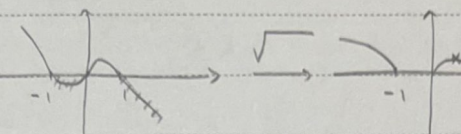


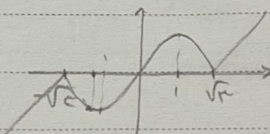
①  $x(1-|x|)$   $x(1+x)$   $m=1$   $n=0$   $k=2$   
  
 $K+M+N = \boxed{3}$

②  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{-x}{x\sqrt{x-2x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x-2x} - 2\sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x-2x}} = 0$   
 $\sqrt{x-2x} - 2\sqrt{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-2x} = 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x-2x = 4x \Rightarrow -x = 4x \Rightarrow x = 0$   
 $x = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$

$D_f = x > \frac{a}{r} > x \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} > x$   
 $x=0 \rightarrow \sqrt{a}$   $x = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{r}}$   $x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{ra}{r}}}$   
 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{4}} = \sqrt{12}$   $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{12} \rightarrow 2a = \sqrt{12} \rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \int_{max} > \int \Rightarrow \boxed{a}$   $\boxed{\sqrt{a}}$   $\boxed{2}$  جواب

③  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$   $f(x) = x^2(x^2+1)$   $f'(x) = 2x(x^2+1) + x^2(2x) = 2x(x^2+1) + 2x^3 = 2x(x^2+1+x^2) = 2x(2x^2+1) = 0$   
 $x=0$   $x^2 = -1/2$   
 در دامنه  $x=0$  یک نقطه اکسترمیمی دارد

④  $y = \frac{r}{a}x^2 + \frac{r}{b}x + c = 0$   $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$   $a = -2$   $b = 2$   $ab = -4$   
 $x=0 \rightarrow d=0, c=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow a+b=1$

⑤  $f(x) = x|x-c-x^2|$   $f'(x) = x - 2cx - 3x^2 = 0$   
  
 $x = 1$   $x = -1$  جواب

⑥  $x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x + 3a + b = 1 \rightarrow \frac{x}{3} = b$   
 $f(x) = -x^2 + 3ax + b$   $f'(x) = -2x + 3a = 0 \rightarrow -2 = 3a \rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{3}$   
 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{x}{3}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{-x}{2}$  جواب

⑦  $y = \frac{1-a}{1+a} = \frac{b}{ra} = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1-a}{1+a} \Rightarrow ra - r = 1 + a$   
 $\boxed{a+r}$

$2x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$  جواب

Subject :

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(A)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = -\frac{1}{\infty} \Rightarrow \epsilon n^2 + an + 1 \rightarrow a = \epsilon$

$\frac{b}{a} = \boxed{3}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{bn^2 + 1}{\epsilon n^2 + \epsilon n + 1} = 3 \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{2bn}{1n + \epsilon} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{2b}{1\epsilon} = 3 \rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$

(9)  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x)(x^2-1) - x^2 f(x)}{(x^2-1)^2} \rightarrow x^4 - 2x^2 - 3x^4 = 0 \rightarrow x^4 = 2x^2$   
 $x^2 = 2$   
 $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$

$2 < 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{2}$  - جواب

(10)  $f'(x) = \frac{\epsilon x^2 (x^2 - c) - 2x(x^2 - c)}{(x^2 - c)^2} \rightarrow \epsilon x^4 - 12x^2 - 2x^2 + 4x = 0$   
 $(x^2 - c)^2 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{c}$   
 $2x^2 - 12x^2 + 4x = 2x(x^2 - 4x + 2)$   
 $x = 0, x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = 3 - \sqrt{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{4}}{A}, x = \frac{\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{4}}{-A}$

(-2)  $- \sqrt{c} \quad -A \quad 0 \quad A \quad \sqrt{c} \quad (2)$   
 $f'(x) \quad | \quad - \quad + \quad - \quad + \quad - \quad + \quad |$

[ در سبزی (-2, 2) عدد 3 به جزء اکبر انزوی ظاهر ]

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-2x} \rightarrow D_f \quad \cdot \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{a-2x}} \quad f' = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2x}} \rightarrow 2x = a-2x \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = \sqrt{a}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{min}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{4}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{2a}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{4}} \quad \text{max} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{minmax} \\ \frac{3 \times a}{\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{12} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \boxed{a=4}$$

$$f(x) = \pm \frac{x^2(x^2-2)}{x^2-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \pm \frac{(4x^3-2)(x^2-1) - (x^4-2x^2)2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0 \quad -3$$

$$\pm(4x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x) = 0 \rightarrow x=0$$

$$\rightarrow x^4 - 2x^2 + 2 = 0 \quad (\text{ریشه ندارد})$$

تعداد 2, 2 - ریشه های ده معلق و تعدادی ضروری است پس 3 نقطه ای جزئی دارد!

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^3(x^3-1) - 3x^2(x^4)}{(x^3-1)^2} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{4 - 3x^3}{(x^3-1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \rightarrow x^3(x^3-3) < 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < \sqrt[3]{3}, \quad x \neq 1$$

پس منیم اول بازه برابر  $2(\sqrt[3]{3}-1)$  می باشد