

کتاب حسابی / دوازدهم ریاضی A

بنا کجیا

تکلیف ۲۲: ۱۷

تعیین علامت $\Rightarrow x^2 + k > 0$ و $-x^2 + k > 0$

۱) نتایج جبری: ۱) $x^2 + k > 0$ و ۲) $-x^2 + k > 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1: \sqrt{x-x^2} \\ x \leq -1: \sqrt{x+x^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1: \frac{-2x+1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}} \\ x \leq -1: \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x+x^2}} \end{cases}$$

۱۴ $f'(x) = \frac{1-2|x|}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}}$ $\xrightarrow{x=0} 1-2|x|=0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \checkmark \\ -\frac{1}{2} \times \end{cases}$

۱۱ $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2x+1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$ و $\frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x+x^2}} = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

۱۶ $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = \dots \rightarrow 2\sqrt{x+x^2} = 0 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{x(x+1)} = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, x = 0$
 $\rightarrow 2\sqrt{x-x^2} = 0 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{x(x-1)} = 0 \rightarrow x = 1, x = 0$

۱۸ $x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{max}$

۱۹ $x = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = \sqrt{-1+1} = 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

۲۰ $x = 0 \rightarrow f(0) = \sqrt{0-0} = 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

۲۱ $x = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = \sqrt{1-1} = 0 \rightarrow \text{min}$

$m = 1, n = 2$
 $k = 2$
 $k+m+n =$
 $2+2+1 = 5$



Benobar

x	$\frac{1}{2}$
y'	$+$
y	$+$

max

$n = 0$
 $m = 1$

$m+n+k = 5$

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

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

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

SUBJECT

Year: Month: Day:

Page: ()

٢) در نقاط بحرانی ١) مشتق = ٠ ٢) مشتق پذیر نباشد.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{a-x}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} f'(x) = 0 &\rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}} \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2} \text{ و } a-x=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2} \\ f'(x) = 0 &\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}} \rightarrow \sqrt{a-x} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow a-x = x \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow \max$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x=0 &\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{a} \\ x=\frac{a}{2} &\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow \min \\ x=\frac{a}{2} &\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow \max \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} a \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \right) = 15$$

$$\min \times \max = \sqrt{15} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{15}} = \sqrt{15} \rightarrow a = \frac{15}{\sqrt{15}} = \sqrt{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{15}} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{15}} = 15 \rightarrow \frac{2a^2}{\sqrt{15}} = 15 \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{15 \times \sqrt{15}}{2} \rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{15 \times \sqrt{15}}{2}}$$

$$[a] = [15\sqrt{15}] = [15 \times 1.732] = [25.98] = 25$$

٢) در نقاط بحرانی ١) مشتق = ٠ ٢) مشتق پذیر نباشد.

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x^2-1)(x^2-1) - (x^2)(2x)}{(x^2-1)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{(2x^2-1)(x^2-1) - 2x^3}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{(2x^2-1)(x^2-1) - 2x^3}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow (2x^2-1)(x^2-1) - 2x^3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^4 - 2x^2 - 2x^3 = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2(x^2 - x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = 1, x = -1$$

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

نقطه بحرانی

Senobar



$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \pm \frac{(2x^2-1)(x^2-1) - (x^2)(2x)}{(x^2-1)^2} \Rightarrow \pm \frac{(2x^2-1)(x^2-1) - 2x^3}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

② $f(x) = 2ax^2 + 2bx + c$ ① مشتق = 0 ② مشتق پذیر بناد

③ $f'(x) = 2ax^2 + 2bx + c$ (مشتق) یک تابع درجه اول است پس

در تمامی نقاط مشتق پذیر است پس نقطه ای که $f'(x) = 0$ را استخوان کنیم

④ $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow c = 0$

⑤ $x = 1 \rightarrow 2a + 2b + c = 0 \rightarrow 2a = -2b \rightarrow a = -b$

⑥ $f(x) \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow d = 0$

⑦ $x = 1 \rightarrow a + b + c = 1 \rightarrow a + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 1 - a$

⑧ $b = 5$ و $a = -5 \rightarrow a \times b = -25 = -5^2$

⑨ $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$ ① مشتق = 0 ② مشتق پذیر بناد

⑩ $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$

⑪ $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0$

⑫ $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$ (مشتق)

⑬ $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$ (مشتق)

⑭ $f'(x) \rightarrow$ مشتق بناد $\rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3}$ (مشتق)

⑮ $x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{3} \times 0 = 0$

⑯ $x = -\sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = -\sqrt{3} \times 0 = 0$

⑰ $x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \times 2 = 2 \rightarrow \text{max}$

⑱ $x = -1 \rightarrow y = -1 \times 2 = -2 \rightarrow \text{min} \rightarrow y = -2$



$$f(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 5ax + b \\ x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 5ax + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow 2x + 5a \\ x < 0 \rightarrow -2x + 5a \end{cases}$$

نقطه بحرانی \leftarrow ① مشتق \leftarrow ② مشتق ناپدید \leftarrow ③ در این مشتق ناپدید است!

$$f'(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{x > 0} 2x + 5a = 0 \rightarrow x(2x + 5a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ یا } x = -\frac{5a}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x < 0} -2x + 5a = 0 \rightarrow x(-2x + 5a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ یا } x = \frac{5a}{2}$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow 5a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{-\frac{1}{5}} = -\frac{25}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow 1 + 5a + b = 1 \rightarrow -\frac{5}{4} + b = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{5}{4}$$

نقطه بحرانی \leftarrow ① مشتق \leftarrow ② مشتق ناپدید \leftarrow ③

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{4}x^2 + x + \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{5}{2}x + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{ax + 5}{(a+1)x + (a-1)} \rightarrow \text{مشتق ناپدید} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{a+1} = y \quad \text{و} \quad \text{مشتق ناپدید} \Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{a+1} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{نقطه بحرانی} = \left(\frac{1-a}{a+1}, \frac{a}{a+1} \right)$$

$$f\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{25} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{a}{4} = \frac{5}{25} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{a}{4} = \frac{5}{25} + \frac{10}{25} + \frac{a}{4} = \frac{15}{25} + \frac{a}{4} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{15}{25} + \frac{a}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{a+1} = -\frac{2}{5} \rightarrow -5a - 10 = 2a + 2 \rightarrow 7a = -12 \rightarrow a = -\frac{12}{7}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{ax + 5}{ax + 1} \quad y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{ax + 5}{ax + 1} = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{a}$$

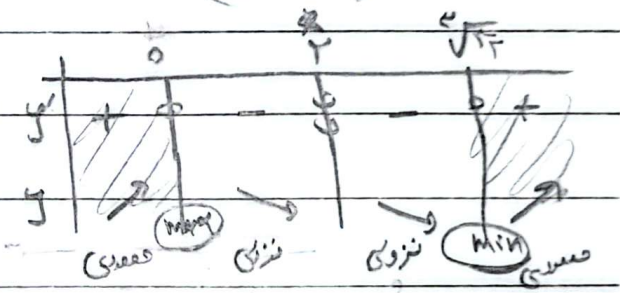
$$y = \frac{bx^2 + 7}{5x^2 + ax + 1} \quad \left(-\frac{1}{5}, 5\right) \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{5}, y = 5$$

$$\frac{b}{5} = 5 \rightarrow b = 25 \rightarrow b = 15 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{5} = 5 \rightarrow b = 25 \\ \frac{b}{5} = 15 \rightarrow b = 75 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{15}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow a = 10$$

$$5x\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{a}{5} + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{5} = -1 \rightarrow a = -5$$

$$y' = \frac{(\sum x^4)(x^5 - 1) - (x^5 x^4)(x^5)}{(x^5 - 1)^2} = \frac{\sum x^9 - x^9 - x^9}{(x^5 - 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^9 - x^9 - x^9}{(x^5 - 1)^2} = \frac{x^9(x^5 - 2)}{(x^5 - 1)^2}$$



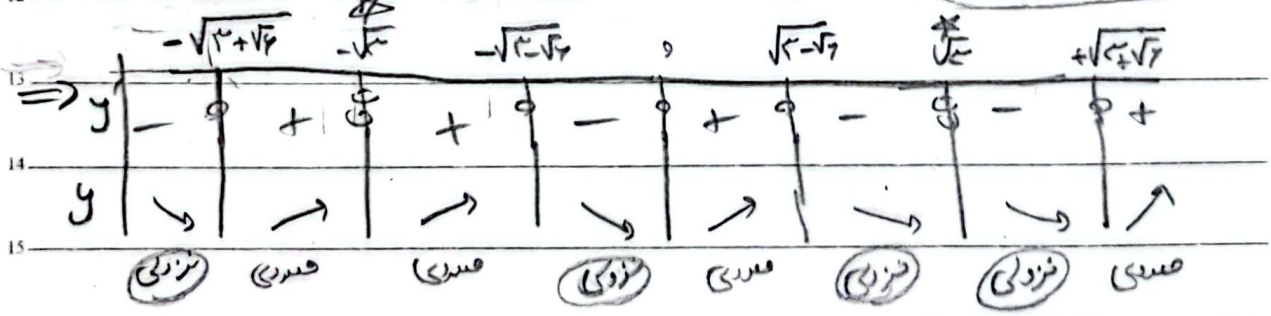
(1, 2) → طرز = 2
 (1/2, sqrt(3)) → طرز = 2(sqrt(3)-1) < 2 → min طرز = 2(sqrt(3)-1)

لے چونکہ درجہ اولیٰ یا (2 و 0) نزدیک است پس min در $\sqrt{3}$ است.
 $\sqrt{3} = 2$
 $x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$

$$y' \rightarrow \frac{x(\sum x^5)(x^2 - 4) - (2x)(x^2 - 4)}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{\sum x^8 - 12x^5 - 2x^5 + 8x}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^8 - 12x^5 + 8x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{2x(x^3 - 6x^2 + 4)}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

$x = 0$ و $x = \pm\sqrt{4}$
 $x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{3}}$



$2x^3 - 6x^2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow 2x(x^2 - 3x + 2) = 0 \rightarrow \{x = 0\}$
 $\rightarrow 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2 = t} 2t - 6t + 4 = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm\sqrt{3-\sqrt{3}} \\ x = \pm\sqrt{3+\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$

