

۱۹/۵ افزین

ب. نام صفا

مستخرجی  
داده هم از مشتق B

$x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x(1-x)} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1-2x}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}} \Rightarrow x=0$  (۱)  
 $x \leq 0$  DF: [0, 1] نقاط  $x=0$  و  $x=1$

$\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x(1+x)} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1+2x}{2\sqrt{x+x^2}}$   
 DF:  $x \geq 0 \vee x \leq -1$   
 نقاط  $x=0, x=-1$

$m=1$   
 $n=0$   
 $K=3$  (منزوی، مشتق و بی-دوم)  
 (۱) (۲)

$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-2x}$  DF:  $x \geq 0, a-2x \geq 0$   
 $2x \leq a \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{a}{2}$  (۲)

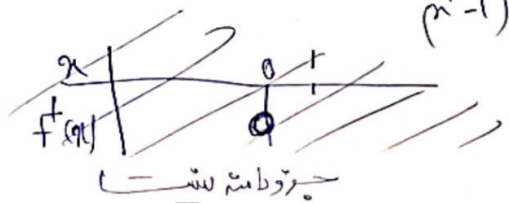
$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{a-2x}} \Rightarrow f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow 2x = a-2x \Rightarrow 4x = a \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{4}$

$x=0 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{a}$   
 $x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}}$

$x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{2a}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{2a}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{4} \sqrt{a}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{4a}}{2}$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{4a}}{2} \times \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} = \sqrt{12} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{4}{2} \times \frac{a^2}{4}} = \sqrt{12} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{2} = 12 \Rightarrow a^2 = 24 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{24}$   
 (۲) (۳)

$x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \leq -2$   
 $x \geq 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} (x^2-2) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(2x^2-2)(x^2-1) - (x^2-2)(2x)}{(x^2-1)^2}$  (۳)

$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow (2x^2-2)(x^2-1) = 2x(x^2-2)$   
 $2x^2 - 2 - 2x^4 + 2x^2 = 2x^3 - 4x$   
 $2x^2 - 2 - 2x^4 + 2x^2 - 2x^3 + 4x = 0$   
 $2x^2 - 2 - 2x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x = 0$   
 $x(2x^2 - 2 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 4) = 0$   
 $x=0$

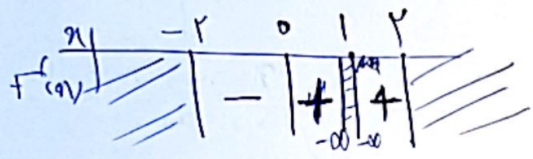


if  $x^r \leq \epsilon, -r \leq x \leq r$   $f(x) = \frac{x^r}{x^r - 1} (-x^r + r) = \frac{-x^r + \epsilon x^r}{x^r - 1}$  1/18

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

~~$-\epsilon x^r + \epsilon x^r + r x^r - r x^r = -\epsilon x^r + r x^r$~~

$r x^r - \epsilon x^r + r x^r = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$   
 $x(r x^{r-1} - \epsilon x^{r-1} + r) = 0$   
 $r x (x^r - \epsilon x^r + r) = 0$



نقطه است (0,0) که

$y = ax^r + bx^r + cx + d = f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = rax^{r-1} + rbx^r + c \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow$  (1)  
 است  $A: (0,0), B: (1,1)$  c = 0

نقطه است (0,0) در صورتی که  $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0$   $f'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow ra + rb = 0$  I

$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow a + b = 1$  II I, II  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} ra + rb = 0 \\ ra + rb = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -r \\ b = r \end{cases}$

$ab = -r^2$  2

$f(x) = x |r - x^r|$   
 $[-1, 0] \cup [r, \sqrt{r}]$

if  $x > \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow x < -\sqrt{r} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^r - r x \Rightarrow f'(x) = r x^{r-1} - r$   
 if  $-\sqrt{r} \leq x \leq \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow f(x) = r x - x^r \Rightarrow f'(x) = r - r x^{r-1}$

نقطه است  $x=1 \rightarrow f(x) = r$   
 $x=-1 \rightarrow f(x) = -r$   
 $x=\sqrt{r} \rightarrow f(x) = 0$   
 $x=-\sqrt{r} \rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{r}{A}$   
 $\Rightarrow$   $f(x) = -r$  3

$y = x^r |ax + rax^r + b$   $\xrightarrow{A(-b/r)}$   $y = -x^r + rax^r + b \Rightarrow y' = -r x^{r-1} + 4ax$  (4)

$y'(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -r - 4a = 0 \Rightarrow 4a = -r \Rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{4}$

$A(1,1) \Rightarrow y = 1 = 1 + \frac{-r}{4} + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{r}{4}$  4

$$y = \frac{f(x+3)}{(a+1)x + (a-1)}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{1}x^2 + x + \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow y' = 2x + 1 \stackrel{y=0}{\Rightarrow} x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{f'(x)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{9}}$$

min نکتہ :  $A\left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{2}{1}\right)$

مخالف قاسم :  $(a+1)x = 1-a \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-a}{1+a}$   
 مخالف قاسم :  $y = \frac{a}{a+1}$  }  $\Rightarrow a=2$

$$y = \frac{2x+3}{3x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$$

$$y = \frac{bx^2 + v}{\varepsilon x^2 + ax + 1}$$

مخالف قاسم :  $y = \frac{b}{\varepsilon} = 3 \Rightarrow b = 12$   
 مخالف قاسم :  $\varepsilon x^2 + ax + 1 = 0$

$$\varepsilon x^2 + ax + 1 = (\varepsilon x + 1)^2$$

$a = \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{12}{\varepsilon} = 3 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = 4$$

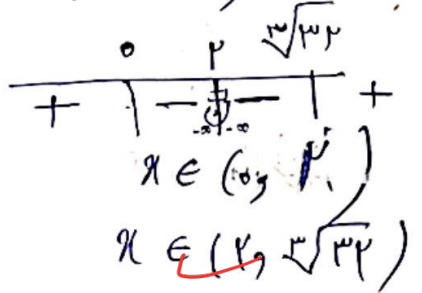
$$f(x) = \frac{x^6}{x^3 - 1}$$

اکثر/کمتر  $\rightarrow f'(x) < 0$

$$F'(x) = \frac{6x^5(x^3-1) - (3x^2)(x^6)}{(x^3-1)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow 6x^4 - 3x^2 < 3x^4$$

$$x^4 < 3x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 < 3 \Rightarrow x < \sqrt{3}$$

منیمم نکتہ :  $\sqrt{3} - 2$



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

لوا (1)

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3x^2)(x^2 - 1) - (x^3 - 3)(2x)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^4 - 3x^2 = 2x^4 - 6x$$

$$x^4 - 12x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x(x^3 - 12x^2 + 6) = 0$$

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

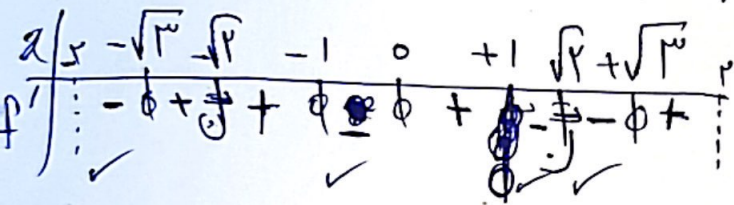
$$f(x) = \frac{3x^3(x^2 - 1) - (x^3 - 3)(2x)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0$$

$$3x^5 - 3x^3 = 2x^4 - 6x$$

$$x^5 - 12x^3 + 6x = 0$$

$$x(x^4 - 12x^2 + 6) = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 3) = 0$$



عبارت

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

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

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

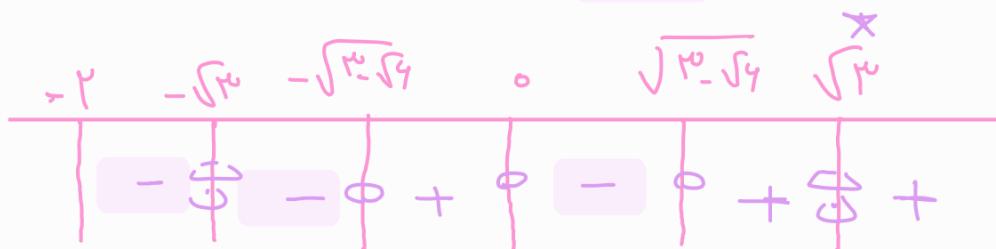
تعداد ۲، ۲ - ریشه‌های مطلق و تعداد ۱ ضربه‌ی بی‌مستوات پس ۳ نقطه‌ی جزئی دارد!

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^3(x^2-3) - 2x(x^4-3)}{(x^2-3)^2} = \frac{2x[2x^2-4x^2] - (x^4-3)}{(x^2-3)^2} \quad 10$$

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

$$\rightarrow x^2 = 2$$

$$t^2 - 2t + 3 = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-12}}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3-\sqrt{4}} \quad -2 < x < 2$$



در ۳ بازه اکیدا نزولی است!