

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

$D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, 1]$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{f} : \text{مضرب max}$

$\rightarrow \{0, \pm 1, \frac{1}{f}\} \rightarrow \text{مضرب } k \rightarrow k=f \rightarrow m+n+k=a$

$m=1, n=-$

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

$f(\frac{a}{4}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} \text{ (min)}, f(0) = \sqrt{a} \text{ (max)}, f(\frac{a}{4}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} \times \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} = \sqrt{a} \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{4} = a \rightarrow a^2 = 4a \rightarrow a = 4$

$[a] = 4$

$\frac{x^r}{x^r-1} |x^r-\epsilon| \rightarrow \frac{x^r-\epsilon x^r}{x^r-1} \rightarrow \frac{(x^r-\epsilon x^r)(x^r-1) - (x^r)(x^r-\epsilon x^r)}{(x^r-1)^2} = 0$

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

$ext: \{-r, 0, r\}$

$3ax^r + 2bx + c \xrightarrow{(0,0)} c=0$

$\xrightarrow{(1,1)} 3a+2b=0$

$a=-r, b=r \rightarrow ab=-4$

$f(x) = 3x - x^3 \rightarrow f'(x) = 3-3x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$f(-\frac{r}{r}) = -\frac{9}{r}, f(-1) = -r, f(1) = r, f(\sqrt{r}) = 0$

min

$y = -x^r + 3ax^r + b \rightarrow y' = -r x^{r-1} + 3a x^{r-1} = 0$

$(-1, 1): 1+3a+b=1 \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -r$

$ع\text{ min}: (-\frac{b}{ra}, -\frac{\Delta}{ra}) \rightarrow S(-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{r}{r})$

$\frac{a}{a+1} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow \frac{r x + r}{r x + 1} = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{r}{r}$

$$A(-\frac{1}{p}, r)$$

$$F(-\frac{1}{p})^2 + a(-\frac{1}{p}) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{a}{p} = -r \rightarrow a = r$$

$$\frac{b}{\varepsilon} = r \rightarrow b = 1r \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = r$$

(9)

$$f'(z) = \frac{(z^3 - 1)(\varepsilon z^3) - (r z^2)(z^{\varepsilon})}{(z^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{z^3(z^3 - r\varepsilon)}{(z^3 - 1)^2} \leftarrow$$

(9)

	0	r	$r\sqrt{\varepsilon}$
y'	+	-	-
y	↗	↘	↘

→ طول کوتاه ترین بازه : $r\sqrt{\varepsilon} - r$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\varepsilon z^3(z^2 - r) - rz(z^{\varepsilon} - r)}{(z^2 - r)^2} = \frac{\varepsilon z^5 - rz^3 - rz^{\varepsilon} + r^2 z}{(z^2 - r)^2}$$

(10)

	-r	$-\sqrt{r}$	$-\sqrt{r}\sqrt{\varepsilon}$	0	$\sqrt{r}\sqrt{\varepsilon}$	\sqrt{r}	r
y'	/	-	-	+	-	+	+
y	/	↘	↘	↗	↘	↗	↗

→ ابتدا نزول در بازه