

11,5

$f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x}$ در بازه $x \in [3, 4]$ قرار دارد
 پس $x=3$ تا قبل قبول قبول است!

سوال 1

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

$\frac{a}{r^2} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow r^2 = r \rightarrow r = \pm 1$

$y = r \tan r - 4x + 11a$

سوال 2

$\epsilon \tan r - 4 = 1 \quad \epsilon \tan r = 4$
 $\tan r = \frac{4}{\epsilon}$

$r \tan r - 4x + 11a = x \rightarrow r \tan r - 4x + 11a = x$
 $ax^2 - rx + 11a = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 4 - r \quad a = \frac{1}{r}$
 $a = -\frac{1}{r}$

$y = x^2 - 12x + 7$

سوال 3

$\min \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad 2x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x = 6$
 $x = 6 \rightarrow 12 - 72 + 7 = -53 \text{ min}$
 $x = -6 \rightarrow 36 + 72 + 7 = 115 \text{ max}$

$y = x^2 + ax^2 - bx - c$

سوال 4

$2x^2 + 2ax - b = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \quad -2b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$
 $x = -r \rightarrow 2r^2 - 2ar - b = 0 \rightarrow a = r$

$y = x^2 + 2x^2 - c \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow y = -c$
 $x = -r \rightarrow y = -1 + 2r^2 - c$

$\text{جاب} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \rightarrow \sqrt{(-r - 0)^2 + (-1 + 2r^2 - (-c))^2}$
 $= \sqrt{r^2 + (2r^2 - c - 1)^2}$

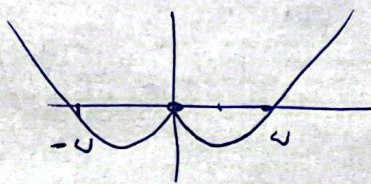
$$y = r|x-a| \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x > a & r(x-a) & r(x-a) \\ x < a & r(r+a) & r(-x+a) \end{matrix}$$

سوال 4

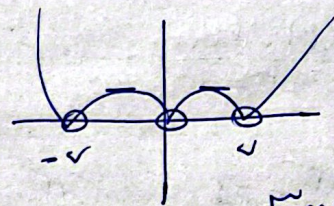
m max

n min

$$|r^r - a|$$



$$r^r - a$$



r^{min}

r^{max}

~~min a~~

$$\frac{n}{m} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) \checkmark$$

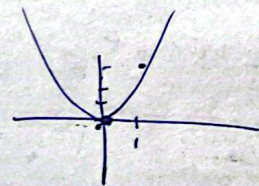
$$|x(|x|+r)| \rightarrow |r^r + rx| \quad x >$$

سوال 5

$$|-r^r + rx| \quad x <$$

$$|r^r + rx| \quad x >$$

$$|x(x+r)|$$



$$|x(-x+r)|$$

$$x = \frac{r}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = r \sqrt{x^r} |x-a|$$

سوال 6

$$x^{\frac{r}{2}} |x-a|$$

$$r^{\frac{r}{2}} (-x+a) \rightarrow -x^{\frac{r}{2}} + ax^{\frac{r}{2}}$$

نقطه

مقادیر

$$-\frac{r}{2} x^{\frac{r}{2}} + \frac{r}{2} a x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{r}{2} a - \frac{r}{2} x = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{r}{2} x + \frac{r}{2} a = 0$$

$$\frac{ra}{r} = \frac{rx}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{rx}{r}$$

1/0

$y = \sqrt{x|x+1|} - x$ (10/10)

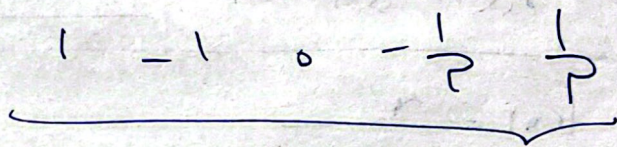
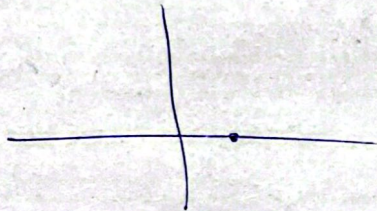
$x > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - x}$

$\frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}}$ $\left(\frac{+}{-}\right)$

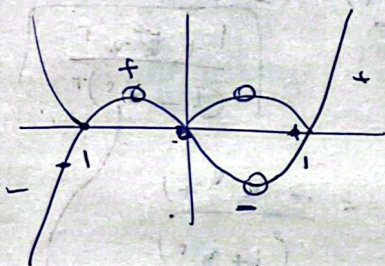
$x < 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{-x^2 - x}$

$\frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}}$ $\left(\frac{-}{+}\right)$

$-x(x+1)$



دو نقطه حرجی



$k = 5$

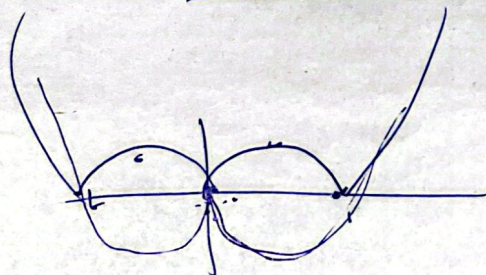
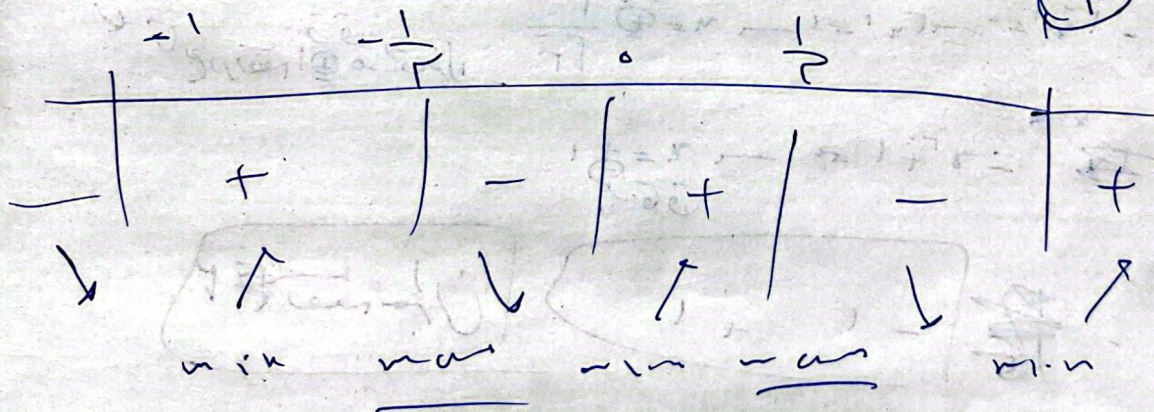
min = 5
max = 7

1/2



$2x^2 + 5$

$\frac{5}{2}$



$x^2 - x$

$x(x-1)$

$-x^2 - x$

$x(-x-1)$

سوال ۹

$$y = \frac{m^x + r}{x - 1 + m} \rightarrow \text{مشتق} = y' = \frac{m(x-1+m) - 1 \times (m^x + r)}{(m^x - 1 + x)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{m^x - m - r}{(x - 1 + m)^2} \rightarrow y' < 0 \quad m^x - m - r < 0$$

$$(m+1)(m-r) < 0$$

$$-1 < m < r$$

برای $x=1$ $m^x - m - r < 0$ \rightarrow $m - m - r < 0$ \rightarrow $-r < 0$ \rightarrow $r > 0$

$$x - 1 + m \neq 0 \rightarrow x = 1 - m$$

$$1 - m < 1 - m >$$

$$m \neq r \text{ طبق سوال}$$

$$-1 < m < r \rightarrow$$

مشتق > 0

$$m - 1 + m$$

سوال ۱۰

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1 - x|x|}$$

$$x > 0 \quad \frac{x}{1 - x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{(1 - x^2) + 2x^2}{(1 - x^2)^2} = \frac{1 + x^2}{(1 - x^2)^2}$$

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

$$1 - x^2 < 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \text{ یا } x < -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} < 1$$

تابع در نقاط $x=1$ و $x=-1$ مشتق را

$$\rightarrow -x^2 + 1 < 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

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مشتق < 0 مشتق > 0

$$x \in [0, a] \rightarrow |x-a| = -(x-a) \rightsquigarrow f(x) = -\sqrt[x^r]{x^r(x-a)}$$

$$= -x^{\frac{r}{r+1}} + a(x^{\frac{r}{r+1}}) \rightsquigarrow f'(x) = -\frac{r}{r+1} x^{\frac{r}{r+1}-1} + \frac{r}{r+1} a(x^{-\frac{1}{r+1}})$$

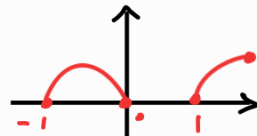
$$-\frac{r}{r+1} x^{-\frac{1}{r+1}}(ax - ra) \rightsquigarrow f'(x) \rightarrow x=0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = \frac{ra}{a} \checkmark \text{max} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{ra}{a}\right) = 1.5$$

$$\sqrt[\frac{r}{r+1}]{\frac{ra}{a}} \left| \frac{ra}{a} - a \right| = \frac{r}{r+1} \rightsquigarrow a^{\frac{r}{r+1}} \times \frac{ra^{\frac{r}{r+1}}}{ra} = \frac{1ra}{r+1} \rightsquigarrow a^{\frac{r}{r+1}} = \frac{ra}{r+1} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 2.5}$$

$$y = x|x| - x \begin{cases} x^2 - x & x > 0 \\ -x^2 - x & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

شکل تابع



مینیمم نسبی
(n=0)

نقاط Max نسبی
(m=1)

شکل نقطه‌ای مجرای دارد
(k=2)

$$\frac{k+m+n}{k-n} = \frac{f+0}{f} = \textcircled{1}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1-x^2} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{1+x^2} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow D_y = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x^2+2x^2}{1-x^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1+x^2-2x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x = -1}$$

توجه: $x=0$ مشتق پذیر است و مشتق در آن صفر نیست پس تنها یک نقطه‌ای جرای $x=-1$ دارد.