

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

(1)  $\frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1} = \frac{1 - \frac{a}{2} - 1 + a}{1} = \frac{1 - \frac{a}{2}}{1} = 1 - \frac{a}{2}$

تفاضل:  $f(x) = 1 - a(\frac{1}{x}) \Rightarrow f'(x) = -a(-\frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{a}{x^2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

$y = 2ax^2 - 2x + 11a$   
 $y = x$

برابر شدن:  $2ax - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2ax = 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2a} \Rightarrow xy = \frac{3}{2a}$   
برابر شدن:  $2ax^2 - 2x + 11a = x \Rightarrow 2ax^2 - 3x + 11a = 0 \Rightarrow ax^2 - 3x + 9a = 0$

$\Rightarrow \Delta = 0: 9 - 4(a)(9a) = 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 36a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{9}{36} \Rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y = 3 \\ x = y = -3 \end{cases}$   $a = \pm \frac{1}{2}$   $a = -\frac{1}{2}$  اگر  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  باشد، ریشه عبارت مثبت می شود و در نتیجه از تعریف سوم نمی آید پس

$y = x^3 - 12x + 2 = f(x)$   
 $y' = 3x^2 - 12 = f'(x)$

x	-2	2
f'(x)	+	-
f	↗	↘
	max	min

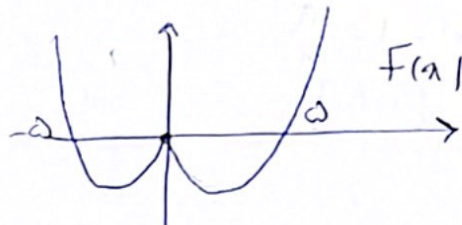
برابر شدن  $\Rightarrow x = 2 = y = 2 - 12 + 2 = -8$

$y = x^3 + ax^2 - 2bx - 1^6 \rightarrow y' = 3x^2 + 2ax - 2b$   $b = 0$

$\Rightarrow y'(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 12 - 2a - 2b = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$

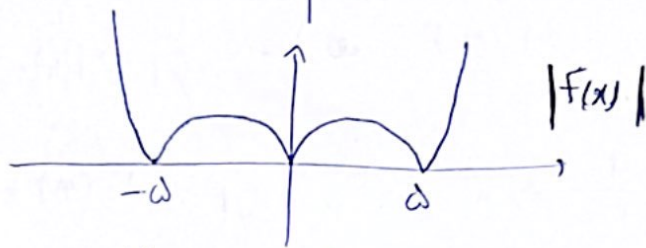
$\Rightarrow y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1^6$   $d = \sqrt{4 + 14} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$

$$f(x) = x^r - \omega|x| = |x|^r - \omega|x|$$



(5)

$$y = |f(x)|$$



$$\frac{n}{m} = \frac{r}{r}$$

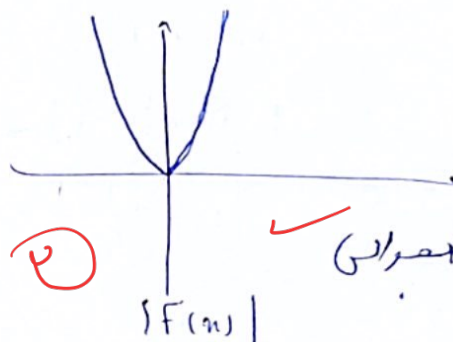
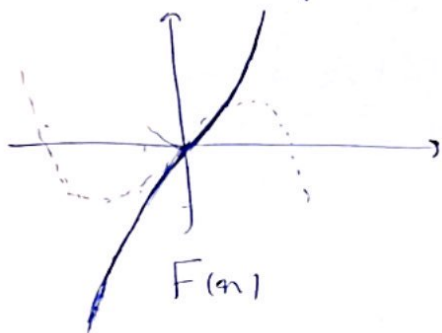
(6)

$r$  ← max نبي  
 $r$  ← min نبي

$$y = |f(x)|$$

$$f(x) = x(|x| + r)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r + rx & x \geq 0 \\ -x^r + rx & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



بكتف صراحي

(7)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \sqrt[r]{x^r} |x-a| \\ [0, a] \\ \text{max global} = 1, \omega \\ F? \\ a = ? \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt[r]{x^r} \cdot (-x+a)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{r}{r \sqrt[r]{x}} (-x+a) + (-1) (\sqrt[r]{x^r}) = \frac{-rx+ra - r^2x}{r \sqrt[r]{x}} = \frac{-\omega x + r a}{r \sqrt[r]{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow r a - \omega x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega x = r a \Rightarrow x = \frac{r a}{\omega}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = 0 \\ f(a) = 0 \\ f(\frac{r a}{\omega}) = \sqrt[r]{\frac{\epsilon a^r}{r \omega}} \times \frac{r a}{\omega} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow a \sqrt[r]{\frac{\epsilon a^r}{r \omega}} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow a \cdot \frac{\epsilon a^r}{r \omega} = \frac{r a}{r} \end{cases}$$

جوابها

$$\Rightarrow a \sqrt[r]{\frac{\epsilon a^r}{r \omega}} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow a \cdot \frac{\epsilon a^r}{r \omega} = \frac{r a}{r}$$

$$a \cdot \frac{\epsilon a^r}{r \omega} = \frac{r a}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a - \omega}{r}$$

$$F(x) = \sqrt{x|x| - x}$$

m: max

n: min

K: überlegen

$$\frac{km+n}{k-n} = ?$$

$$k=3, m=1, n=0$$

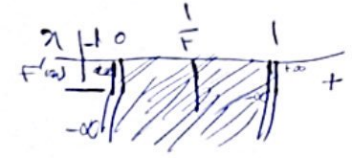
$$\frac{km+n}{k-n} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

Df:  $x|x| \geq x$

$$\Rightarrow Df: [1, \infty) \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$x \in [1, +\infty)$ :  $F(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - x} \Rightarrow F'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}}$

نقاط بحرین:  $x = \frac{1}{2}, x=0, x=1$

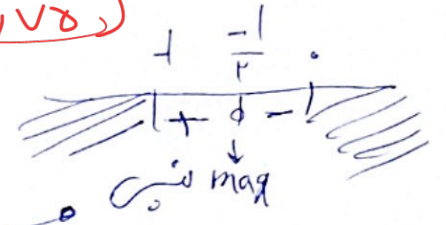


$x \in (-\infty, 1]$ :  $F(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 - x}$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) = \frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}}$$

نقاط بحرین:  $x = -\frac{1}{2}, x=0, x=-1$

(1, 1/2, 0)



$$y = \frac{mx+p}{x-1+m} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{m(x+m-1) - (mx+p)}{(x+m-1)^2} = \frac{m^2 - m - 1}{(x+m-1)^2}$$

$F'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow (m^2 - m - 1) < 0 \Rightarrow m \in [-1, 2]$

م  $\neq 1$  و  $m \neq -1$  (طبیعی ترین)

در  $x=2$  عبارت  $x=2$  را در  $(1, +\infty)$  تعریف می کند

$m=0, m=1$

مستقیم

ص

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1-x|x|} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{1+x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x^2+2x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1+x^2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}$

$x < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$

نقاط بحرین:  $F'(x) = 0$

نقاط بحرین:  $F'(-1) = 0$

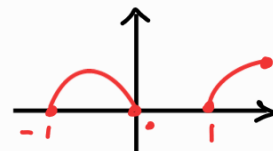
نقطه  $x=1$  چون در این نقطه مخرج صفر می شود

$F'_+(0) = F'_-(0) = 1$

بدرستی نیست (مشکل در حد)

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

سول تابع



۸

مینیم سبجی  
(n=0)

نقطه Max سبجی  
(m=1)

سول نقطه ای سبجی طرد  
(k=2)

$$\frac{k+m+n}{k-n} = \frac{2+0}{2} = \textcircled{1}$$