(2) $\log f(\alpha) = 2 \log \alpha$ $= 2 \log \alpha$

2) $\log f(\alpha) = \alpha \log \alpha$ $\frac{f'(\alpha)}{f(\alpha)} = 1 + \log \alpha \qquad \therefore f'(\alpha) = \alpha^{*}(1 + \log \alpha)$ $\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1 + \log \alpha \qquad \therefore f'(\alpha) = \alpha^{*}(1 + \log \alpha) \qquad \therefore f'(\alpha) = 1 + \log \alpha$

= li(2+x-lga) (= (10)

= 0 (C) Ctr)

2. $f'(\alpha) = 3\pi^2 + 1$ $(\pi + \hbar)^3 = \pi^3 + 3(\pi + 0\pi)^2 \hbar$ $2^3 + 3\pi^2 + 3\pi^2 + 1 + 3\pi^2 + 1 + 60\pi^2 + 3\pi^2 + 1 + 3\pi^2 + 1 + 60\pi^2 + 3\pi^2 + 1 +$

 $\mathcal{O} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (2000 < 1).$

1, 0= 15

| X=005\$ \frac{1}{2} //

3. (1) $fa = 3a^2 - 3ay$ $fy = 3y^2 - 3ax$ $0 \neq 0 \neq 0 \neq 1$ $1 \neq 2 = 0 \neq 1$ $1 \neq 2 = 0 \neq 1$ $1 \neq 3 = 0 \neq 1$ $1 \neq 4 = 0 \neq 1$ $1 \neq 3 = 0 \neq 1$ $1 \neq 4 = 0 \neq 1$ $1 \neq 5 = 0 \neq 1$ $1 \neq 5 = 0$

(2) $f_{a\chi} = 2\alpha$ $f_{a\chi} = -\alpha$ $f_{y\chi} = 2y$ $f_{z\chi} = -\alpha^2 < 0$ $f_{z\chi} = -\alpha^2 = 3\alpha^2 > 0$ $f_{z\chi} = -\alpha^2 = \alpha^2 =$