

نسبت تغییرات $\frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{(1 - \frac{9}{3}) - (1 - \frac{9}{1})}{2} = \frac{\frac{2a}{3} - \frac{2a}{1}}{2} = \frac{\frac{2a}{3} - 2a}{2} = \frac{\frac{2a - 6a}{3}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{4a}{3}}{2} = -\frac{2a}{3}$

نسبت تغییرات $\frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{2a}{2} = \frac{2a}{2} = a$

$f'(x) = +\frac{a}{x^2}$

$\begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{3} \\ x = \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

$\frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{9}{3^2} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{9}{9} \Rightarrow x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

این اشک یک فرم خاص دارد. نقطه بر بیضی که با این مدل آن نقطه در بیضی قرار دارد.

$y_1 = x, y_2 = 2ax^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow 2ax^2 - 2x + 1 = x \Rightarrow 2ax^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$

$\Delta = 9 - 4a = 0 \Rightarrow 4a = 9 \Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{4}$

$2ax^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{9}{4}x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$

$9x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$

$\Delta = (4)^2 - 4(2a)(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 16 - 8a = 0 \Rightarrow 8a = 16 \Rightarrow a = 2$

$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 8a}}{2 \cdot 2} = -\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 16}}{4} = -\frac{-4 \pm 0}{4} = 1$

$y = x^3 - 12x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2 - 24x = 3x(x - 8)$

$x = 0, x = 8$

نقطه $(0, 2)$ و $(8, -128)$

از شکل نمودار واضح است که $n = -2$ است (یعنی آنجا که تقاطع می‌کند عرضی بتری دارد)

$y = x^3 + ax^2 + bx - f \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2 + 2ax - 2b$

$3(-2)^2 + 2a(-2) - 2b = 0 \Rightarrow 12 - 4a - 2b = 0 \Rightarrow 6 - 2a - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 6 - 2a$

$3(0)^2 + 2a(0) - 2b = 0 \Rightarrow -2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$

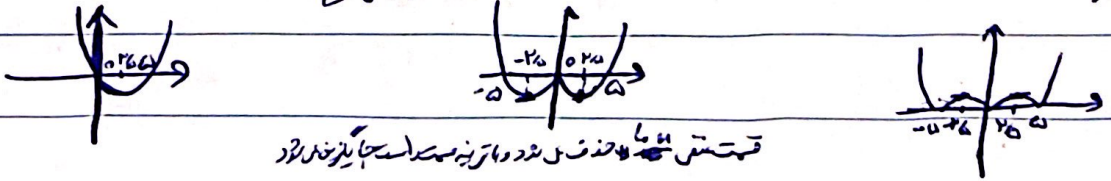
$\Rightarrow 6 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow 2a = 6 \Rightarrow a = 3 \Rightarrow y = x^3 + 3x^2 - f$

$x = -2 \rightarrow y = (-2)^3 + 3(-2)^2 - f = -8 + 12 - f = 4 - f$

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

$AB = \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (4-f)^2} = \sqrt{4 + (4-f)^2}$

$y = x^2 - 2x = x(x-2) \xrightarrow{\text{بجای } x \text{ بنویسیم } |x|} y = (|x|)^2 - 2|x| = x^2 - 2|x| \rightarrow y = |x^2 - 2|x||$



قیمت‌ها حذف می‌شود و در دو طرف به سمت راست و چپ می‌رود

$\frac{n}{m} = \frac{3}{2}$

$m = 2 \Rightarrow n = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3$

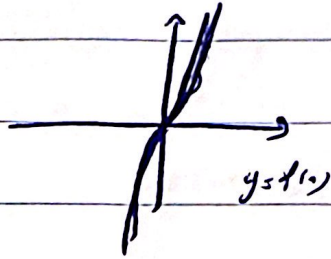
$n = 3$

حاصل‌شده $n = 3$ و $m = 2$

پسند $n = 3$ و $m = 2$

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

$y = f(x)$



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نقطه بحرانی
 $n=0$ مشتق از صفر است ✓

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$$f(n) = -\sqrt[3]{n^2} (n-a) \rightarrow f'(n) = \left(\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{n}}\right) (n-a) - \sqrt[3]{n^2} (1)$$

$(n < a \Rightarrow |n-a| = -(n-a))$

در اینجا $(a, 0)$ است

$$= -\frac{2(n-a)}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} - \sqrt[3]{n^2}$$

جواب با این صفت
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$$\frac{2(n-a)}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} - \sqrt[3]{n^2} = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{2(n-a)}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} = \sqrt[3]{n^2}$$

دنباله به سمت بی نهایت میل می کند و در این نقطه است

در این نقطه مشتق از صفر است

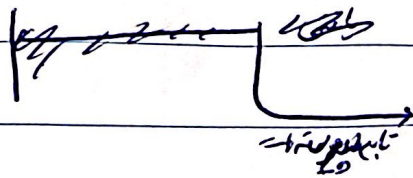
$$\rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}(n-a) = n \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}n + \frac{2}{3}a = n \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}a = \frac{5}{3}n \Rightarrow n = \frac{2}{5}a = \frac{1}{2.5}a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1.25}{2}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{n^2 - n}; n \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-n^2 - n}; n < 0 \end{cases}$$

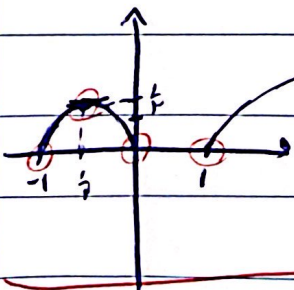
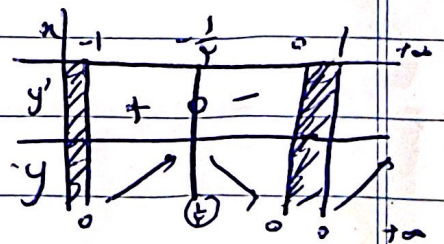
$n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n(n-1) \geq 0$

$$\begin{matrix} n & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline + & - & + & - \end{matrix} \rightarrow D_f = [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

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$$f'(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{2n-1}{2\sqrt{n^2-n}}; n > 0 \\ \frac{-2n-1}{2\sqrt{-n^2-n}}; n < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 1 \quad (n = -\frac{1}{2}) \\ n = 0 \\ |n| \leq 1 \quad (n = -1 \leq n = \frac{1}{2} \leq n = 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{kmn}{F} = \frac{1}{2}$$

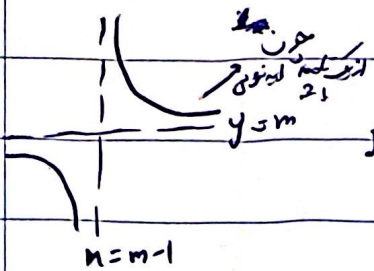
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$$f(n) < 0 \rightarrow ad - bc < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 < 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+1) < 0 \rightarrow -1 < m < 2, m \neq 2 \rightarrow -1 < m < 2 \quad (I)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} < m < 1 \Rightarrow 2 = 1 - m < 1 \rightarrow m > 0 \quad (II)$$

$$(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow m = 0, 1$$

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$f(x) = \frac{y}{m-1} > m \Rightarrow \frac{y-m}{m-1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-(m+1)(m-y)}{m-1} > 0$
 $m \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 2)$

II) $1 > m-1 \Rightarrow m < 2$

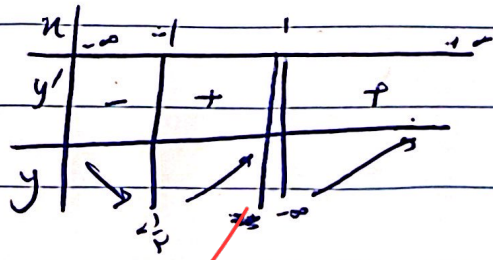
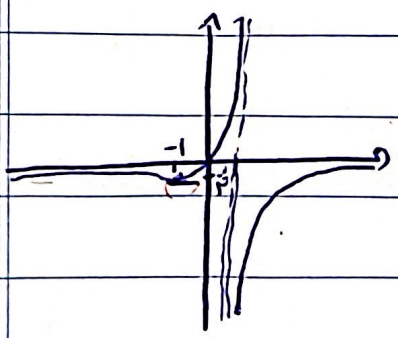
در این حالت تابع صعودی است

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1-x^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{x}{1-x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1-x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

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$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-x^2} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-x} = 0$

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یک نقطه جریز در $x=1$ دارد

$x \in [0, a] \rightarrow |x-a| = -(x-a) \rightarrow f(x) = -\sqrt{a^2(x-a)} = -a^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-a^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\frac{1}{2}a \rightarrow \max \sqrt{v} \end{cases}$
 $f(x_{\max}) = \frac{1}{2}a \rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}a) = \frac{1}{2}a \rightarrow -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a^2}(\frac{1}{2}a-a) = \frac{1}{2}a \rightarrow a \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}a^2} = \frac{1}{2}a$
 $\frac{1}{2}a \rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}a \rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\frac{1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}a$

سوال 17