

حلنا مجموعی / دوازدهم کبری

$$\frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{(1 - \frac{a}{3}) - (1 - a)}{2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}a}{2} = \frac{a}{3} \quad (1)$$

اخذ متوسط

$$f(n) = 1 - \frac{a}{n} \Rightarrow f'(n) = \frac{a}{n^2}$$

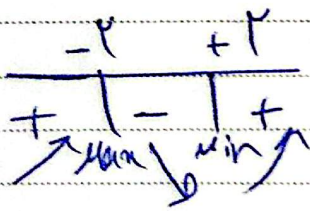
اخذ خطای

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{3} = \frac{a}{n^2} \Rightarrow n^2 = 3 \Rightarrow n = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

۳ - در بازه [۱, ۳] نسبت به  $n = \sqrt{3}$

$$f'(n) = 3n^2 - 12 \Rightarrow f'(n) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n^2 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow 3n^2 = 12 \Rightarrow n^2 = 4 \Rightarrow n = \pm 2$$



$$\Rightarrow n = 2 \rightarrow y = x^3 - 12(x) + 12$$

۱۴ ✓

۵

سوال ۲

$$2ax^2 - 2ax + 11a = 0 \rightarrow 2ax^2 - 4ax + 11a = 0 \xrightarrow{+2} 2ax^2 - 4ax + 4a = 0$$

$$ax^2 - 2ax + 2a = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} 4 - 4(a)(2a) = 0 \rightarrow 4 - 8a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \text{عبارت ناقص} \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 2 = (x-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{نقطه ریشه مثبت}$$

①  $x = 0$  - 2  $\Rightarrow$  طول نقاط استمرارية

②  $x = 0$  - 2  $\Rightarrow$  استمرارية

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax - 2b$$

$$\rightarrow 0 = -2 + 0 + \frac{2a}{3} \Rightarrow a = 3$$

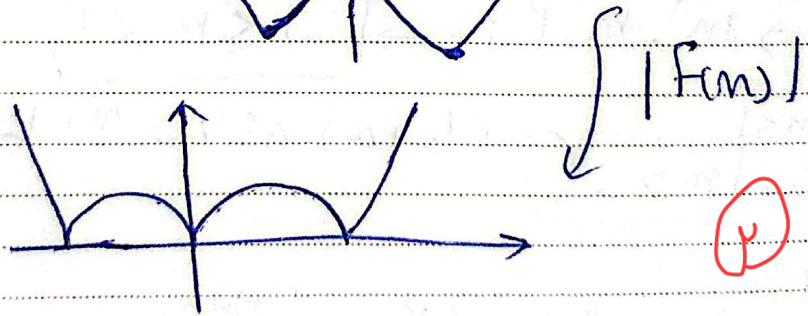
$$\rightarrow 0 = 2 - 2 + 0 - \frac{2b}{3} \Rightarrow b = 0$$

③

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 2 \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \Rightarrow y = -2 \\ x > 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (0+2)^2} = \sqrt{4+4} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - dx & x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + dx & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



④

$m$  is Maxima = ⑤

$n$  is Minima = ⑥

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{m} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n \geq 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{n}{1-n^r} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(1-n^r) - (-rn)n}{(1-n^r)^2} = \frac{1+n^r}{(1-n^r)^2} \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

$$n < 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{n}{1+n^r} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(1+n^r) - rn(n)}{(1+n^r)^2} = \frac{1-n^r}{(1+n^r)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-n^r}{(1+n^r)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 1-n^r = 0 \Rightarrow n^r = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 1 & \text{عقده} \\ n = -1 & \text{عقده} \end{cases}$$

(y)



لے بی نقطہ بحرانی ہاں

سه شنبه

3 April 2018

فروردین ۱۳۹۷

۱۶ رجب ۱۴۳۹

۱۴

$$f(n) = \sqrt[n]{n^2 (a-n)} = a n^{\frac{2}{n}} - n^{\frac{a}{n}} \quad (V)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(n) = \frac{2}{n} a n^{-\frac{1}{n}} - \frac{a}{n} n^{\frac{2}{n}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{n} n^{-\frac{1}{n}} (a - \frac{a}{n} n) \rightarrow f'(n) = \frac{2(a - \frac{a}{n} n)}{n^{\frac{3}{n}}}$$

فقط یکبار صفر  $n = \frac{2a}{a} / n = a / n$  so  $\downarrow$

$$f\left(\frac{2a}{a}\right) = \frac{2}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{2a}{a}\right)^2 (a - \frac{2a}{a})} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f}{2a} a^2 \times \frac{2a}{2a} a^2 = \frac{2a}{a} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{fa^2}{2a \cdot 2a} = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \underline{a = \frac{a}{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{n^2 - n} & n \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{-n^2 - n} & n \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad f'(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{2n-1}{2\sqrt{n^2-n}} & n \geq 1 \\ \frac{-2n-1}{2\sqrt{-n^2-n}} & n \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$f'(n)$  نقاط بحرانی  $\{0, -1, 1\} \Rightarrow k \leq f$

$f'(n) = 0 \rightarrow n = \{-1/2\}$  (2)

$f'(-1/2) > 0$  ,  $f'(+1/2) < 0 \Rightarrow$   $\begin{matrix} \text{طول} \\ \text{Max} \\ \text{سی} \end{matrix} = -1/2$

$m \leq 1$

$$\frac{km+n}{k-n} \xrightarrow[\substack{m \leq 1 \\ k \leq k \\ n \leq 0}]{\substack{m \leq 1 \\ k \leq k \\ n \leq 0}} \frac{f(1)+0}{k} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$D_{f(n)} = 1 - |a|^n = 0 \rightarrow |a|^n = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a \geq 0 & a^n = 1 \rightarrow a = 1 \checkmark \\ a \leq 0 & -a^n = 1 \rightarrow a^n = -1 \times \end{cases} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$  سوال ۱۰

مستقیم تابع  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \geq 0 \rightarrow f'(a) = \frac{1 - a^n + na^{n-1}}{(1-a^n)^2} = \frac{a^{n-1} + 1}{(1-a^n)^2} \rightarrow a^n = -1 \times \\ a \leq 0 \rightarrow f'(a) = \frac{1 + a^n - na^{n-1}}{(1+a^n)^2} = \frac{1-a^n}{(1+a^n)^2} \rightarrow a^n = 1 \rightarrow a = -1 \checkmark \end{array} \right.$

این نقطه بحرانی است

آنان که در زندگی پیروز و کامیاب شده اند، نخست از نظر فکر و روح، پیروز و کامیاب بوده اند.

$$y' = \frac{m(m-1) - r}{(n-1+m)^r} = \frac{m^2 - m - r}{(n-1+m)^r} \leq 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow m^2 - m - r \leq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{-1 \leq m \leq r}$$

r

$| -m < 1 \rightarrow (1, +\infty) \text{ (كوليت) } m \leq 1 - m$  له نتيجته

$$\rightarrow \boxed{m \geq 0}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq m \leq r \xrightarrow[\text{وال } m \neq r]{\text{رست}} m \leq 0 \quad \checkmark$$