$$f(x) := 2 \cdot \left(e^{-x} - e^{-2 \cdot x}\right)$$ <- given equation

When there is only one variable, it normally should automatically solve to it.
(You don't have to type 'x,').

$$f'(x) := \frac{\mathrm{d}^1}{\mathrm{d}x^1} f(x) \xrightarrow{simplify} 4 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot x} - 2 \cdot e^{-x}$$ <- derivating

$$f'(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{solve} 0$$ <- Pay close attention to the QUOTATION MARK, not solving
without the ',x'.

$$f'(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{solve,\, x} 0.69314718055994530942$$ <- solving

$$h(x) := \frac{\mathrm{d}^1}{\mathrm{d}x^1} f(x) \xrightarrow{simplify} 4 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot x} - 2 \cdot e^{-x}$$ <- derivating the same function, but NOT
USING THE QUOTATION MARK

$$h(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{solve} 0.69314718055994530942$$ It solves without me having
to write ',x'.

So how does the naming of the function (adding and removing a
quotation mark) affect the variable or something else? It is just a
different name of the fuction!!!