

$$y = a n^p + b n^r + c n + d$$

1) \rightarrow 1 Condition $\Rightarrow A(0,0) \Rightarrow d=0$ $B(1,1) \Rightarrow a+b+c+d=1 \Rightarrow a+b+c=1$

2) \rightarrow 2 Condition $\Rightarrow C(1,0) \Rightarrow y' \leq p a n^r + r b n + c$ $m=0 \rightarrow c=0$

$a b = \frac{-r^p}{r}$ $y' = p a n^r + r b n + c$ $a=1 \rightarrow p a + r b = 0 \rightarrow p a + r b = \frac{-r^p}{r}$ $b = \frac{-r^p}{r} - p a$

$f(n) = a |r n - a^r| \rightarrow n \in [-1, a, \sqrt{r}]$

$f(-\frac{r}{r}) = \frac{-r^p}{r} \times |r - \frac{r}{r}| = \frac{-r^p}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{r^p}{r}$ $f(1) = r$ $f(\sqrt{r}) = 0$

$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -r \\ x_2 = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = r \\ x_3 = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow f(\sqrt{r}) = 0 \end{cases}$ $\min = -\frac{r^p}{r}$ $\max = r$

$A(-1,1) \rightarrow 1 + r a + b = 1 \rightarrow r a + b = 0$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Condition}} -a + r a n^r + b \xrightarrow{y'} -r n^r + r a n \rightarrow -r n^r - r a = 0$ $a = -\frac{1}{r}$ $b = \frac{r^p}{r}$

$y = \frac{r^p}{r} n^r + n + \frac{a}{r}$

$y' = r n^{r-1} + 1$ $r n^{r-1} + 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$ $(a+) \frac{-1}{r} + a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + a - 1 = 0$

$\frac{r a}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{r n + r^p}{r n + 1}$

$r n + r^p = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{r^p}{r}$ \leftarrow Condition $y=0$ \rightarrow $\frac{r n + r^p}{r n + 1} = 0$

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$$y = \frac{bn^r + v}{r_{m+r} + an+1} \quad A = \left(-\frac{1}{r}, r_0\right)$$

۱) $n = -\frac{1}{r}$ جویب قائم الیست ← نقطہ اولی و ثانی جزئی

$+$ ∞ جویب افقی الیست ← در تابع n

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{bn^r + v}{r_{m+r} + an+1} = \frac{b}{r} = r_0 \quad b = 1r$$

$$K(m + \frac{1}{r})^r = K(m^r + m + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}) = K m^r + \varepsilon m + 1 \rightarrow a = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1r}{r} = \boxed{r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{m^r}{m^r - n} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{r m^r (m^r - n) - r_0 m^r (m^r)}{(m^r - n)^2} = \frac{m^r - r_0 r m^r}{(m^r - n)^2} = \frac{m^r (m^r - r_0 r)}{(m^r - n)^2}$$

0	r	$r \sqrt[r]{\varepsilon}$
+	-	-

min
دیج = $r \sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} - r = r (\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} - 1)$ ✓

$$f(x) = \frac{m^r - r_0}{m^r - r_0} \quad f'(x) = \frac{\varepsilon m^r (m^r - r) - r_0 m^r (m^r - r)}{(m^r - r)^2} = \frac{r_0 - 1 m^r + r m^r}{(m^r - r)^2}$$

$$\frac{r m^r (m^r - r_0 m^r + r)}{(m^r - r)^2} = \frac{r m^r (m^r - 1)(m^r - r)}{(m^r - r)^2} = \frac{-\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} - \sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} - 1}{\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} + 1} + \frac{-1}{\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} + 1} + \frac{\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} + 1} + \frac{\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} + 1}$$

۱۰) $0 < r$ ۱۰

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^3(x^2-4) - 4x(2x^2-4)}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{4x \left((x^2-4) - (x^2-4) \right)}{(x^2-4)^2}$$

$$4x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x = 0 \rightarrow 4x(x^2 - 4x + 4) = 0 \rightarrow \{x = 0\}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2 = t} t^2 - 4t + 4 = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{2-4} \\ x = \pm \sqrt{2+4} \end{cases} \text{ در } \mathbb{C}$$

x	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{2-4}$	0	$\sqrt{2-4}$	$\sqrt{2}$
y'	$-$	$+$	$+$	$-$	$+$

در بازه $(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$ نزولی