

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

ب) $x(x^2 - 3x + 3) = y$

الف) $y' = \frac{(3x^2)(x^2) - (2x)(-3x+3)}{x^4} = \frac{-3x^4 + 2x^4 - 6x}{x^4} = \frac{-x^4 - 6x}{x^4} = 0 \rightarrow x = -2, x = 0$

$D.R. = \{ \}$ (x^4)

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

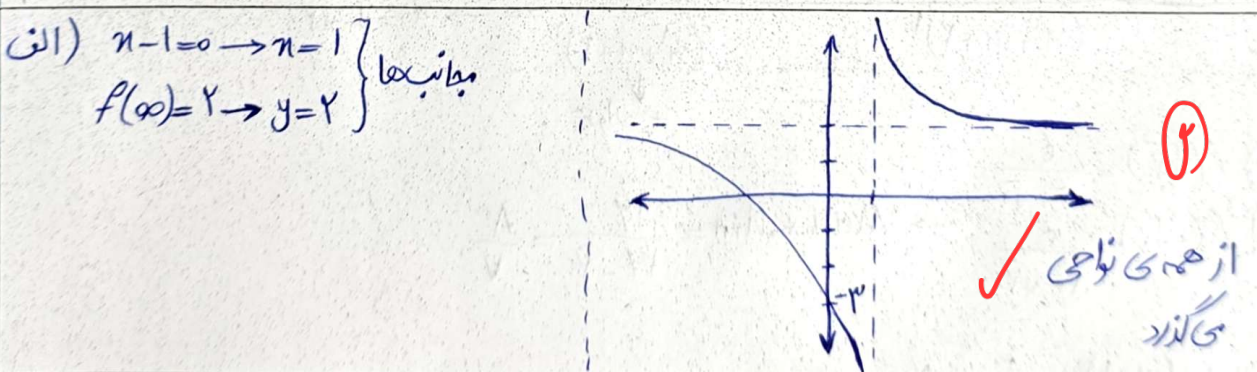
$D.R. = \{ \pm 1 \}$ (x^2-1)^2

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

$\Delta y > 0 \rightarrow$ الفتنه هم زیاد

	-3	1	
f'	-	+	-
f	↘	↗	↘
	Min نسبی	Max نسبی	

ب) $y' = \frac{(2x-3)(x-1) - (x^2-3x+3)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x-1}{x-1} = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow$ ثابت است



الف) $x=2, y=3$ مطابقها

$x=2 \rightarrow 2-b=0 \rightarrow b=2$

$y=3 \rightarrow f(\infty)=3 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha\infty+2}{\infty-2} = 3 = \alpha$

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

$\rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x+2}{3-x}$

$x-2$

$n-2=0 \rightarrow n=2 \rightarrow$ مجانِبِ قائِم } معادله خطی با شیب
 $f(\infty) = \frac{2\infty+1}{\infty-2} = 2 = y \rightarrow$ مجانِبِ افقی } یک خطی همودبر
 آن که از نقطه $(2, 3)$ می‌گذرد
 $y = n+1$, $y = -n+5$

6

2

14

2

7

$|f(u)| = |n^2 - \alpha n + 2| \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} \alpha^2 - 4 > 0$

$\rightarrow \alpha \in (-\infty, -2\sqrt{2}) \cup (2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

2

8

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

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{f}{2+\sqrt{2}} \\ f(-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{f}{2-\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Max} \times \text{Min} = \frac{14}{14-2} = \frac{7}{6}$

2

9

$y = (n+2)(n-1) = n^2 + n - 2$

$\rightarrow f(n) = (n^2 + n - 2)^2 \rightarrow f'(n) = 2(n^2 + n - 2)(2n+1) = 0$

$\rightarrow g(n) = (n^2 + n - 2)^3 \rightarrow g'(n) = 3(n^2 + n - 2)(2n+1) = 0$

$g(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{11}{14} \quad f(1) = f(-2) = 0 \rightarrow$ جواب $= \frac{11}{14}$

$-\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ ← اختلاف صاف

1

	-2	-1/2	1
f'	-	+	-
f	↘	↗	↘
	Min	Max	Min
	نسبی	نسبی	نسبی

$y = (2x^2 + x - 2)^2 \rightarrow y' = 2(2x^2 + x - 2)(4x+1) = 0 \rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x = 1 \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

	-2	-1/4	1
y'	-	-	+
y	↘	↘	↗
		min	