

الف)  $y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$   
 نقطه بحرانی

ب)  $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 1 - 1 \rightarrow (x-1)^3 + 1$

الف)  $y = \frac{-x^3 + 4}{x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(-3x^2)(x^2) + (2x)(-x^3 + 4)}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^4 - 2x^4 + 8x}{x^4} = \frac{-5x^4 + 8x}{x^4}$   
 $= \frac{-5x^3 + 8}{x^3}$   
 مشتق = 0  $\rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{5}}$   
 مشتق < 0  $\rightarrow x = 0$

ب)  $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{3x^2(x^2 - 1) - (2x)(x^3)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{3x^4 - 3x^2 - 2x^4}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2(x^2 - 3)}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$   
 مشتق = 0  $\rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{3}$   
 مشتق < 0  $\rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

الف)  $y = \frac{-x^2 + 4x + 1}{x - 1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(-2x + 4)(x - 1) - (-x^2 + 4x + 1)}{(x - 1)^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{-2x^2 + 4x - 4 + x^2 - 4x - 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{-x^2 - 5}{(x - 1)^2}$   
 $\rightarrow \Delta < 0$

ب)  $y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 1} = \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x-1} \rightarrow 0.R - \{1\}$

الف)  $y = \frac{3x + 3}{x - 1}$   
 مرکز تقارن:  $(1, 2)$

ب)  $z = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$

الف)  $2 = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3}{c} \rightarrow c = \frac{3}{2}$  و جانب مثبت است  
 ب)  $ad - bc = -2 - 3 = -5 < 0$  خانه ها تیره است.

از سه نواحی می گذرد.

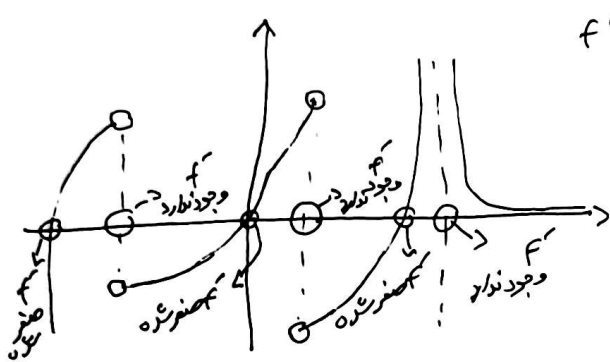
الف)  $y = \frac{ax + 4}{x - b} = \frac{3x + 4}{x - 2}$   
 ب)  $2 \rightarrow -\frac{d}{c} = -\frac{4-b}{1} = 2 \rightarrow b = 2$   
 ب)  $3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a}{1} = 3 \rightarrow a = 3$

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

$$y = \frac{px+1}{x-p} \quad w \begin{matrix} p \\ w \end{matrix} \quad y - y_w = \pm 1(x - x_w)$$

$$m=1 \rightarrow y - p = 1(x - p) \rightarrow y = x + 1$$

$$m=-1 \rightarrow y - p = -1(x - p) \rightarrow y = -x + 2p$$



نقاط بحرانی جا های هستند که مشتق در آنجا صفر است یا وجود ندارد. نقطه

$$y = |x^2 - 2x + 1| \rightarrow y' = 2x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

با علامت درجه دوم

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow (-2)^2 - 4 > 0 \rightarrow 4 > 0 \rightarrow a^2 > 4 \rightarrow$$

$$a > \sqrt{4} \cup a < -\sqrt{4}$$

$$a \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

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

x	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{p}$	$\sqrt{p}$	$+\infty$
y				

$$\frac{p+p}{p+\sqrt{p}+p} = \frac{f}{f+\sqrt{p}}$$

↓ min

$$\frac{p+p}{p-\sqrt{p}+p} = \frac{f}{f-\sqrt{p}} \rightarrow \text{مطلب max}$$

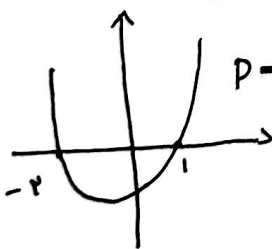
$$= \frac{2x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + 2x + p)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{p}$$

$$\frac{f}{f+\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{f}{f-\sqrt{p}} = \frac{14}{14-2} = \frac{14}{12} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$y = x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow y = x^2 + x - 2 \quad y = (x^2 + x - 2)^2 \rightarrow y' = 2(x^2 + x - 2)(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$s = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$



$$\left| -\frac{1}{1} - \left(-\frac{1}{1}\right) \right| = 0$$

x	$-\sqrt{p}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{p}$	1
y	-	+	-	+
x	↘	↘	↘	↘

↓ min

x	$-\sqrt{p}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{p}$	1
y	-	+	-	+
x	↘	↘	↘	↘

↓ min