

$$f(x) = \frac{1-a}{x} \Rightarrow f(3) - f(1) = \frac{1-a}{3} - (1-a) = \frac{1-a}{3} - \frac{3(1-a)}{3} = \frac{1-a-3+3a}{3} = \frac{2a-2}{3} = \frac{2(a-1)}{3}$$

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

$$y = 2ax^2 - \omega x + 11a \rightarrow y_A = 2a x_A^2 - \omega x_A + 11a = x_A \xrightarrow{I} 2a \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^2 - \omega \left(\frac{x}{2a}\right) + 11a = \frac{x}{2a}$$

$$x_A, y_A < 0 \quad y' = 4ax - \omega = 1 \rightarrow 4ax_A = 1 \rightarrow x_A = \frac{1}{4a}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{34} = \frac{1}{4} \quad x_A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = x^3 - 12x + 7 \rightarrow y' = 3x^2 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \quad y'' = 6x \xrightarrow{x=-2} y'' = -12 \text{ (Max)} \quad \xrightarrow{x=2} y'' = 12 \text{ (Min)}$$

x	-2	2
y'	+ 0 -	- 0 +
y	↗ max	↘ min

$$\rightarrow \min = f(2) = -14$$

$$y = x^2 + ax^2 - 2bx - 7 \rightarrow y' = 2x^2 + 2ax - 2b \quad \begin{matrix} x=0 \rightarrow -2b=0 \Rightarrow b=0 \\ x=-2 \rightarrow 12-4a=0 \Rightarrow a=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^2 + 2x^2 - 7 = 3x^2 - 7$$

$$x_1 = 0 \rightarrow y_1 = -7$$

$$x_2 = -2 \rightarrow y_2 = 0$$

$$d = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} = \sqrt{(0 - (-7))^2 + (-2 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{49 + 4} = \sqrt{53}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - \omega|x| \quad \begin{matrix} x > \omega \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - \omega x \\ x < \omega \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + \omega x \end{matrix}$$

$$y = |f(x)| \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x^2 - \omega x; & x > \omega \\ y = x^2 + \omega x; & x < \omega \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{n}{m} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$f(x) < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -x^2 + \omega x, & 0 < x < \omega \rightarrow y' = -2x + \omega = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\omega}{2} \\ y = -x^2 - \omega x, & -\omega < x < 0 \rightarrow y' = -2x - \omega = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{\omega}{2} \end{cases}$$

x	ω/2
y	+ 0 -
y	↗ max

  

x	-ω/2
y	+ 0 -
y	↗ max

$$y = |f(x)| = |2x+3| \xrightarrow{x > 0} |2^x+3| \rightarrow y' = \frac{(2^x+3)(\ln 2)}{2^x+3} = \ln 2 > 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad |x > 0|$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow |-2^x+3| \rightarrow y' = \frac{(-2^x+3)(-\ln 2)}{-2^x+3} = \ln 2 < 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \quad |x < 0|$$

مشتق  $\begin{cases} f'_-(0) = -3 \\ f'_+(0) = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$  نقش در  $x=0$  ندارد  $\rightarrow$  نقطه برآیی است

یک نقطه برآیی دارد.

$$y = \sqrt{x} |x-a| \rightarrow y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} |x-a| \xrightarrow{y'=0} x = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}x) + (1 \cdot x \cdot 0)}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$y_{max} = 1 \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{3}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{3}} \cdot \left|\frac{a}{3} - a\right| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{3}} \cdot |a| = \frac{1}{3} \xrightarrow{a > 0} \frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow a = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2|x|-x} \xrightarrow{x > 0} \sqrt{x^2-x} \xrightarrow{f'=0} x \in [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{-x^2-x} \xrightarrow{f'=0} x \in [-1, 0]$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^2-x} & x < 0 \\ -|x| & x > 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{f'(x)=0} \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} = 0 \rightarrow x-1=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \\ x < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}} = 0 \rightarrow -x-1=0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

جدول علامت برای  $f'(x)$ :

$x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$0$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$+$	$0$	$-$
$f'(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$+$	$0$	$-$

نتیجه:  $m=1, n=0, k=2 \Rightarrow \frac{k \cdot m + n}{k - n} = 1$

$$y = \frac{mx+r}{x-1+m} \rightarrow y' = \frac{m(x-1+m) - (mx+r)}{(x-1+m)^2} = \frac{m^2 - m - r}{(x-1+m)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow (m-1)/(m+1) < 0$$

$$\rightarrow m \in (-1, 1) \rightarrow m = 0, 1 \rightarrow \text{مستقیم}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1-2|x|} \xrightarrow{x > 0} \frac{x}{1-2^x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1-2^x - (-2^x)}{(1-2^x)^2} = \frac{1+2^x}{(1-2^x)^2} = 0 \rightarrow 1-2^x = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{1+2^x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1+2^x - (2^x)}{(1+2^x)^2} = \frac{1-2^x}{(1+2^x)^2} = 0 \rightarrow 1-2^x = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

یک نقطه برآیی دارد