با مَ مُواسِم المعَاسَل از) کام المالمري هر ايجاد حمته إداله الله علي علي الله لو غارستم الطرفس فتحمل على lny = lnu سه تعلی سبه پلرغا رسم lny = V lnu

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = V \frac{d}{dx} (\ln u) + \ln u \frac{d}{dx} (V)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = V \frac{d (\ln u)}{dx} + \ln u \frac{d(V)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[V \frac{d (\ln u)}{dx} + \ln u \frac{dV}{dx} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = uV = uV \frac{d (\ln u)}{dx} + \ln u \frac{dV}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = uV \left[V \frac{d (\ln u)}{dx} + \ln u \frac{dV}{dx} \right]$$

$$y = x^{\times}$$
 all $y' = 0$.

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 $y' = x^{\times}$
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$$y = \frac{(x^{2}\sqrt{3}x+2)}{(2x-3)^{3}} = \ln (x^{2}\sqrt{3}x+2) - \ln (2x-3)^{3}$$

$$= \ln (x^{2}\sqrt{3}x+2) - \ln (2x-3)^{3}$$

$$= \ln (x^{2}(3x+2)^{3}) - \ln (2x-3)^{3}$$

$$= \ln x^{2} + \ln (3x+2)^{3} - \ln (2x-3)^{3}$$

 $\frac{1}{4}y' = 2 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3x+2} \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2x-3} \cdot 2$

$$y' = y \left[\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{3x+2} - \frac{6}{2x-3} \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{x^{2}\sqrt{3x+2}}{(2x-3)^{3}} \left[\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{3x+2} - \frac{6}{2x-3} \right]$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{3x+2} - \frac{6}{2x-3}$$

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

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

تقسيمات على المقاضل

Maximum and Minmum coul, weil a could come to

لایاد نع اکرات اعفی راهیری لای راله

مِيَّا صَلِ إِلا له (x) مَ نَصْعِ ه = (x) و الله الله (x) مَعِم x لِمَعَا يِلْهُ

توص لیتا مثل لهن (x) معند کو تعده ن (1) بازا کامت Min. Ein a alul: f'(x)>0 !

Max. Like are all /: f"(x)<0 5.

$$3! N = x^{3} - 6x^{2} + 9x$$

$$9' = 3x^{2} - 12x + 9 \implies 3x^{2} - 12x + 9 = 0$$

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$$3! x^{2} - 12x + 9 =$$

$$9 = (3)^{3} - 6(3)^{2} + 9(3) = 0$$
 \Longrightarrow $(3,0)$ dead, is

Win. Les quit is

which is $y = (1)^{3} - 6(1)^{2} + 9(1) = 4$ \Longrightarrow $(1,4)$ dead,

 $y = (1)^{3} - 6(1)^{2} + 9(1) = 4$ \Longrightarrow $(1,4)$ dead,

where $y = (1)^{3} - 6(1)^{2} + 9(1) = 4$ \Longrightarrow $(1,4)$ dead,

y"=-6<0 Hax. vies en et son (1,4) aunt ins ...

$$f'(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 6x$$

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 x^3 $x^2 - 6x = 0$

 $x(x^2-x-6)=0$

بالسترسيم كل تيم تون بالمارك الأصل المحمول على تيم و

= X=0 (X+2=0 (X-3=0

X = -2

X(X+2)(X-3)=0

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{4}(0)^4 - \frac{1}{3}(0)^3 - 3(0)^2 + 8 = 8$$

$$f(-2) = \frac{1}{4}(-2)^4 - \frac{1}{3}(-2)^3 - 3(-2)^2 + 8 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(-2, \frac{8}{3}) \text{ and } i$$

$$f''(x) = 3 \times 2 - 2 \times -6$$

$$f'''(x) = -6 < 0$$

$$cis as (0,8) \text{ and } i$$

$$f''(x) = 16 > 0$$
 (-2, $\frac{8}{5}$) about in $f''(x) = 15 > 0$ (3, $\frac{-31}{4}$) about ine

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^{2} + \cdots$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^{2} + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^{n}$$

$$\downarrow constant c$$

متكول ما الورس $f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{11} \times + \frac{f'(0)}{2!} \times^2 + \frac{f''(0)}{3!} \times^3 + \cdots + \frac{f(n)}{n!} \times^n$ in in the simulation of the contraction of the contr

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $f(-1) = \frac{1}{x} = -1$
 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$f''(-1) = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = (-1) + \frac{(-1)}{1!} (x - (-1)) + \frac{(-1)}{2!} (x - (-1))^2 + \cdots$$

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

$$y = x e^{x}$$
 O^{0}
 $f(x) = x e^{x} + e^{x}$
 $e^{x}(x+1)$
 O^{0}
 O^{0}

f"(0) = 2

 $f''(x) = xe^{x} + e^{x} + e^{x}$

 $= xe^{x} + ze^{x}$

 $= e^{X}(x+z)$

 $Xe^{X} = 0 + (1) \times + \frac{2}{21} \times^{2} + \cdots$

$$y = S \rightarrow X$$
 alway $y = S \rightarrow X$ $f(x) = S \rightarrow X$ $f'(a) = 0$

$$f'(x) = (a + x)$$

$$f'(x) = (a + x)$$

$$f''(\circ) = \circ$$

f"(x) = - 5~. x

 $f'''(x) = -\cos x$

 $5 \text{ mix} = x - \frac{x^{5}}{3!} + ---$