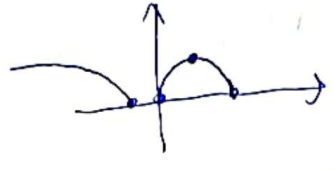


$$f(x) = \sqrt{x(1-x)}$$

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

x	-1	0	1
f(x)	0	0	0
f'(x)	>	0	<



$$n+m+n \leq 1$$

min $6^x = n$
 max $1 = m$
 $\epsilon = h$ (تقریباً)

lva

$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-px}$ $x \geq 0$
 $a-px \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{p} \geq x \Rightarrow D_f = [0, \frac{a}{p}]$

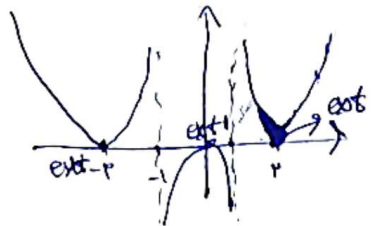
$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{p}{2\sqrt{a-px}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a-px} \Rightarrow x = a-px \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{1+p}$

$f(\frac{a}{1+p}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{1+p}} + \sqrt{\frac{pa}{1+p}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{1+p}}$
 $f(0) = \sqrt{a}$ $f(\frac{a}{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{p}}$

$y_{min} y_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{1+p}} \times \sqrt{\frac{a}{p}} = \frac{a\sqrt{1+p}}{1+p} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{1+p}}$

✓
 [a] ≤ 2

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} \quad |x^2 \neq 1$$



ext 6^x
 ✓

$y = ax^2 + bx^2 + cx + d$
 $y' = 2ax^2 + 2bx + c$
 $y'(1) = c \Rightarrow y(1) = a + b + c + d$
 $y(0) = d \Rightarrow y(1) = a + b + d$
 $\Rightarrow b + 2a = -c \Rightarrow abc = -y$

$$f(x) = x|x^2 - p| \quad [-1, \sqrt{p}]$$

$$= x^3 - px$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - p = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)|1-p| = -p$$

✓
 0

g

$$g = x^p + 1 + 2ax + b \quad A(-1|1)$$

$$g = -x^p + 1 + 2ax + b$$

$$g' = -px^{p-1} + 2a$$

$$g'(-1) = -p - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$g(-1) = 1 + \frac{p}{2} + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = -1$$

9

$$g = \frac{p}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{p}{2} \Rightarrow g' = px + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$x = \frac{1-a}{a+1} = -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow a = p$$

$$g = \frac{p(x+p)}{p(x+p)}$$

$$\frac{p(x+p)}{p(x+p)}$$

9

$$g = \frac{bx^p + v}{x^p + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{bx^p}{x^p} = \frac{b}{1} = p \Rightarrow b = p$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{a}{p} + 1 = 0 \quad a = p$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{p}{p} = 1$$

9

$$f(x) = \frac{x^p}{x^p - 1} \quad f'(x) = \frac{(x^p)(x^p - 1) - (x^p)(x^p)}{(x^p - 1)^2} = \frac{x^p - 1 - x^p}{(x^p - 1)^2}$$

x	0	1	$\sqrt[p]{p}$	1	$\sqrt[p]{p}$	1
f(x)	+	0	-	0	-	+
f'(x)	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} p(\sqrt[p]{p} - 1)$$

9

$$f(x) = \frac{x^p - p}{x^p - p}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^p)(x^p - p) - (x^p)(x^p - p)}{(x^p - p)^2} = \frac{x^p - 1 - x^p + p}{(x^p - p)^2}$$

x	$-\sqrt[p]{p}$	$-\sqrt[p]{p} + 1$	0	$\sqrt[p]{p}$	$\sqrt[p]{p}$
f'(x)	-	+	+	-	+

0,6 E

$$\frac{p(x^p - p) - (x^p)(x^p - p)}{(x^p - p)^2} = \frac{p(x^p - 1) - x^p}{(x^p - p)^2}$$

4,00

9

10

$$x(1-|x|) \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{D}f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, 1]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1-2|x|}{2\sqrt{x(1-|x|)}} \rightarrow |x| = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ در دامنه نیست})$$

x	$\frac{1}{2}$	
y'	+	-
y	↑	↓

y_{\max}

$n=0$
 $m=1$

$$m+n+k = 4+1 = 5$$

$k=4$ ← نقاط 0, ±1, و $\frac{1}{2}$ برای $k=4$

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

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

$\hookrightarrow x^2 = 2$

$$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3-2} = \pm 1$$

$-2 < x < 2$



در ۳ بازه اکیداً نزولی است!