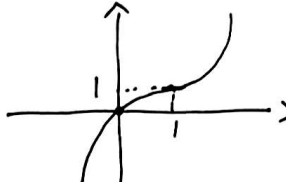


الف)  $y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$   
 نقطه بحرانی

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



الف)  $y = \frac{-x^3 + 4}{x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(-3x^2)(x^2) + (2x)(-x^3 + 4)}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^4 + 2x^4 - 12x}{x^4} = \frac{-x^4 - 12x}{x^4}$   
 $= \frac{-x^3 - 12}{x^3}$   
 مشتق = 0  $\rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{12}{-1}}$   
 مشتق < 0  $\rightarrow x = 0$  (چون مشتق منفی است)

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  $\rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$  (چون مشتق منفی است)

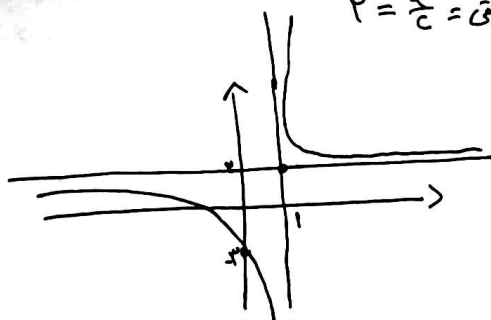
الف)  $y = \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 1}{x - 1}$

ب)  $y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 1}$

$y = \frac{3x + 3}{x - 1}$

مخرج تقارن:  $\frac{1}{2}$

$x = 0$   
 $y = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$



الف)  $2 = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3}{c}$  و  $1 = -\frac{d}{c} = -\frac{d}{3}$  (مجاانب قائم)

ب)  $ad - bc = -2 - 3 = -5 < 0$   
 علامت تروبی  $< 0$  است.

از سمت نواحی می نژرد.

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

الف)  $c \mid 4 \rightarrow -\frac{d}{c} = -\frac{c-b}{1} = 2 \rightarrow b = 2$

ب)  $c \mid 3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a}{1} = 3 \rightarrow a = 3$

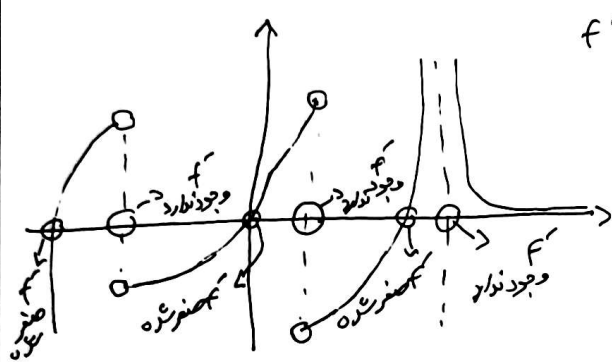
$x = \frac{3x + 4}{y - 2} \rightarrow xy - 2x = 3x + 4 \rightarrow xy - 3x = 4 + 2x \rightarrow y(x - 3) = 4 + 2x$

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

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

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

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



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 دور شدن از 1

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

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

$$a \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{\Delta}) \cup (\sqrt{\Delta}, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + p}{x^2 + x + p} \rightarrow y' = \frac{2x(x^2 + x + p) - (x^2 + p)(2x + 1)}{(x^2 + x + p)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2px - 2x^3 - 2x^2 - px - p}{(x^2 + x + p)^2} = \frac{-px - p}{(x^2 + x + p)^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} \begin{matrix} -\infty & -\sqrt{p} & \sqrt{p} & +\infty \\ | & & & \\ 1 & & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{p+p}{p+\sqrt{p}+p} = \frac{f}{f+\sqrt{p}} \rightarrow \text{min}$$

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

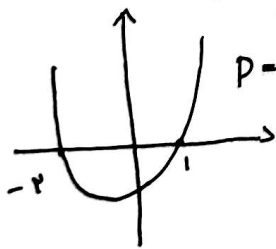
$$= \frac{x^2 - p}{(x^2 + x + p)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{p}$$

$$\frac{f}{f+\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{f}{f-\sqrt{p}} = \frac{14}{14-p} = \frac{14}{14} = 1$$

$$y = x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow y = x^2 + x - 1$$

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

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



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

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

x	-1	-1/2	1
y	-	+	+
x	>	>	>

max

$$y' = 2(x^2 + x - 1)(2x + 1) = 0$$

x	-1	-1/2	1
y	-	-	+
x	>	>	>

min