

۱۸, ۲۵

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

$$x - \frac{a}{x} = x + a$$

$$\frac{\frac{a}{x}}{x} = \frac{1}{x} a$$

1

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

$$x^2 = 3 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$x = -\sqrt{3}$  در بازه‌ی [۳ و ۱] قرار ندارد  
پس  $x = \sqrt{3}$  تنها نقطه قبل است!

1, 1, 8

2

$y = x$

اگر  $a = \frac{1}{4}$  باشد، ریشه‌ی عبارت مثبت می‌شود و در نتیجه از ناحیه سوم می‌گذرد پس  $a = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$2ax^2 - \omega x + 11a = x$$

$$2ax^2 - 4x + 11a = 0 \quad \wedge \quad a \times 11$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad 16 - 4(2a)(11a) = 0$$

$$16 = 88a^2 \quad a^2 = \frac{16}{88}$$

$$a = \pm \frac{4}{11} \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{4}$$

1, 1, 5



3

$$3x^2 - 12$$

$$x^2 = 4 \quad x = \pm 2$$



$$f(x) = 1 - 2x + x = -2x - 12 \quad \text{وقت کند!}$$

1, 1, 5

$$2ax^2 + 2ax - 2b = 0 \quad b = 0$$

$$\text{پس } x = 0 \quad x = -2$$

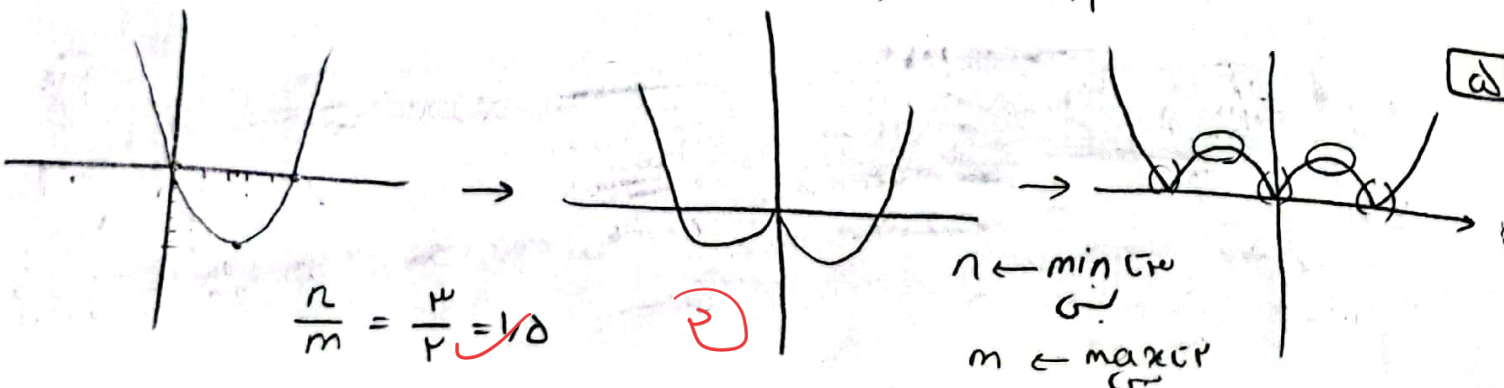
$$12 - 4a = 0 \quad a = 3$$

$$\sqrt{(0 - (-2))^2 + (-4 - 0)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 + 3x^2 - 4$$

$$|x^2 - \omega|x||$$



$$\frac{n}{m} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$n \leftarrow \min$   
 $m \leftarrow \max$

نقطه بحرانی

(1/a)

$$y = |x(x^2 + 3x)|$$

$x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 + 3x|$   
 $x < 0 \rightarrow |-x^2 + 3x|$

$2x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1.5 \times$   
 $x^2 + 3x = 0 \rightarrow x(x+3) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \times, x = -3 \times$   
 $-2x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1.5 \checkmark$   
 $-x^2 + 3x = 0 \rightarrow -x(x-3) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \checkmark, x = 3 \checkmark$   
 $-2x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1.5 \times$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} |x-a| \quad \sqrt[3]{x^2} x(-x+a)$$

[0, a]

a):

$$\frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} x(-x+a) + (-1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2})$$

$$\frac{-2x + 3a - 3x}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$\frac{-\partial x + 3a}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$-\partial x = -3a \rightarrow x = -1.5a$   
 $a \rightarrow 0$   
 $a \rightarrow 0$   
 $1.5a \rightarrow 0$

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{14}{1} a^2} \times \frac{4}{10} a = 1.5$   
 $\frac{10}{4} \frac{a}{1} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{14}{1} a^2}$

$$\frac{a}{10} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial a} = \frac{14}{10} a^2$$

$x > 0$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - x}$$

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

$\frac{0}{+} - \frac{1}{+}$

$$\frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - x}}$$

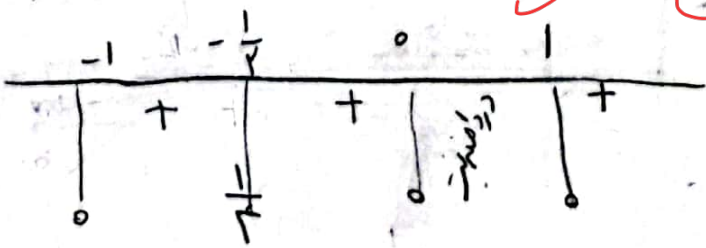
$\frac{1}{2} x$   
 $0 \checkmark$   
 $1 \checkmark$

$x < 0$

$$\sqrt{-x^2 - x}$$

$$\frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2 - x}}$$

$x = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$   
 $x = 0 \checkmark$   
 $-1 \checkmark$



$$\frac{m\alpha + r}{\alpha - 1 + m}$$

$$\frac{m(\alpha - 1 + m) - (m\alpha + r)}{(\alpha - 1 + m)^r}$$

$$m\alpha - m + m^r - m\alpha - r$$

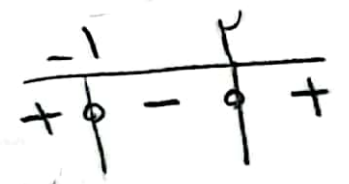
$$\frac{-r}{(n-1)^r}$$



$m=0$  اور

$$\frac{m^r - m - r}{(n-1+m)^r}$$

$$m^r - m - r < 0$$



0

$1 - f(-r) =$

$$\frac{1+r}{r} = r \quad \frac{1-r}{r} = -1$$

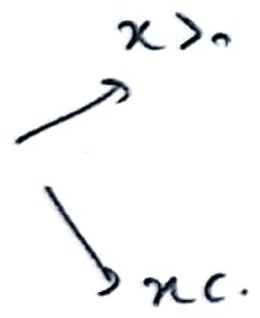
$$\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha^r}$$

$$\frac{1 \times (1-\alpha^r) - (-r\alpha)(\alpha)}{(1-\alpha^r)^r}$$

$$\frac{1-\alpha^r + r\alpha^r}{(1-\alpha^r)^r}$$

10

$$\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha|\alpha|}$$



$$\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^r}$$

$$\frac{1 \times (1+\alpha^r) - (r\alpha)(\alpha)}{(1+\alpha^r)^r}$$

1, 10

$$1 + \alpha^r - r\alpha^r$$

$$\frac{-\alpha^r + 1}{(1+\alpha^r)^r}$$

11

دعوت

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

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow x = \frac{ra}{a} \checkmark \text{ max} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{ra}{a}\right) = 1 \cdot a$$

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

✓

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r + kx & x \geq 0 \\ -x^r + kx & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} rx + k & x \geq 0 \\ -rx + k & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{f'_+(0) = f'_-(0) = k}$$

✓

