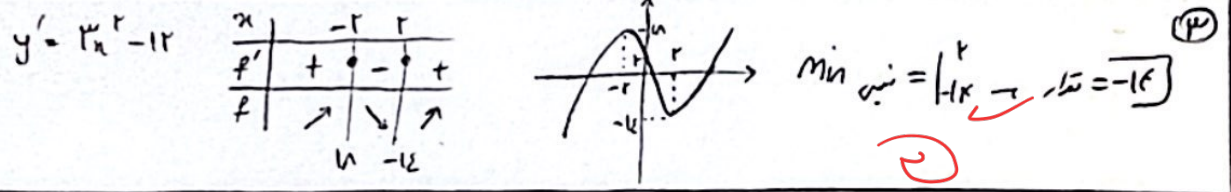
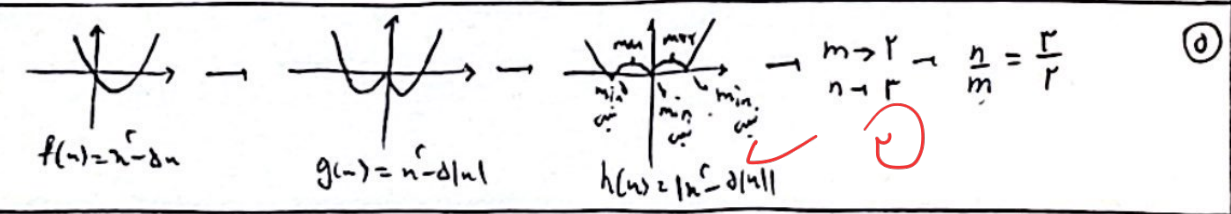


①  $\widehat{اصغر\ متوسط} = \frac{(1 - \frac{a}{r}) - (1-a)}{r-1} = \frac{a}{r}$  در بازه  $(1, \frac{r}{a})$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{x^r} \rightarrow x = -\sqrt[r]{r} \times \dots \\ x = \sqrt[r]{r} \end{array} \right.$   $y = 1 - ax^{-1} \rightarrow y' = ax^{-r} = \frac{a}{x^r}$

②  $A(b, b) \rightarrow y = rab^r - \delta b + 1 \wedge a = b \rightarrow 2(\frac{r}{rb})b^r - \delta b + 1 \wedge (\frac{r}{rb}) = b \rightarrow b = \begin{cases} +r \times \\ -r \sqrt[r]{\dots} \end{cases}$   $y' = rab - \delta = 1 \rightarrow rab = 1 - ab = \frac{r}{r} - a = \frac{r}{rb} \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{rb}$   $\rightarrow a = \frac{r}{rb} = \frac{-1}{r}$

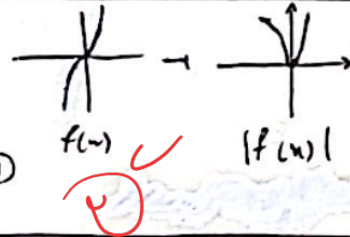


④  $f'(x) = r^n + rax - rb \rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$   $f'(-r) = 0 \rightarrow 1r - \epsilon a = 0 \rightarrow a = r$   $f(x) = x^r + \epsilon x^r - \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon - x = \sqrt[r]{r^r + \epsilon^r} = \sqrt[r]{r^r}$

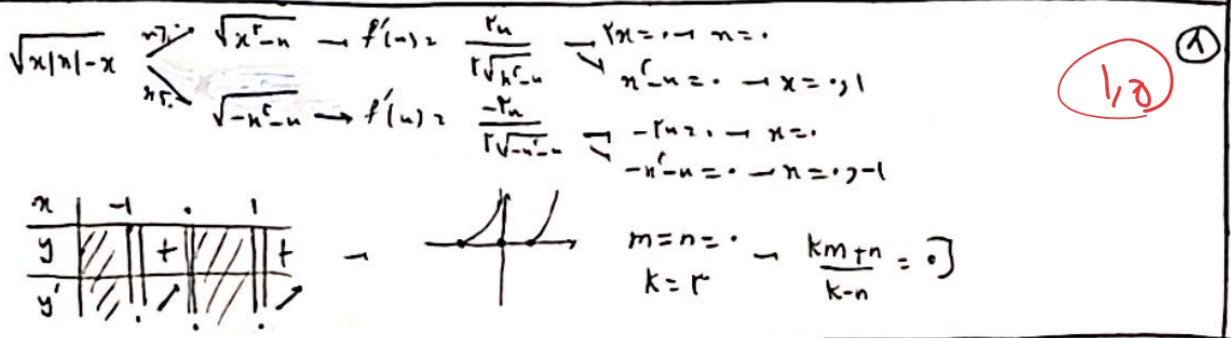


⑥  $f(x) = x(|x| + r) = x|x| + rx$ 

x	-r	0	r
f'	+	-	+
f	↗	↘	↗

 $\rightarrow$    $f(x)$   $|f(x)|$

⑦  $f(x) = \sqrt[r]{x^r} |x-a|$  در بازه  $(a, \frac{r}{r})$   $f'(x) = \frac{r}{r\sqrt[r]{x}} (-x+a) - \sqrt[r]{x^r}$   $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow -rx^r + rax = rx \rightarrow x(rn+r-ra) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{ra-r}{r}$   $\rightarrow f(\frac{ra-r}{r}) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{(\frac{ra-r}{r})^r} | \frac{ra-r}{r} - a | = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{(\frac{ra-r}{r})^r} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{ra-r}{r} = r \rightarrow a = \frac{0}{r}$



$$D_f = x-1+m \neq 0 \rightarrow m \neq 1-x \quad \text{für } x = -1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

1, V8

9

$$D_f \rightarrow m(-1+m) - r < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - m - r < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{2} \rightarrow m \in [-1, r) \rightarrow \dots -1, 1 \rightarrow \text{für } r < -1$$

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

$\nearrow x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{1-x^r} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1+x^r}{(1-x^r)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x$   
 $\searrow x < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x^r} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1-x^r}{(1+x^r)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$   
 $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x$

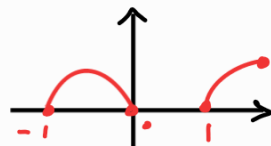
$\hat{=}$   
 $x = \pm 1$   
 für  $r < -1$

1, V8

10

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

شکل تابع



9

مینیم نسبی  
( $n=0$ )

نقطه Max نسبی  
( $m=1$ )

نقطه ای بجای دارد  
( $k=2$ )

$$\frac{k+n}{k-n} = \frac{F_{+1}}{F} = 1$$

$$f'(n) < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - n - 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 2, m \neq 2 \rightarrow -1 \leq m < 2$$

$$x \text{ (شماره منفی)} \rightarrow 1 - n \leq 1 \rightarrow n \geq 0$$

$$1, 2 \rightarrow m = 0 \leq 1$$

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

10

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

توجه:  $x=0$  است و مشتق در آن صفر نیست پس تنها یک نقطه ای بجای  $x=-1$  دارد