

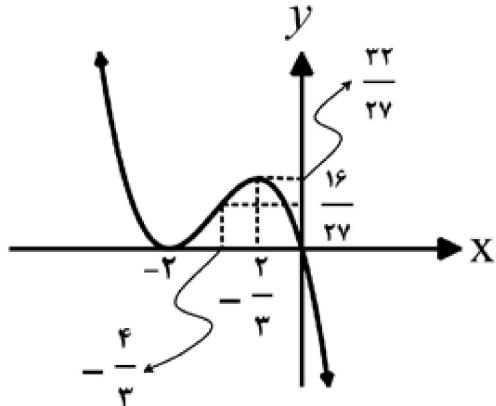
$$\text{الف) } f(x) = -x(x+2)^3 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

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

$$(x+2)(-x-2-2x) = 0$$

$$(x+2)(-3x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = 1(-3x-2) + (-3)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) = -3x-2-3x-6 \Rightarrow -6x-8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}$$



x	$-\infty$	-2	$-\frac{4}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	∞
f'	-	+	+	-	
f''	+	+	-	-	
f	↘	.	↗	↗	↘

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

عطف صعودی

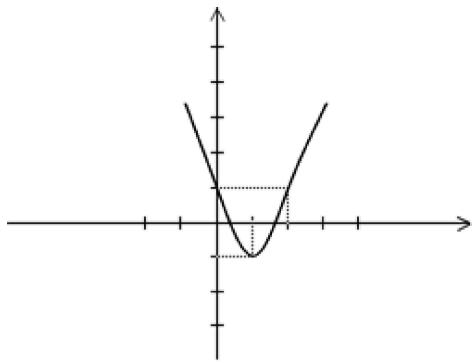
نمودار (ب) صحیح است.

الف) $f(x) = x^r - rx + 1 \Rightarrow D = R$

١) $f'(x) = rx - r = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

٢) $f''(x) = r > 0$

$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$

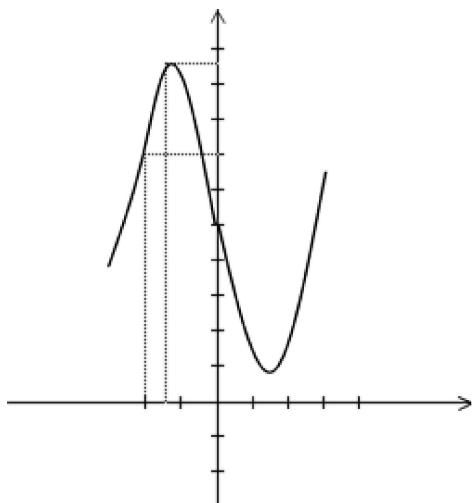


		كمكي		
x	-∞	0	1	2
f'	-	-	+	
f''	+	+	+	
f	↙	↙	↘	↗

٤) $f(x) = x^r - dx + d \Rightarrow D_f = R$

$$f'(x) = rx^{r-1} - d = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{\frac{d}{r}} \approx 1/3 \\ x = -\sqrt{\frac{d}{r}} \approx -1/3 \end{array} \right.$$

$f''(x) = r^2 x^{r-2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$



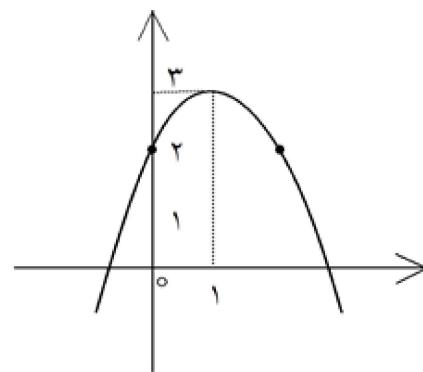
x	-∞	-r	$-\sqrt{\frac{d}{r}}$	0	$\sqrt{\frac{d}{r}}$	r	+∞
f'	+	+	-	-	+	+	
f''	-	-	-	+	+	+	
f	↗	↗	↘	↙	↗	↗	

$$y' = -x + 2 = \cdot \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 3 \quad (1/5)$$

٤

X	-	-	كمكي	1	كمكي	2	+
y'	+	-				-	
y	-	-	\frac{1}{2}	-	-	+	+

(١)



(١/٥)

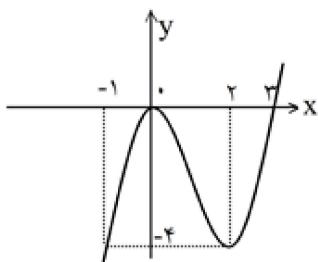
$$y' = x^2 - 2x = \cdot \begin{cases} x = \cdot \Rightarrow y = \cdot \\ x = 2 \Rightarrow y = -4 \end{cases}$$

٥

$$y = \cdot \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x = \cdot \Rightarrow x = \cdot, x = 2$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow y = -4$$

X	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
y'	+	-	-	+			
y	-	-	-	+	-	-	+

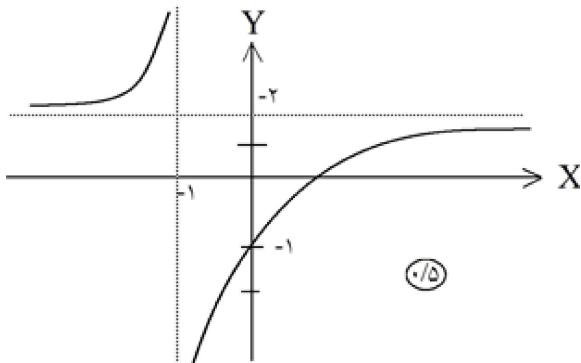


٦

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ مجانب قائم} \\ y \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow x = +\infty \text{ مجانب افقي} \\ y \rightarrow 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} > 0, \quad x = \cdot \Rightarrow y = -1, \quad y = \cdot \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

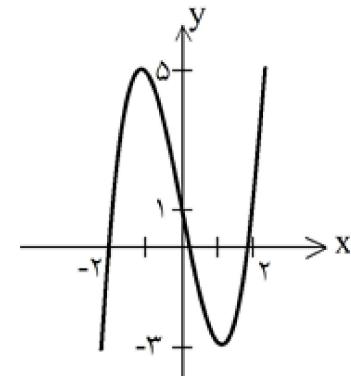
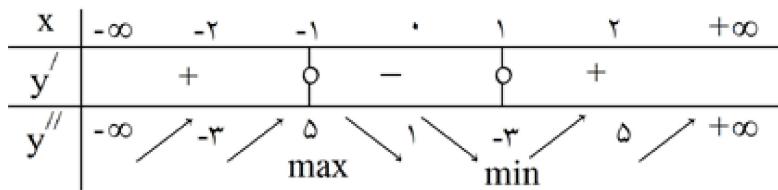
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
y'	+	-					
y	-	+	-	-	-	+	+



(٦/٥)

$$y' = x^2 - 4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \rightarrow y = -3 \\ x = -1 \rightarrow y = 5 \end{cases}$$

نقطة عطف



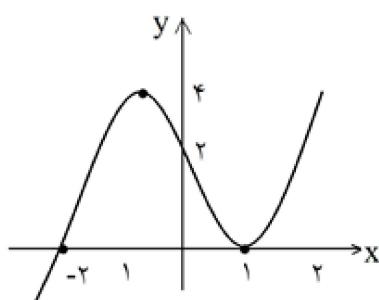
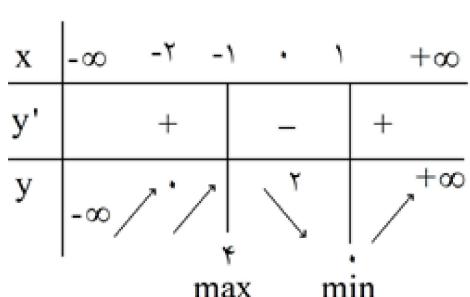
$$x \rightarrow \pm\infty \quad y = \pm\infty$$

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

$$y' = (x-1)(2x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 2 \\ x = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$y = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \quad y''' = 2x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2$$



$$y = x^r - rx^r + r$$

$$y' = rx^{r-1} - rx \xrightarrow{y'=0} rx^r - rx = 0 \rightarrow rx(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(\cdot) = (\cdot)^r - r(\cdot)^r + r = r, f(1) = (1)^r - r(1)^r + r = -r$$

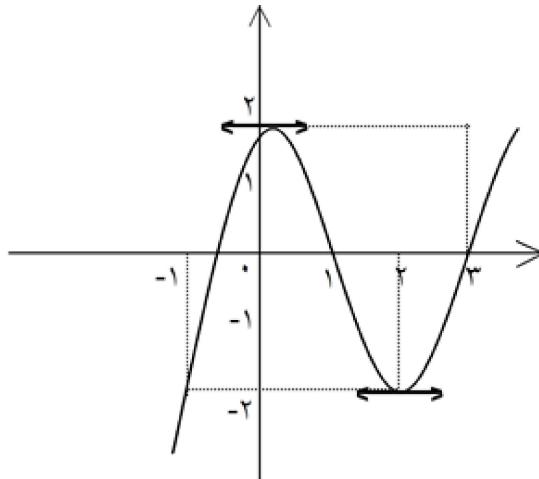
$$y'' = rx^{r-2} - r \xrightarrow{y''=0} rx - r = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$f(1) = (1)^r - r(1)^r + r = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow \pm\infty \\ y \rightarrow \pm\infty \end{cases}$$

x	-∞	.	1	r	+∞
y'	+	-		+	
y	-∞ ↗	Max ↘	↗ Min ↘	-r ↗	+∞

نقطه عطف



x		y
y' = 0	•	r
y'' = 0	±∞	±∞

$$y' = rx^{r-1} - r = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \Rightarrow y = -r \\ x = -1 \Rightarrow y = r \end{cases}$$

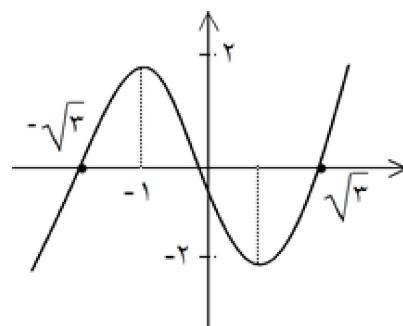
$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = -r$$

$$y = r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{r} \end{cases}$$

$$y'' = rx^{r-2} - r \xrightarrow{y''=0} rx - r = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$(1, -r), (-1, r) \text{ نقاط بحرانی}$$

x	-∞	$-\sqrt{r}$	-1	.	1	\sqrt{r}	+∞
y'	+	.	-	-	+		
y	-∞ ↗	↗ r	↘ -r	↗ 0	↗ +∞		



$$y = x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x + 1 \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0$$

$$y'' = 6x + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

اکسترمی $x = -3$
 $x = \frac{1}{3}$

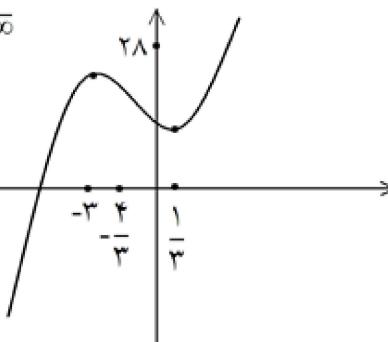
: جدول تغیرات

x	-3	$-\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1		
y'	+	0	-	-	0	+
y''	-	-	0	+	+	
y	$-\infty$	28	$\frac{508}{27}$	$\frac{256}{27}$	$+\infty$	

این تابع مجانب ندارد. ($D_f = \mathbb{R}$)

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شکل تابع



$$(a, b) = \left(-\frac{d}{c}, \frac{a}{c} \right) \Rightarrow -\frac{d}{c} = -1, \frac{a}{c} = 1 \Rightarrow a = c, d = -2c$$

$$(-1, 1) \Rightarrow a(-1) + b = 1 \Rightarrow a = b \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{ax + a}{ax - 2a} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x - 2}$$

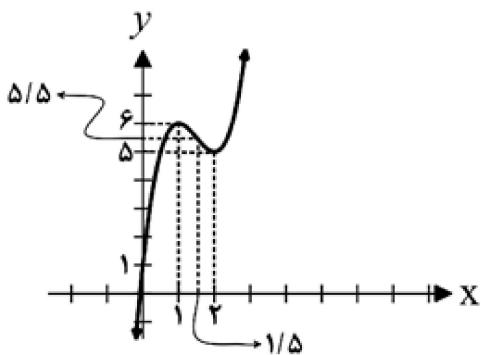
۱۲

$$\therefore f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x + 12 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = 4x - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ x = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = 12x - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

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کمکی

x	$-\infty$	-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{5}{2}$	+ ∞
f'	+	+	-	-	-	+	
f''	-	-	-	-	+	+	
f	↗	↗	↘	↘	↗	↗	

$$f'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x^2 + bx \Rightarrow b = -2$$

$$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + (-12) + d = 1 \Rightarrow d = 5$$

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$$y = x^4 + x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow y' = 4x^3 + 2x = 2x(2x^2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

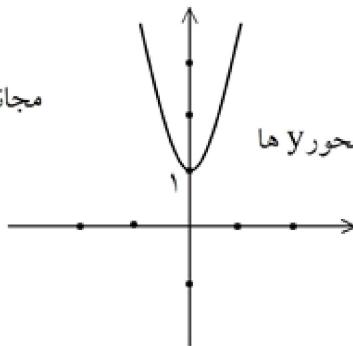
اکسترمم

$$y'' = 12x^2 + 2 > 0$$

عطف ندارد.

x		.
y'	-	0 +
y''	+	+
y	+∞ ↘ 1 ↗ +∞	

مجانب ندارد.



محور تقارن : محور y ها

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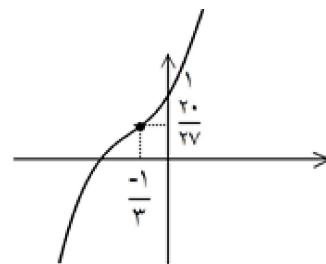
$$y' = 4x^3 + 2x > 0$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

نقطه عطف

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 1$$

x	-∞	$-\frac{1}{2}$.	+∞
y'	+	+	+	+
y	-∞ ↗ $\frac{1}{2}$	↗ 1 ↗ +∞		



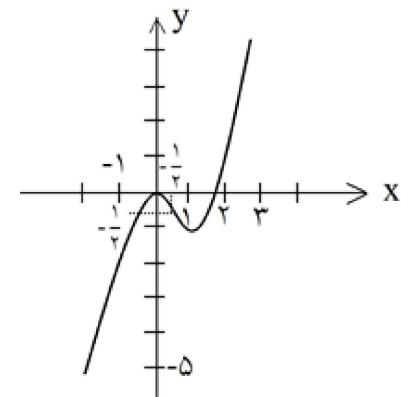
١٦

$$y' = 4x(2x-1) + 2x^2 = 6x^2 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \text{ و } y = 1 \\ x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ و } y = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$y'' = 12x - 4 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

نقطه عطف

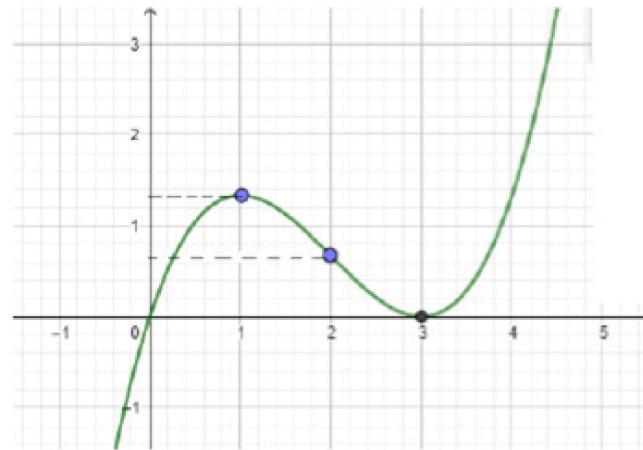
x	-∞	-1	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	+∞
y'	+	0	-	0	+		
y''	-∞ ↗ -5 ↗	max	$\frac{1}{2}$ ↘ min	-1 ↗ -1 ↗ 4 ↗ +∞			



١٧

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

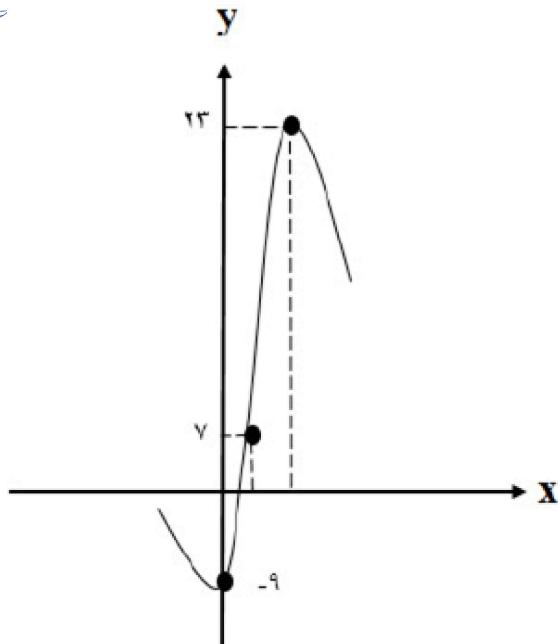
$$f''(x) = 2x - 4$$



x	-∞	1	2	3	+∞	
$f'(x)$	+	o	-	-	o	+
$f''(x)$	—	—	+	+	+	
$f(x)$	-∞ ↗	↗ $\frac{1}{2}$	↘ $\frac{3}{2}$	↗ \circ	↗ +∞	

Max نسبی نقطه عطف Min نسبی

(ص ١٣٩)



$$f(x) = -x^5 + 5x^3 - 4, D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = -5x^4 + 15x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = -20x^3 + 30x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

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x	$-\infty$	-4	0	4	$+\infty$
f'	-	+	+	-	
f''	+	+	-	-	
f	$+\infty$	↗	↘	↗	$-\infty$

\cup -4 \cup 0 \cap 4 \cap
 min max

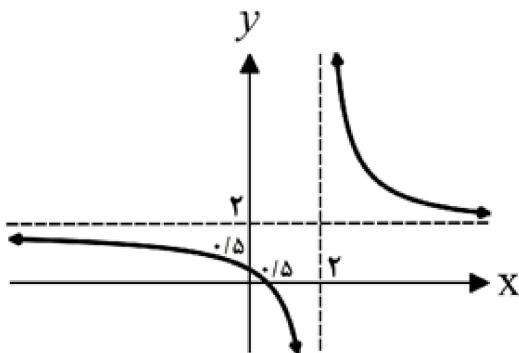
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x-2} \Rightarrow D = R - \{2\} \\ x=2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \pm \infty \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x-1}{x-2} = 1 \Rightarrow y=1 \\ \text{مجانب افقی} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)-(x-1)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-1}{(x-2)^2} < 0 \\ \text{مجانب ناقص} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f''(x) = \frac{+1/(x-2)^2}{(x-2)^3} = \frac{+1}{(x-2)^3} \\ \text{مجانب من cong} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x-2=0 \Rightarrow x=2$$



x	$-\infty$	\cdot	2	$+\infty$
f'	-	-	-	-
f''	-	-	+	
f	2	$-\infty$	$+\infty$	2

کمکی

از نقاط کمکی دیگری هم می‌توان استفاده کرد.

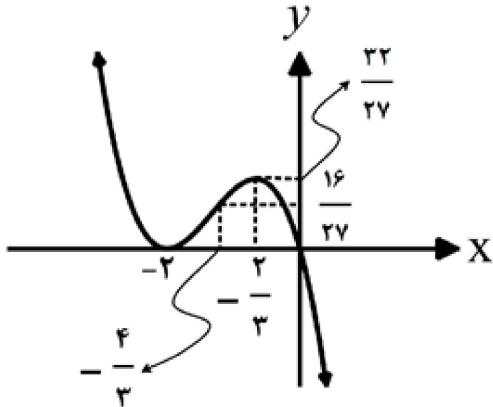
الف) $f(x) = -x(x+2)^2 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$

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

$$(x+2)(-x-2-x) = 0$$

$$(x+2)(-2x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = 1(-2x-2) + (-2)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) = -2x-2-2x-4 \Rightarrow -4x-6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$



x	$-\infty$	-2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$+\infty$
f'	-	+	+	-	
f''	+	+	-	-	
f	\searrow	.	\nearrow	\nearrow	\searrow

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

اطف صعودی

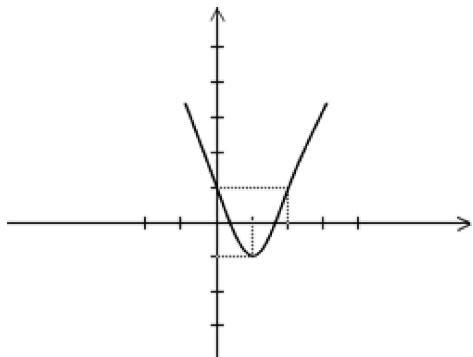
نمودار (ب) صحیح است.

الف) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x + 1 \Rightarrow D = R$

۱) $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

۲) $f''(x) = 12x > 0$

۳) $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$



کمکی				
x	$-\infty$	0	1	2
f'	-	-	+	
f''	+	+	+	
f	\searrow	\nearrow	\nearrow	\nearrow

۴) $f(x) = x^5 - 5x + 5 \Rightarrow D_f = R$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 5 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt[4]{\frac{5}{5}} \approx 1/2 \\ x = -\sqrt[4]{\frac{5}{5}} \approx -1/2 \end{array} \right.$$

$f''(x) = 20x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

