

کتابت سانی / دوازدهم ریاضی A

به ناکه

تکلیف ۲۲:

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

۱) نتایج جبری: ۱)  $x^2 + k > 0$  مستقیماً درست است. ۲)  $-x^2 + k > 0$  مستقیماً نادرست است.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$m = 1, n = 5$   
 $k = 5$   
 $k+m+n =$   
 $1+5+1 = 7$   
 ۲۲



Benobar



②  $\Rightarrow$  نقاط بحرانی  $\leftarrow$  ① مشتق = 0      ② مشتق پذیر باشد

③  $f'(x) = 2ax^2 + 2bx + c$        $\leftarrow$   $f(x)$  از انتگرالی که این مشتق می‌گیرد درجه ۳ است پس

درجه ۳ نقطه‌ها مشتق پذیر است پس نقطه‌ها را  $(\text{مشتق} = 0)$  را استعلام کنیم

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

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

⑤  $f(x) \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{d = 0}$

$\rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow a + b + c = 1 \rightarrow a + b = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}b = 1$

$\rightarrow \boxed{b = 2}$  و  $\boxed{a = -1} \rightarrow a \times b = -2 \times 2 = \boxed{-4} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$

⑥  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$       ① مشتق = 0      ② مشتق پذیر باشد

⑦  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$        $\leftarrow$   $\frac{-\sqrt{x}}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \mid \frac{+2x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \mid \frac{-5}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$

⑧  $f'(x) = \frac{-\sqrt{x}}{x^2 - 5x + 6} + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} - \frac{5}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$        $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 5 \rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0 \\ -4 < x < 6 \rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0 \end{cases}$

⑨  $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$        $\leftarrow$   $\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}$

⑩  $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x = \pm 1}$        $\leftarrow$   $\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}$

⑪  $f(x) \rightarrow$  مشتق ندارد  $\rightarrow \boxed{x = \pm \sqrt{5}}$        $\leftarrow$   $\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}$

⑫  $x = \sqrt{5} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{5} \times 0 = 0$

⑬  $x = -\sqrt{5} \rightarrow y = -\sqrt{5} \times 0 = 0$

⑭  $x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \times 2 = 2 \rightarrow \text{max}$

⑮  $x = -1 \rightarrow y = -1 \times 2 = -2 \rightarrow \text{min} \rightarrow \boxed{y = -2}$



$$f(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 5ax + b \\ x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 5ax + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow 2x + 5a \\ x < 0 \rightarrow -2x + 5a \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

نقطه بحرانی  $\leftarrow$  ① مشتق  $\rightarrow$  ② مشتق ناپدید  $\rightarrow$   $x=0$  در این مشتق پذیر است!

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

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

$$x < 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow 5a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow 1 + 5a + b = 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{5} + b = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow (2)$$

نقطه بحرانی  $\leftarrow$  ① مشتق  $\rightarrow$  ② مشتق ناپدید

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

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

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

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{a}{5} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{a}{5} = \frac{1+5+a}{5} = \frac{6+a}{5} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{6+a}{5}\right)$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{ax + 5}{5x + 1} \xrightarrow{y=0} \frac{ax + 5}{5x + 1} = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{a} \rightarrow (2)$$

$$y = \frac{bx^2 + 7}{5x^2 + ax + 1} \xrightarrow{\left(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)} x = -\frac{1}{5}, y = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{b}{5} = y \rightarrow \frac{b}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow b = 4$$

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

$$\left. \begin{matrix} b = 4 \\ a = -5 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{-5} = -\frac{4}{5} \rightarrow (3)$$

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

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

$\sqrt[5]{\frac{2}{3}}$  = چون در بازه  $(\frac{2}{3}, 5)$  یا  $(0, 2)$  نزولی است پس  $\min$  در  $x = \sqrt[5]{\frac{2}{3}}$  است.

$$\rightarrow x = \sqrt[5]{\frac{2}{3}} \rightarrow \frac{2 \sqrt[5]{\frac{2}{3}}}{24} = y = \frac{1}{12} \sqrt[5]{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$y' \rightarrow \frac{x(\Sigma x^5)(x^3 - 4) - (2x)(x^5 - 4)}{(x^3 - 4)^2} = \frac{\Sigma x^9 - 12x^9 - 2x^9 + 8x}{(x^3 - 4)^2} \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{2x^9 - 12x^9 + 8x}{(x^3 - 4)^2} = \frac{-10x^9 + 8x}{(x^3 - 4)^2} \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ و } x = \pm \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{3}}$$

