

حسابی - امتحان

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + x} & x \leq -1 \\ \sqrt{-x^2 + x} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}} & x < -1 \\ -\frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{-x^2+x}} & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$f'(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مساوی}} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$   
 مخرج

(2)

$\alpha = -1 \text{ و } 0$

کدام نقطه ماکزیمم = 1  
 صفر = 0  
 مینیمم = 0

$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$

ii  $\rightarrow a + b + c + d = 1$   
 i  $\rightarrow d = 0$   
 $f'(x) = 2ax^2 + 2bx + c$   
 i  $\rightarrow 2a + 2b + c = 0$   
 i  $\rightarrow c = 0$

(2)

$\begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ 2a + 2b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -2a - 2b = -2 \\ 2a + 2b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -b = -1 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$

$f(x) = 2x - x^2$   
 (a) در این باره قدر مطلق

$f'(x) = -2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$\text{min} = -1$

-1	+1	-1.5	2
-2	2	1.5	0.5

i  $\rightarrow 1 + 2a + b = 1 \rightarrow 2a + b = 0$

$\rightarrow -x^2 + 2ax + b$   
 $f'(x) = -2x + 2a$   
 $\rightarrow -2 + 2a = 0$

$-\frac{2}{2} + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 1$   
 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$   
 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$

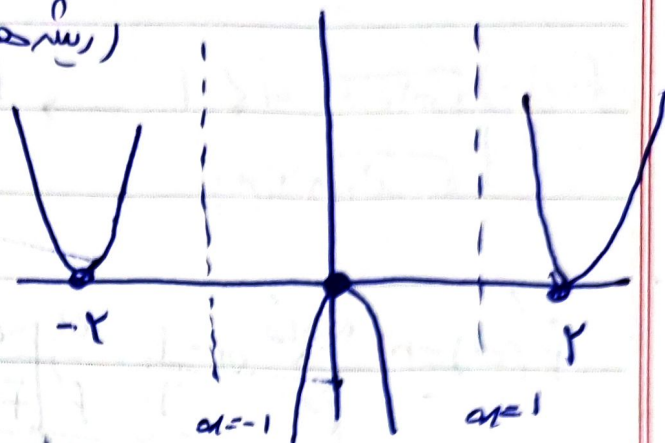
(2)

③ شکل 8  $\rightarrow$  ریشه های صورت  $0, 2, -2$

(ریشه های مخرج)  $\pm 1 =$  مخرج تابع

$x = \pm 1 =$  مخرج افقی

برای نقطه استریمینی  $\rightarrow$



⑨ ابتدا اثرولی  $\leq$   $f(x) < 0$  تابع در بازه  $(0, \sqrt{42})$  و  $(\sqrt{42}, \infty)$  ابتدا اثرولی

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^4 - 2x^4}{(x^2-1)^2} < 0 \rightarrow \text{صورت } < 0 \text{ مخرج همواره } > 0$$

$(0, \sqrt{42}) \rightarrow$  طرز اول  $= 2$

$(\sqrt{42}, \infty) \rightarrow$  طرز اول  $= 2(\sqrt{42}-1) < 2 \rightarrow$   $\min$  طرز اول  $= 2(\sqrt{42}-1)$   $\rightarrow$  بازه  $(0, \sqrt{42})$  جواب  $\rightarrow$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 2}{x^2 - 2} \rightarrow \frac{x^4(x^2-2) - 2x(x^2-2)}{(x^2-2)^2} \quad \text{⑩ 1}$$

$$\frac{x^6 - 2x^2 - 2x^3 + 4x}{(x^2-2)^2} \rightarrow \frac{x^6 - 2x^3 + 4x}{(x^2-2)^2} < 0$$

$a \geq 0$  و  $a \leq \frac{a}{r}$   $f(a) = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{a}} + \frac{-2}{r\sqrt{a-2a}}$  ⑪ 1

$f'(a) = 0 \rightarrow r\sqrt{a} = r\sqrt{a-2a} \rightarrow a = a - 2a \rightarrow a = \frac{a}{2}$

$\frac{0}{r\sqrt{a}}$	$\frac{a}{r}$	$\frac{a}{r}$
$\frac{r\sqrt{a}}{r}$	$\frac{r\sqrt{a}}{r}$	$\frac{r\sqrt{a}}{r}$
$\frac{r\sqrt{a}}{r}$	$\frac{r\sqrt{a}}{r} + \frac{r\sqrt{a-2a}}{r}$	$\frac{r\sqrt{a}}{r}$

$\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} \times \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{ar}$

$\sum \frac{a^2}{r} = 1 \rightarrow a = r$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-2x} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ a-2x > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x \leq \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{-2}{\sqrt{a-2x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2x}} \xrightarrow{y=0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2x}} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \rightarrow y = f(0) = \sqrt{a} \\ x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow y = f\left(\frac{a}{4}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} \rightarrow \min \\ x = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow y = f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow \max \end{cases}$$

$\min \times \max = \sqrt{12} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{4} \cdot \frac{a}{2}} = \sqrt{12} \xrightarrow{a>} \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{12}$   
 $\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{12} \rightarrow a = 12 \rightarrow a = f \rightarrow [a] = f$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{-d}{c} = \frac{-1-a}{1} = \frac{-1-a}{1} \rightarrow ka = -a-1 \rightarrow ka = f \rightarrow a = f$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{ka+k}{ka+1} \xrightarrow{y=0} ka+k=0 \rightarrow a = \frac{-k}{r}$$

$$b a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) - \frac{1}{r} a + 1 = 0 \quad r = \frac{1}{r} a \quad a = \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

$$y = k \rightarrow \frac{b a^2}{\varepsilon a^2} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\varepsilon} = k \quad b = 12 \quad \frac{b}{a} = k$$

$$ka^2 = 12a^2 + 4a = 0 \rightarrow ka(a^2 - 4a + 4) = 0 \rightarrow \{a=0\}$$

$$\rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{a=t} t^2 - 4t + 4 = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = 2 \pm 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm \sqrt{3-4} \\ a = \pm \sqrt{3+4} \end{cases}$$

$x$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{3-4}$	$0$	$\sqrt{3-4}$	$\sqrt{3}$
$y'$	$-$	$+$	$+$	$-$	$+$

در  $x$  بازه  $[-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$  نزولی



مسئله 10

مسئله 10