a) 
$$f(x) = x - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}$$
  $(x \neq 0)$ 

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

hivsen 
$$x^3 + 0x^2 + 3x - 4 : \frac{x-1}{x^2 + x + 4}$$
 es  $x^2 + x + 4 > 0$   
 $-\frac{x^3 - x^2}{x^2 + 3x}$   $\frac{x}{x^2 + x + 4}$  we  $x = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 < 0$ 

$$\frac{-x^{2}}{x^{2}+3x}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-x}{4x-4}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-x}{4x-4}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-x}{4x-4}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-x}{4x-4}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-x}{4x-4}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-x}{4x-4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{x}}{x} (x \neq 0)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{x} \cdot x - e^{x} \cdot 1}{x^{2}} = \frac{e^{x}(x - 1)}{x^{2}} = 0 \iff x = 1 \iff 1 \iff 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{x} \cdot x - e^{x} \cdot 1}{x^{2}} = \frac{e^{x}(x - 1)}{x^{2}} = 0 \iff x = 1 \iff 1 \iff 1 \iff 1$$

2. 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + x + 1}$$
 (xeR)

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

As evelweight a Leblezetban:

SA	exesure	1 1	-1cxc1	1	x>1
	XZ-1	0	+	0	_
4		-1	1	1/3	1
LoV.		min		mex	

A bolis rébélile : x=-1, x=1, de coal M & [-2,0]

Harom pondot Kell vitsgelni: -2, -1, 0.

$$f(-2) = -2/3$$
,  $f(-1) = -1$ ,  $f(0) = 0$ 

- · Abss. maximumhely x=0, és abss. maximum:0.
- abo. minimumlely x=-1, és

3.  $f(x) = e^{-3x} (x > 0)$  $\frac{e^{-3x}}{x} = \max_{x} \frac{1}{x}$ 

$$T(x) = xe^{-3x} (x70), TeD^{2}(0,+\infty) \stackrel{e}{=}$$

$$T(x) = 1.2^{-3x} + x.e^{-3x}(-3) = (1-3x)e^{-3x}$$
 (x>0)

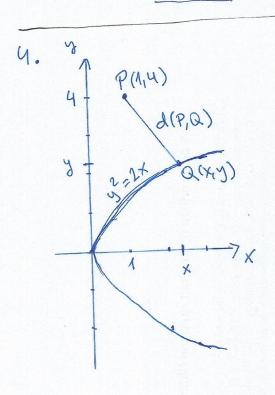
$$T'(x) = ^{-3x}$$
  
 $T''(x) = ^{-3}e^{-3x} + (1-3x)e^{-3x}(-3) = (9x - 6)e^{-3x}$   
 $T''(x) = ^{-3}e^{-3x} + (1-3x)e^{-3x}(-3) = (9x - 6)e^{-3x}$ 

$$T'(x) = -3e$$
 + (1 3/1) = 0  $(=> x = 1/3)$  (eyellen we follow)

EVVIS  $T'(x) = 0 \iff (1-3x) = 0 \iff (=> x = 1/3)$  (eyellen we follow)

$$T''(1/3) = (3-6)e^{-1} \times 0$$
 absolit maximum

Tehat 
$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$
 eselen Vapjok a maximalis terilet' tejlalapot.



He Q(x,y) rajda van a parebolán, allor
$$y^2 = 2x \quad (x>0, y \in \mathbb{R}),$$

es
$$d(P,Q) = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{y^2}{2}-1)^2 + (y-4)^2}.$$

Exert as
$$f(y) = (\frac{3^2 - 1}{2})^2 + (y - y)^2$$
 (yER)

Lyremy absolut minimument Keresik.

$$f(y) = \frac{5^4}{9} - 9^2 + 1 + y^2 - 8y + 16 = \frac{4^4}{9} - 8y + 17.$$

$$f'(y) = y^3 - 8 = 0 \iff y = 2 \cdot (\text{eysellen negolibs})$$

$$f''(y) = 3y^2 = f''(2) = 1270$$
 (ok. min., ani absolut min. is.

Eseduely: y=2 => x= 22=2.

Tehás Q(2,2) as y=2x parabolának ason pontja, anely a legitoseless all a P(1/4) ponthuz.