

-1

$$\text{اعتماد تغییر متوسط} = \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2-1} = \frac{(1-\frac{a}{4}) - (1-a)}{2} = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ اعتماد کلا } = f'(x) = \frac{a}{x^2} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow \frac{a}{4} = \frac{a}{x^2}$$

$x = +\sqrt{4}$ ✓
 $x = -\sqrt{4}$ غلط باض باره نیست

-2

$$ax^2 - 2x + 9a = 0$$

$$2ax^2 - 2x + 11a = x \rightarrow 2ax^2 - 2x + 11a = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} 9 - 4(a)(9a) = 0$$

$$9 - 36a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{4} \text{ I } \quad f'(x) = 1 \rightarrow 2ax - 2 = 1 \rightarrow ax = \frac{3}{2} \text{ II}$$

I و II \rightarrow چون در نقطه 2 هم برابر $\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$
 محاسبات نشاندهنده $a < 0$

-3

برای پیدا کردن min و max نسبی مخفی باید نقاط بحرانی آن را پیدا کنیم.

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow 3(x^2 - 4) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } x = -2$$
$$x = 2 \rightarrow f(x) = 16 - 24 + 2 = -14$$

-4

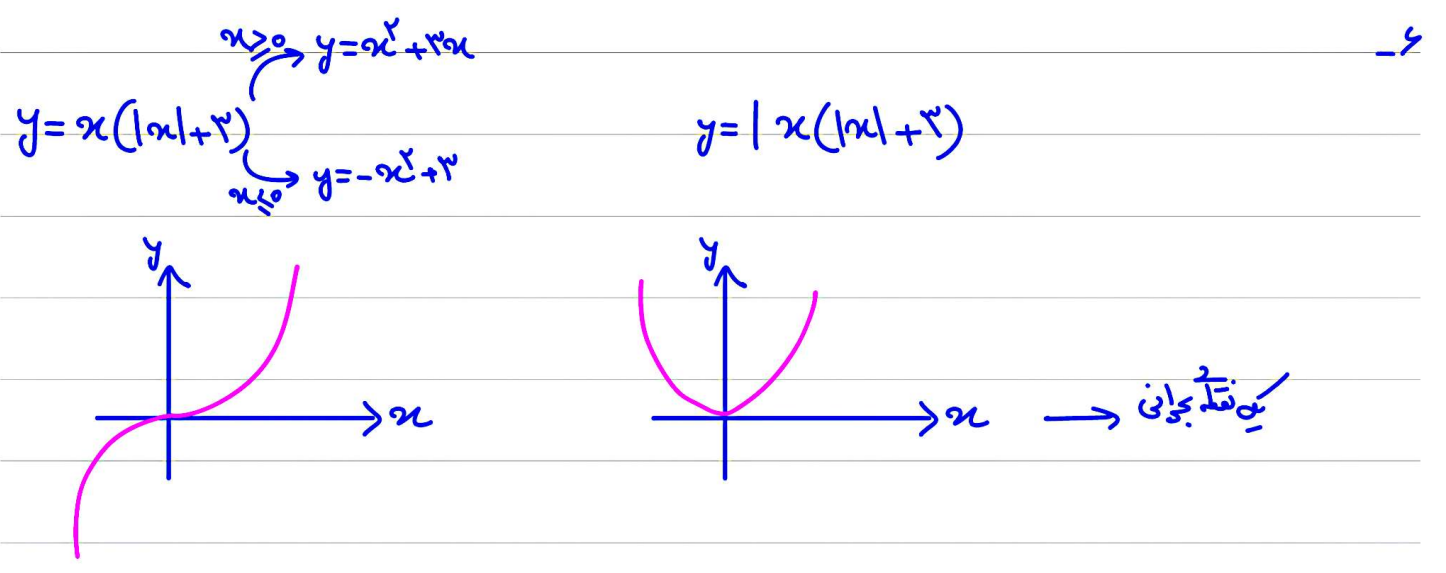
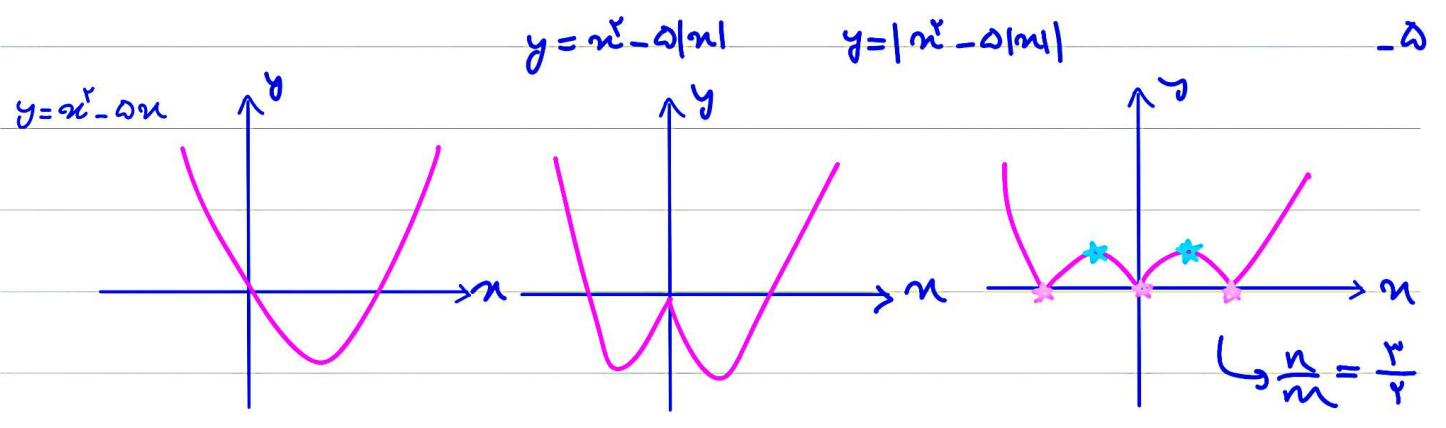
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax - 2b \quad x=0 \rightarrow -2b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$x = -2 \rightarrow 12 - 4a - 2b = 0 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 \quad x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = -4 \rightarrow (0, -4)$$

$$x = -2 \rightarrow f(-2) = 0 \rightarrow (-2, 0)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(0+2)^2 + (-4-0)^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$



-7

$$f'(x) = \frac{r}{r\sqrt{x}} (a-x) - \sqrt{x^r} = \frac{ra - rx - r^2}{r\sqrt{x^r}} = 0 \rightarrow ra - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{ra}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{ra}{2}\right) = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{ra^r}{2}} \left(\frac{ra}{2}\right) = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{ra^r}{2} \times \frac{a^r}{2} = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow a^{\frac{2r}{2}} = \frac{2^{\frac{2r}{2}}}{r^{\frac{2r}{2}}} \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{r}$$

8-
 $f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|-x} \xrightarrow{x > 0} f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - x} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}}$
 Notes: $x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$ نقطة دالة نسبية, $x = 0$, $x = 1$

$f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 - x} \xrightarrow{x \leq 0} f'(x) = \frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}}$
 Notes: $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ (نسبة), $x = 0$, $x = -1$, $m=0, n=1, k=2$

$$\frac{k m + n}{k - n} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

9-
 $f'(x) = \frac{m^2 - m - 2}{(x-1+m)^2} \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 \leq 0$
 Number line: $\frac{-1}{|} \frac{2}{|}$ with roots at -1 and 2. Interval $m \in [-1, 2]$ is marked as positive. Note: \leftarrow المساحة موجبة

10-
 $D_f \Rightarrow 1 - x|x| \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$
 $f'(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{x > 0} \frac{(1-x^2) - x(-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2x^2+1}{(1-x^2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow$ جواب ندارد
 Note: $x=1$ تعريف زده مي شود.
 $\xrightarrow{x \leq 0} \frac{1+x^2 - x(2x)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2+1}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \xrightarrow{x \leq 0} x = -1$

\star از بين نقاط بحراني فقط $x = -1$ در دامنه هست پس تابع كيبه نقطه بحراني دارد.