

$f(x) = 1 - a$ $f(r) = 1 - \frac{a}{r}$

$$\frac{f(xr) - f(x)}{xr - x} = \frac{(1 - \frac{a}{xr}) - (1 - a)}{xr - x} = \frac{-\frac{a}{xr} + a}{r} = \frac{\frac{ra}{r} - a}{r} = \frac{ra - ar}{r^2} = \frac{ra - ar}{r^2}$$

ملاحظاتی $\rightarrow f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x}$ $f(x) = 1 - ax^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = ax^{-2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{a}{x^2}$

$f'(c) = \frac{a}{r^2}$

$$\frac{a}{c^2} = \frac{a}{r^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \Rightarrow c = \pm r$$

$[1, r]$ مقارنت قبل شود ✓

$y = \epsilon ax^r - \omega x + 1/a$

$y' = \epsilon ax - a = 1$

$x = \frac{r}{\epsilon a}$

$y = x \rightarrow m = 1$

$$x = \epsilon ax^r - \omega x + 1/a \Rightarrow \epsilon ax^r - \omega x + 1/a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (-\omega)^2 - 4(\epsilon a)(1/a) = \omega^2 - 4\epsilon a^2$$

$$\omega^2 = 4\epsilon a^2 \rightarrow \omega = \pm \frac{1}{r}$$

$a = -\frac{1}{r}$ $x = \frac{r}{\epsilon(-\frac{1}{r})} = -r$ $(-r, -r)$ ✓

$a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (r, r)$ ✗

~~$y = x^r + ax^r + bx - \epsilon$~~

$y = x^r - rx + r \rightarrow y' = rx^{r-1} - r = 0 \rightarrow x^r = \epsilon \rightarrow x = \pm r$

	-r	r
y'	+	-
y	+	-
	max	min

$\Rightarrow \min (r)^r - r(r) + r = -1\epsilon$ ✓

Ext. points: $= \sqrt{(0 - (-r))^2 + (-r - 0)^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{2}r = r\sqrt{2}$

$y = x^r + ax^r - rx - \epsilon \rightarrow y' = rx^{r-1} + rx - r = 0 \rightarrow rx^r + rx - r = 0$

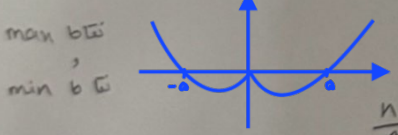
$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow -r\epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon = 0$

$y'(-r) = 0 \rightarrow r(\epsilon) + r(-r) = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon = r$

$y = x^r + rx^r - r \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = -r \\ f(-r) = 0 \end{cases}$

$|0 - (-r)| = r$

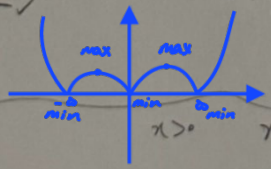
$f(x) = x^r - a|x|$



$x > 0 \rightarrow x^r - ax \rightarrow f' = rx - a = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{r}$ min

$x < 0 \rightarrow x^r + ax \rightarrow f' = rx + a = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{r}$ min

$\frac{n}{m} = \frac{1}{r}$ ✓



$n = r$ $m = r \rightarrow \frac{n}{m} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$

$y = |f(x)|$ $f(x) = x(|x| + r)$

برای $x = 0$ در نقطه سرجی

$x > 0 \rightarrow x(x+r) = x^2 + rx \rightarrow rx + r = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{r}{r} = -1$

$x < 0 \rightarrow x(-x+r) = -x^2 + rx \rightarrow y' = rx - r = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{r} = 1$

نقطه سرجی

$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2} \ln|a-x|$ (سوال امین، ا)
 $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} \ln|a-x| - \frac{1}{1-x}$
 $f'(a/2) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{-1/3} \ln\left|\frac{a}{2}-a\right| - \frac{1}{1-\frac{a}{2}} = 0 \rightarrow a x \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3} a^2} = \frac{2}{1-\frac{a}{2}}$
 $\frac{2}{3} \ln \rightarrow a^2 x \frac{2}{3} a^2 = \frac{2}{1-\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{1-\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{1-\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{4}{2-a}$

$\ln|a-x| = a-x$
 $\sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{2/3}$
 $f(x) = x^{2/3} (a-x) \Rightarrow f' = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} (a-x) - x^{2/3}$ (7) (1)

$f' = x^{-1/3} \left(\frac{2}{3}(a-x) - x \right) = \frac{2a}{3} x^{-1/3} - \frac{2x}{3} x^{-1/3} - x^{2/3}$

$2a - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2a}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2a}{2} \left(\frac{2a}{2}\right)^{2/3} = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow a = a$

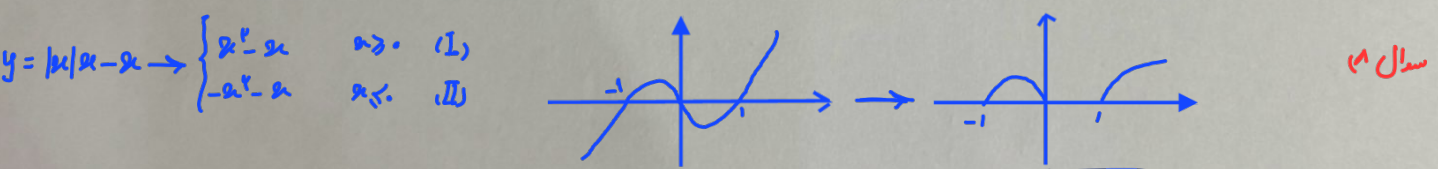
$\sqrt{x|x|-x}$
 $x > 0 \quad x^2 - x = x(x-1)$
 $x < 0 \quad -x^2 - x = -x(x+1)$ (8) (1)

م = 0 $n = 1$ $k = 2$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$
 جواب یاسین صاف (جواب یاسین صاف)

$y' = \frac{m(x-1+m) - (mx+2)}{(x-1+m)^2} \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 < 0 \rightarrow -2 < m < 2 \rightarrow m = 0$
 2 (2)
 9

$|x|x| \neq 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$
 $D_f(x) = 1 - x|x| = 0 \rightarrow x|x| = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 & x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = 1 \checkmark \\ x < 0 & -x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \times \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$
 10 (2)

$\begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1-x^2+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{(1-x^2)^2} \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \times \\ x < 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = -1 \checkmark \end{cases}$
 یک نقطه بحرانی \rightarrow



$(\text{نقطه بحرانی}) K = 2$ ϵ $(\text{max. باری}) M = 1$ ϵ $(\text{min. باری}) N = 0$
 سوال 11

$\frac{Km+N}{K-N} = \frac{2 \times 1 + 0}{2 - 0} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$