

① $x(1-|x|)$ $x(1+x)$ $m=1, n=0, k=2$
 $x(1-|x|)$ $x(1+x)$ $K+M+N = \boxed{5}$

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

$D_f = x > \frac{a}{4} > x \Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} > x \Rightarrow x < \frac{a}{4}$
 $x=0 \rightarrow \sqrt{a}$ $x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}}$ $x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{2a}{4}}$
 $\rightarrow \int_{max} > \int \Rightarrow [a], [\sqrt{a}], [2]$ جواب

③ $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ $f(x) = x^2(x^2+1)$ $f'(x) = 2x(x^2+1) + x^2(2x) = 2x(x^2+2x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0, x=-1, x=1$
 در دامنه $x=0$ یک نقطه استریم منبسطی دارد

④ $y = \frac{r}{a}x^2 + \frac{r}{b}x + c = 0$ $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $a = -2, b = 3, ab = \boxed{-6}$
 $x=0 \rightarrow d=0, c=0, x=1 \rightarrow a+b=1$

⑤ $f(x) = x|x-c-x^2|$ $f'(x) = x - 2cx - 3x^2 = 0$ $x = \pm 1$
 $x=1 \rightarrow (-1) \times 2 = \boxed{-2}$ جواب

⑥ $x=1 \rightarrow x^2 + 3a + b = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} = b$
 $f(x) = -x^2 + 3ax^2 + b \rightarrow f'(x) = -2x + 6ax = 0 \Rightarrow -2 + 6a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \boxed{-3}$ جواب

⑦ $y = \frac{1-a}{1+a} = -\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1-a}{1+a} \Rightarrow ra - r = 1 + a \Rightarrow \boxed{a+r}$
 $2x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{3}{2}}$ جواب

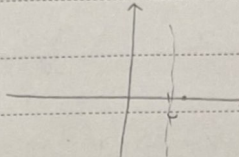
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(A) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = -\frac{1}{\infty} \Rightarrow \epsilon n^r + a n + 1 \rightarrow a = \epsilon$

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

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

(9) $f'(n) = \frac{r n^r (n^r - 1) - r n^r (n^r)}{(n^r - 1)^2} \rightarrow r n^{2r} - r^2 n^{2r} - r n^{2r} = 0 \rightarrow n^{2r} = \frac{r^2 n^{2r}}{r - r^2}$
 $(n^r - 1)^2 \rightarrow n = 1$
 $r < \frac{r^2}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{2}$ جواب


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

(-2) $- \sqrt{c} \quad -A \quad 0 \quad A \quad \sqrt{c} \quad (2)$
 $f'(n) \quad | \quad - \oplus \quad + \oplus \quad - \oplus \quad + \oplus \quad - \oplus \quad + \quad |$
 [در سبزی (-2 و 2) عدد 3 به جزء اکبر انزوی بارم]