

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \leq \frac{a}{4} \Rightarrow Df = [0, \frac{a}{4}] \end{cases} \quad (P)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-x}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-x}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a-x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = \sqrt{a} \\ f(\frac{a}{4}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{3a}{4}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} \Rightarrow y_{min} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} \\ f(\frac{a}{4}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12a}{12} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$a = 12$$

$$= [12] = 12$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^r(x^r - \epsilon)}{x^r - 1} = \frac{x^{\epsilon} - \epsilon x^r}{x^r - 1} \quad (P)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(\epsilon x^{r-1} - r x^{r-1})(x^r - 1) - x^{\epsilon} (r x^{r-1})}{(x^r - 1)^2} = \frac{r x^r (x^r - \epsilon)(x^r - 1) - x^{\epsilon} (r x^r)}{(x^r - 1)^2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) \rightarrow |x| > r \\ -g(x) \rightarrow |x| < r \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{r x^r (x^r - \epsilon)(x^r - 1) - x^{\epsilon} (r x^r)}{(x^r - 1)^2}$$

$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} g'(x) \rightarrow |x| > r \\ -g'(x) \rightarrow |x| < r \end{cases}$

$\leftarrow \text{نقطه بحرانی} = \text{مقادیر } x = 0, |x| = r/m = r \leftarrow \text{نقطه بحرانی } f$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = a + b + c = 1 \quad (P)$$

$$f'(0) = f'(1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = r a x^{r-1} + r b x^{r-1} + c = \begin{cases} f'(0) = c = 0 \\ f'(1) = r a + r b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 1 \\ r a + r b = 0 \\ \hline a = -r \\ b = r \\ \hline = a + b = -r \end{cases}$$

$$x - x^p = 0 \Rightarrow x^p = x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \sqrt[p]{x} \\ x = -\sqrt[p]{x} \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{A}$$

$$f(x) = x(x - x^p) = x^2 - x^{p+1} \xrightarrow{f'} f'(x) = 2x - (p+1)x^p = 0$$

$$f(-1, 0) = -1, \quad f(1, 0) = 1 \quad \textcircled{B}$$

$$f(-1) = -1 \times |x - 1| = -1 \xrightarrow{\text{min}} f(1) = |x - 1| = 1$$

$$A(\sqrt[p]{x}) = \sqrt[p]{x} \times |x - x^p| = \dots$$

$$u = -1 \rightarrow |u| = -u \Rightarrow y = -u^p + pa u^{p-1} + b \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$A(-1, 1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(-1) = 1, \quad f'(-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + pa + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = -pa \rightarrow b = \frac{p}{p}$$

$$y' = -p u^{p-1} + pa u^{p-1} \xrightarrow{u=-1} -p - pa = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{p}{p}}{-\frac{1}{p}} = \frac{p \times p}{-p \times 1} = -p \quad \textcircled{D}$$

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

$$= \frac{-p x^{2p}}{(x^p - 1)^2} \xrightarrow{f'} x^p - p x^{p-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \sqrt[p]{p} = p \sqrt[p]{p} \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{E}$$

x	0	$\sqrt[p]{p}$	$p \sqrt[p]{p}$
f'	$+$	$-$	$+$
f	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

نقطه بحر (0, 0) و $(\sqrt[p]{p}, p \sqrt[p]{p})$ و $(p \sqrt[p]{p}, p)$

$$(0, 0) \rightarrow \text{نقطه بحر} = 0$$

$$(p \sqrt[p]{p}, p) \rightarrow \text{نقطه بحر} = p(\sqrt[p]{p} - 1) < p \rightarrow \text{min} = p(\sqrt[p]{p} - 1)$$

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

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{p}{p} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{bx^p + u}{ax^p + u} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = p \rightarrow b = 1p$$

محل سوال

DF: $R_+ \setminus \pm \sqrt{10}$

(1)

$$f'(u) = \frac{(\epsilon u^p)(u^{1-p}) - (p u^p)(u^{\epsilon-p})}{(u^{1-p})^2} = \frac{\epsilon u^1 - p u^1 - p u^1 + \epsilon u}{(u^{1-p})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p u^1 - p u^1 + \epsilon u}{(u^{1-p})^2} = \frac{p u (u^{\epsilon} - \epsilon u^{1-p})}{(u^{1-p})^2} = \frac{p u (u^{\epsilon} - 1)(u^{1-p})}{(u^{1-p})^2} = \frac{p u (u^{\epsilon} - 1)}{(u^{1-p})}$$

$p u^{\epsilon} = 1 \Rightarrow u = 1$

$u^{\epsilon} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow u = \pm 1$

$u^{1-p} = 0 \Rightarrow u = \pm \sqrt{10}$

u	-1	$-\sqrt{10}$	0	1	10	$\sqrt{10}$	1
$f'(u)$	$+$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$
$f(u)$	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

✓
2
3

(2)

فوق صفر $\rightarrow (a+1)x + (a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (a+1)x = -(a-1) \Rightarrow x = \frac{-(a-1)}{a+1}$

تحت صفر $\rightarrow y = \frac{a}{a+1}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{دو} \\ \text{مین} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow u = \frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{-1}{r a} = -\frac{1}{r}$

$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{-(a-1)}{a+1} = a+1 = r a - r = r = r a = a = r \rightarrow y = \frac{r a + r}{r a + 1}$

در صفر $\rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow r u + r = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{r}{r}$ ✓

$21(1-|x|) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{+1} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

سوال 1

$f(x) = \frac{1-2|x|}{\sqrt{|x|(1-|x|)}} \rightarrow |1-2|x|| = 0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \checkmark \\ -\frac{1}{2} \times \end{cases}$

x	$+$	$-$
y'	$+$	$-$
y	\nearrow	\searrow

$\rightarrow \begin{matrix} n=0 \\ m=1 \end{matrix}$

$m+n+k=0$

نقطه صفر $\pm 1 \leftarrow$ بحرانی $\leftarrow k=2$