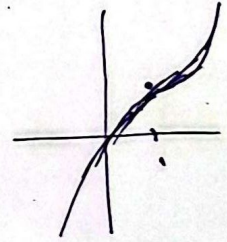


$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 3$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{نقطه بحرانی} \\ \text{یا} \\ \text{نقطه مینیمم} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 0x + 1}$$



الف) $y' = \frac{-3x^2(x^2) - 2x(-x^3+1)}{x^5} = \frac{-x(x^3+1)}{x^5} = 0$

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

بناهی $\rightarrow -x$
 بناهی $\rightarrow \pm\sqrt{3}$
 بناهی $\rightarrow 0$

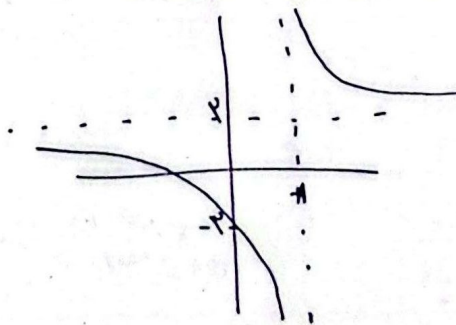
الف) $y' = \frac{(2x+5)(x-1) - (-x^2+5x+1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-x^2+2x-5}{(x-1)^2}$

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

استدم نارزد صیدک

۱ \Rightarrow جانب نام

۲ \Rightarrow افقی



ارهه ذواي
روى لور

$$y = \frac{3x+5}{x-2}$$

$$a = 3$$

$$b = 2$$

$$f^{-1} = \frac{2x+5}{x-3}$$

برای تعیین نواحی
 $f'(x) = 0$

نقطه

~~۲۱-۱~~

$\Delta > 0$

$a^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 > 1 \Rightarrow$

$a > \sqrt{2}$

$a < -\sqrt{2}$

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

$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{\epsilon}$	$+\sqrt{\epsilon}$	$+\infty$
1	$\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon}}$	$\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon}}$	1

نقطه \Rightarrow
 min, max

$\frac{1\epsilon}{1\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$

نواحی $\begin{cases} +\sqrt{\epsilon} \\ -\sqrt{\epsilon} \end{cases}$

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

$b = -2$

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

$\omega = \frac{1 \cdot \omega^2}{\gamma \epsilon}$

$-\epsilon$	$\frac{1}{\epsilon}$	1
0	$\frac{11}{14}$	0

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

$-\epsilon$	$\frac{1}{\epsilon}$	1
0	$-\frac{9 \cdot 9 \cdot 9}{\epsilon \cdot \epsilon}$	0