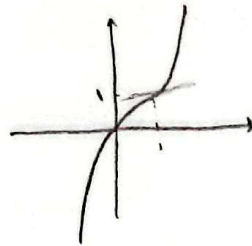


شماره تکلیف = ۲۸

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x \xrightarrow{()'} f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 \xrightarrow{=} 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{ریشه (سه‌جمله‌ای)}} (x-3)^2 = 0$$

$\rightarrow x = 3 \xrightarrow{\div 3} x = 1$

| | | | |
|------|------------|---|------------|
| | $-\infty$ | 1 | $+\infty$ |
| y' | + | 0 | + |
| y | \nearrow | | \nearrow |



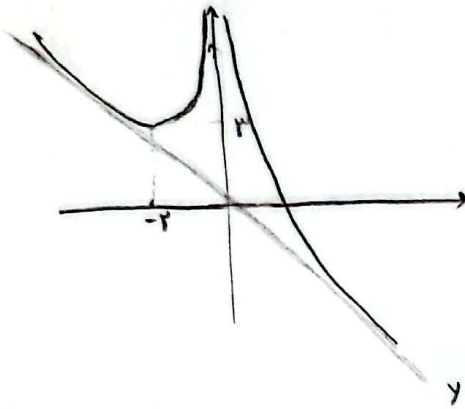
یک نقطه سرجی در (1, 3)

الف) $y = \frac{-x^3 + f}{x^2} \xrightarrow{()'} y' = \frac{-3x^2(x^2) - 2x(-x^3 + f)}{x^4} = \frac{-x^4 - 12x}{x^4} = \frac{-x(x+2)(x^2 + f - 2x)}{x^4}$

$y' = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(x+2)(x^2 + f - 2x)}{x^3} = 0 \rightarrow x = -2$
 محاسبه قائم

| | | | | |
|------|------------|----|------------|------------|
| | $-\infty$ | -2 | 0 | $+\infty$ |
| y' | - | 0 | + | - |
| y | \searrow | | \nearrow | \searrow |

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^3 + f}{x^2} = -x$
 محاسبه قائم



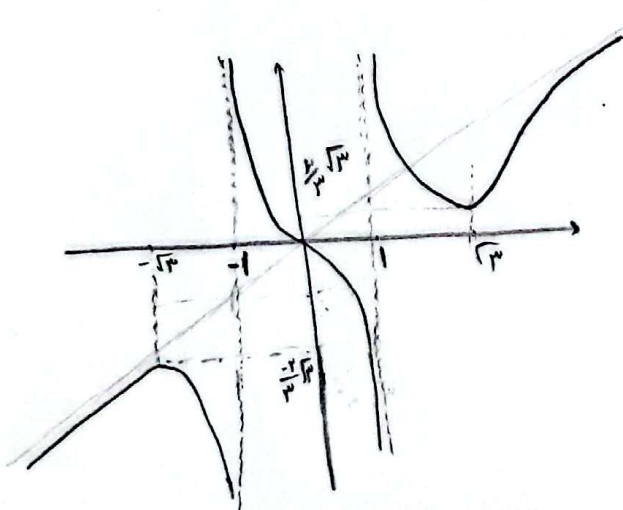
نقاط سرجی $x = -2$

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

$y' = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, x = \pm\sqrt{3}, x = \pm 1$
 محاسبه قائم

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | $-\infty$ | $-\sqrt{3}$ | -1 | 0 | 1 | $\sqrt{3}$ | $+\infty$ |
| y' | + | - | - | 0 | - | - | + |
| y | \nearrow | \searrow | \searrow | \nearrow | \searrow | \searrow | \nearrow |

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} = x$
 محاسبه قائم



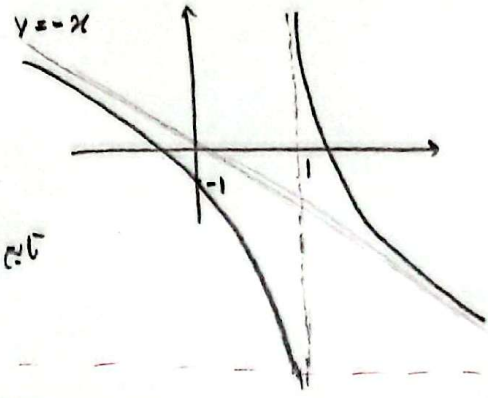
$x = -\sqrt{3}, 0, \sqrt{3}$

نقاط سرجی تابع

الف) $y = \frac{-x^2 + fx + 1}{x-1} \xrightarrow{()'} y' = \frac{(-2x+f)(x-1) - (-x^2 + fx + 1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 2x - \Delta}{(x-1)^2}$ -۳

$y' = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$
مجاذب قائم

| | | | |
|------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | $-\infty$ | 1 | $+\infty$ |
| y' | | - | - |
| y | | \rightarrow | \rightarrow |



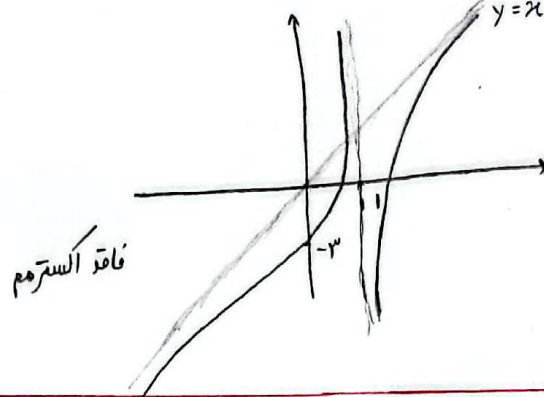
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^2 + fx + 1}{x-1} = -x$
مجاذب قائم

تابع فاقد نقطه استرم

ب) $y = \frac{x^2 - fx + 3}{x-1} \xrightarrow{()'} y' = \frac{(2x-f)(x-1) - (x^2 - fx + 3)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = 1$ مجاذب قائم $x=1$ و مجاذب عمود $y=1$

| | | | |
|------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | $-\infty$ | 1 | $+\infty$ |
| y' | | + | + |
| y | | \rightarrow | \rightarrow |

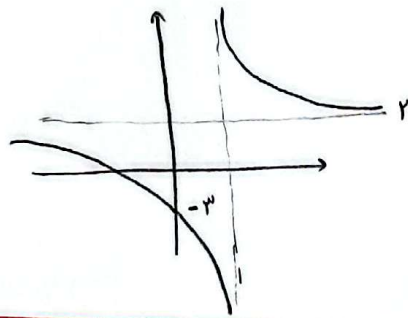
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - fx + 3}{x-1} = x$
مجاذب قائم



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

الف) مجاذب هارا مشفق كنيد: $\begin{cases} y=2 \\ x=1 \end{cases}$ دو مجاذب

$y' = \frac{-\Delta}{(x-1)^2}$ - مجاذب عمود



ب) از تمام نواحی میگذرد.

الف) $(2, 3)$ مرکز تقارن تابع $\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=3 \end{cases}$ (از نوشتن به فرم $\begin{cases} y=b \\ x=a \end{cases}$ منظور برخورد منصفهها نیست!!)

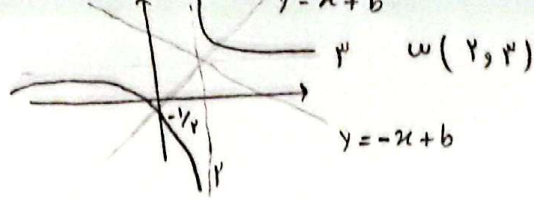
$y = \frac{ax+f}{x-b} \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = 3 \rightarrow a=3$
 $b=2$

الف)

$y = \frac{3x+f}{x-2} \rightarrow yx - 2y = 3x + f \rightarrow yx - 3x = 2y + f \rightarrow x = \frac{2y+f}{y-3}$ ب)

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

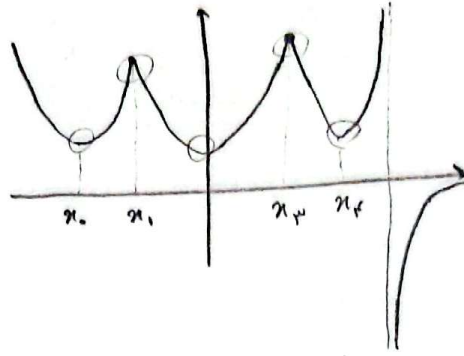
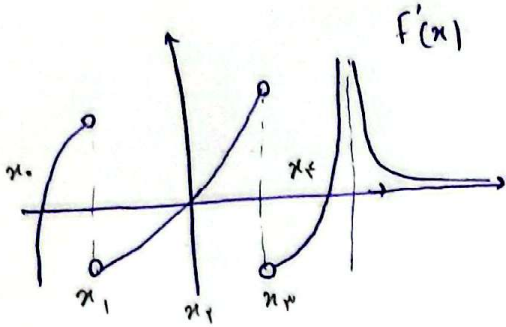
$$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$$



-4

$$y = x + b \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 3 = 2 + b \Rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow y = x + 1$$

$$y = -x + b \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 3 = -2 + b \Rightarrow b = 5 \rightarrow y = -x + 5$$



۵ نقطه
بهران

-5

از توابع

$$y = |x^2 - ax + 2| \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} a^2 - 4 > 0 \rightarrow a^2 > 4$$

$$\rightarrow a > 2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{یا} \quad a < -2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow a: (-\infty, -2\sqrt{2}) \cup (2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

۸- تابع بی ریشه:

تابع یک ریشه:

تابع دو ریشه:

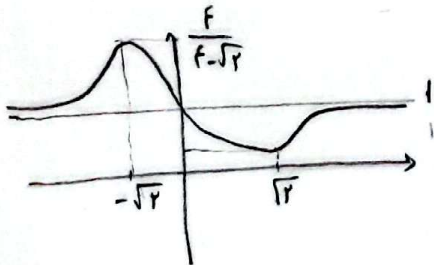
$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + x + 2} \xrightarrow{u'} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + x + 2)^2} \xrightarrow{u'} x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

نتیجه $ab \neq ba$ -
(ext) min, max
در $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| $-\infty$ | $-\sqrt{2}$ | $\sqrt{2}$ | $+\infty$ |
| | + | - | + |
| | ↗ | ↘ | ↗ |
| | $\frac{f}{f-\sqrt{2}}$ | $\frac{f}{f+\sqrt{2}}$ | |

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + x + 2} = 1$$

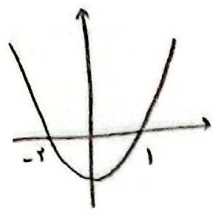
میانگین افق



با توجه به نمودار

$$\max \times \min = \frac{f}{f-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{f}{f+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{17}{\frac{17-2}{14}} = \frac{14}{1}$$

-9



$$y = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \rightarrow y = (x + r)(x - 1)$$

$$\rightarrow y = x^2 + x - r \rightarrow a = 1, b = -r$$

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

\downarrow
 $x = -r$
 $x = 1$

\downarrow
 $-\frac{1}{r}$

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| $-\infty$ | $-r$ | $-\frac{1}{r}$ | 1 | $+\infty$ |
| | - | + | - | + |
| | \downarrow | \uparrow | \downarrow | \uparrow |
| max | | | | |

$$y = (x^2 + x - r)^r \xrightarrow{(\cdot)'} r(x^2 + x - r)^{r-1} \times (2x + 1)$$

\downarrow
 $x = -r$
 $x = 1$

\downarrow
 $-\frac{1}{r}$

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| $-\infty$ | $-r$ | $-\frac{1}{r}$ | 1 | $+\infty$ |
| | - | - | + | + |
| | \downarrow | \downarrow | \uparrow | \uparrow |
| min | | | | |

⑤-①

\rightarrow اختلاف : $\max - \min = \frac{1}{r} - (-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{2}{r}$