

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2 = 3x^2 - 2(3x - 1) \rightarrow f''(x) = 6x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$ (۲)

$f''(1) = 6(1) - 6 = 0$

$f(x) = (x-1)^3 + 1$

$f(0) = 0$

x	$-\infty$	1	$+\infty$
y	+	0	+

نقطه بگلی

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

$y = \frac{3x^3 - 4x}{2} = \frac{3x^3}{2} - 2x$

$y' = \frac{9x^2 - 2}{2} = 0 \rightarrow 9x^2 = 2 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{9}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$y'' = 3x = 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \sqrt{2} > 0$ (نقطه بگلی)

$y'' = 3x = 3 \cdot (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}) = -\sqrt{2} < 0$ (نقطه بگلی)

x	$-\infty$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$+\infty$
y	+	-	0	-	+

$y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x-1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{(x-1)(x-3) + (x^2 - 4x + 3)}{(x-1)}$ (۲)

$y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3 + x^2 - 4x + 3}{x-1} = \frac{2x^2 - 8x + 6}{x-1}$

$y = 2x - 2 + \frac{4}{x-1}$

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

$x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ (نقطه بگلی)

$x = 1 - \sqrt{2}$ (نقطه بگلی)

x	$-\infty$	$1 - \sqrt{2}$	1	$1 + \sqrt{2}$	$+\infty$
y	-	+	0	-	+

از هر چهار ناحیه هم گذر

بجانب قائمه = ریب منفرجه = $x = 1$

افقی = $y = \frac{9}{2}$ (۲)

الف) $x = 2$ بجانب قائم نامرات

ب) $y = 3$ بجانب افقی نامرات

$\frac{2x+4}{x-2} = \frac{2(x+2)}{x-2}$

$\frac{2x+4}{x-2} = 2 + \frac{8}{x-2}$

$y' = \frac{8}{(x-2)^2} = 0$ (نقطه بگلی)

$y'' = \frac{-16}{(x-2)^3}$

$x = 2$ (نقطه بگلی)

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

$x=2$ *درد*
 $y=3$ *بند*

$(2, 3)$ *نقطه تقاطع*

$x+a = -1+a=3 \Rightarrow a=4$
 $x+b = 1+b=2 \Rightarrow b=1$

$x+1$ *بند*
 $x+1$ *درد*

✓ (2)

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

$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{(x-2)^2}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$

$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$
 $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x > 0$

✓ (2)

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4b > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 > 4b$

$a > 2\sqrt{b}$

✓ (2)

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

$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{(x-2)^2}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$

$f(0) = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$f'(0) = 0$

$f''(0) = \frac{2}{(-2)^3} = -\frac{1}{4}$

✓ (2)

$f(x) = m(x-1)(x+1) \Rightarrow m=1, a=-1, b=1$

$g(x) = f'(x) \Rightarrow g(x) = 2x$

$g'(x) = 2$

$g''(x) = 0$

✓ (2)