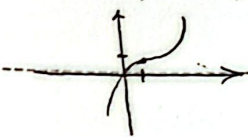


الف) $y = x^3 = 3x^2 + 3x - 1 + 1 = (x-1)^3 + 1 \Rightarrow$ نقطہ پیم $(1, 0, 1)$ (1) الف



(ب)

الف) $y = \frac{-x^3 + 4}{x^2} = \frac{-x^3}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2} = -x + \frac{4}{x^2} \rightarrow y' = -1 - \frac{8x}{x^3} = -1 - \frac{8}{x^2}$ (2) الف

$\rightarrow \frac{-x^3 - 8}{x^3} = y' \Rightarrow$ نقطہ پیم $(-2, 2, -1)$

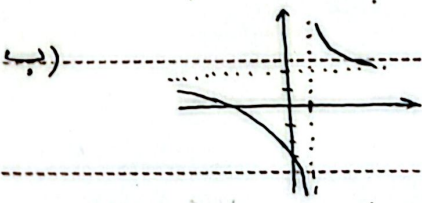
ب) $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{3x^2(x^2 - 1) - x^3(2x)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{3x^4 - 3x^2 - 2x^3}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2(x^2 - 3)}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$

$\Rightarrow x^2(x^2 - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{3}, \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$ نقطہ پیم $(0, 0, 0), (\sqrt{3}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}), (\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2})$

الف) $y = \frac{-x^2 + 3x + 1}{x - 1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow y' = \frac{-2x + 3 - 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-2x + 2}{(x-1)^2}$ (3) الف

ب) $y = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{x - 1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x-2}{x-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{x-1}$ نقطہ پیم $(2, 1, 0)$ نقطہ پیم

الف) $y = 2$: نقطہ پیم $x = 1$: نقطہ پیم (4) الف



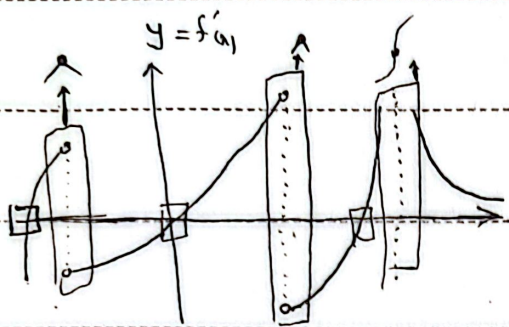
$x = 2 \rightarrow 2 - b = 0 \rightarrow b = 2$ (5) مرکز تقارن $(2, 2)$ نقطہ پیم

$y = 3 \rightarrow a = 3 \rightarrow y = \frac{3x + 4}{x - 2}$

ب) $y = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d} \rightarrow y' = \frac{-dx + b}{cx - a} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3x + 4}{x - 2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{3x + 4}{x - 2}$

⑦ محوری تقارن از صورت تقارن اصل تقاطع می باشد. Δ نیز در این صورت $\Delta = 1$ است

محوری تقارن: $x = 2$ $y = 3$ $\Rightarrow S(2, 3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x + 1 \\ y = -x + 5 \end{cases}$



⑦ ۹ نقطه بحرانی

⑧ تابع $f(x)$ در $[-2, 2]$ با Δ آن نیز برابر است

$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4b > 0 \rightarrow a^2 > 4b \rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 2\sqrt{b} \\ a < -2\sqrt{b} \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{a \in (-\infty, -2\sqrt{b}) \cup (2\sqrt{b}, +\infty)}$

⑨ اگر $a > 0$ و $b > 0$ و $\Delta > 0$ پس $x_1 < -b/a < x_2$

$y = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + x + 2} \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \right) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + x + 2)^2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ +b & -b+ \end{matrix}$

$y_{max} = \frac{4}{4 + \sqrt{2} + 2} = \frac{4}{6 + \sqrt{2}} \quad y_{min} = \frac{2}{2 + \sqrt{2} + 2} = \frac{2}{4 + \sqrt{2}}$

$y_{max} - y_{min} = \frac{2}{4 - \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{4 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{4}{16 - 2} = \frac{4}{14} = \frac{2}{7} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{2}{7}}$

$y = (x+1)(x-1) = x^2 + x - 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$ ⑩

$y = (x^2 + x - 2)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل}} y' = 2(x+1)(x^2 + x - 2)$

$\frac{-2}{-b} + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{max} = \frac{1}{2}}$ $y = (x^2 + x - 2)^2 \rightarrow 2(x+1)(x^2 + x - 2) = 0$

$\frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow x_{min} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{محلان } \Delta \text{ و } b}$