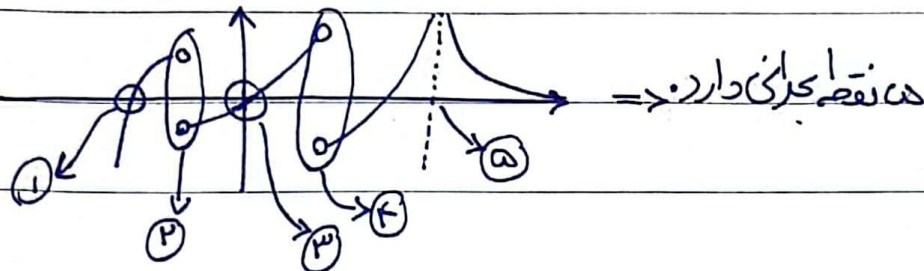
الف) $\frac{ax+k}{x-b} = \frac{3x+k}{x-2} \iff a=3$ (5)

$(2,3) \Rightarrow 2 = 2 \Rightarrow b=2, 3 = 3 \Rightarrow y=3 \Rightarrow a=3$

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

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

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 $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4(2) > 0 \Rightarrow a > 2\sqrt{2}$ و $a < -2\sqrt{2}$ (8)

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

$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{2x^2-2}{(x^2+x+2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}}\right) \times \left(\frac{2}{2-\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ (10)

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

\Rightarrow

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

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

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

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

$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \iff \text{min نسبی} \iff x = -\frac{1}{2}$