

تقریباً  $\Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{3-1} - 1 + a = a/c$

$f'(x) = \frac{+9}{x^2} \Rightarrow a/c = \frac{9}{x^2} \Rightarrow a = +\sqrt{3}$

$\begin{cases} a = -\sqrt{3} \times \\ a = \sqrt{3} \checkmark \end{cases}$

جواب

1/175

$f'(x) = g'(x) \Rightarrow \varepsilon a x - a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon a}$

$f(x) > g(x) \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\varepsilon a} - \frac{10}{2a} + 11a = \frac{3}{2a}$

$-\frac{4}{2a} + 11a = \frac{3}{2a} \Rightarrow 11a = \frac{4}{2a} \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$

جواب  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$

⊕  $f(x) > g(x)$  با  $f'(x) = g'(x)$

⊕  $f(x) > g(x)$   $\downarrow$   $y = +x$

2

$y = 3x^2 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$

$\begin{matrix} -2 & +2 \\ \uparrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \uparrow \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} +2 \rightarrow \min \\ -2 \rightarrow \max \end{cases}$

$f(2) = -16$

جواب  $\Rightarrow -16$

⊕  $f'(x) = 0$   $\downarrow$   $\min$

3

$y' = 3x^2 + 2ax - 2b$

$\Rightarrow y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow -2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$

$y'(-2) = 0 \Rightarrow 12 - 4a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$

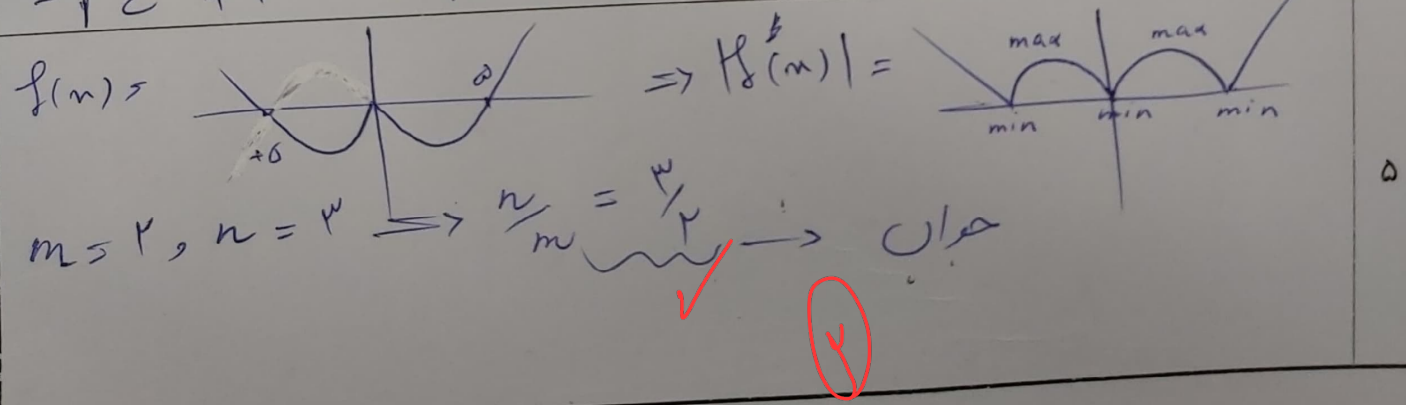
$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\varepsilon, f(-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta y^2 + \Delta x^2}$

$= \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{14 + \varepsilon} = 2\sqrt{5}$

جواب  $\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{5}$

⊕  $f'(x) = 0$   $\downarrow$   $\min$

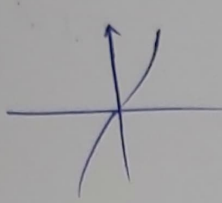
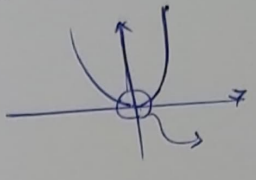
4



5

$f(x) = x(|x| + c) \Rightarrow$   
 $x > 0: x^2 + cx$   
 $x < 0: -x^2 + cx$

سوال ۶ -

$\rightarrow f(x)$    $\Rightarrow |f(x)| =$   ۲

تقریب  
کتابی

کتاب تقریبی غیر استاندارد ✓

$f(x) \xrightarrow{x < a} \sqrt[3]{x^2(a-x)}$  سوال ۷

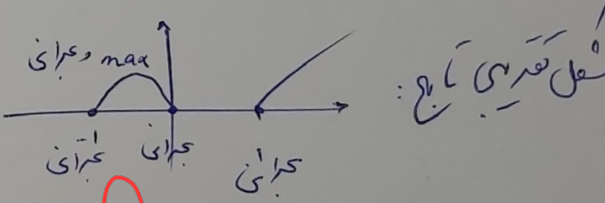
$f'(x) = \frac{2x(a-x)}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(a-x)}} - \sqrt[3]{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2ax - 2x^2 = \sqrt[3]{x^2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2a-c}{2}$

$\rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{(2a-c)^2}{\epsilon}} \left( \frac{2a-2a+c}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{(2a-c)^2}{\epsilon}} = 1 \Rightarrow (2a-c)^2 = \epsilon$

$\rightarrow 2a - c = \pm \sqrt{\epsilon} \rightarrow a = \begin{cases} \frac{c + \sqrt{\epsilon}}{2}, \delta \\ \frac{c - \sqrt{\epsilon}}{2}, \delta \end{cases}$

$f(\text{max}) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{\epsilon}{16}} a^2 (\frac{1}{2}a - a) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a \sqrt[3]{\frac{\epsilon}{16}} a^2 = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\xrightarrow{\text{توان ۳}} a^2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{\epsilon}{16}} a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a^6 = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{16}{\epsilon} = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{\epsilon}})^3 \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$

$f(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0: \sqrt{x^2 - x} \Rightarrow Df = x=0, x > 1 \\ x < 0: \sqrt{-x^2 - x} \Rightarrow Df = -1, x < 0 \end{cases}$  سوال ۸



$m=1$   
 $n=0$   
 $k=\epsilon$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + 1 + 0}{2 - 0} = \frac{1}{2}$  ۱  $\rightarrow$  جواب

$f(x) = \frac{mx + 1}{x - 1 + m} \Rightarrow \frac{m(x-1+m) - (mx+1)}{(x-1+m)^2} = \frac{mx - m + m^2 - mx - 1}{(x-1+m)^2} = \frac{-m + m^2 - 1}{(x-1+m)^2}$  سوال ۹

$\frac{m^2 - m - 1}{(x-1+m)^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \leq m < 2$  ۲

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq m < 2 \rightarrow$  جواب ۲ ✓

$\oplus$  ریشه یاب بر مبنای  $x=1$  است

$1 - m \leq 1 \Rightarrow m \geq 0$

$Df = R - \{1\}$   $x > 0: \frac{x}{1-x^2} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1-x^2 + 2x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow 1-x^2 + 2x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  سوال ۱۰

$x < 0: \frac{x}{1+x^2} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1+2x^2 - 2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  ۱

تورلانسیت  $\rightarrow$  جواب

تورلانسیت  $\rightarrow$  جواب

تعداد نقاط کمانی ۱