

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = 1-a \\ f(3) = 1-\frac{a}{3} \end{cases} \quad \frac{f(3)-f(1)}{3-1} = \bar{m} \Rightarrow \frac{1-\frac{a}{3}-1+a}{2} = \bar{m} \quad (1,75)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{+a}{3} \quad f'(2) = \frac{+a}{2^2} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2^2} = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow 2 = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$2a2^2 - 0a + 18a = 2$$

$$2a2^2 - 4a + 18a = 0 \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{3} \quad (2)$$

دلتا برابر صفر است $\Rightarrow 24 - 4(2a)(18a) = 0$

در ناحیه سرم است $\Rightarrow a = +\frac{1}{3} \quad (2)$

$$2^2 - 4a + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow 2 = 3$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{3} \checkmark \Rightarrow 2^2 + 4a + 9 = 0$$

میراثی

$$y = 2^3 - 12a + 2 \Rightarrow y' = 2 \cdot 2^2 - 12 \Rightarrow \frac{-2 \quad 2}{1 \quad -12} \quad (2) \quad (3)$$

$$f(2) = 8 - 24 + 2 = -14 \quad \checkmark$$

در نقاط طایقی اکسترم نسبی مشتق آن برابر صفر است (4)

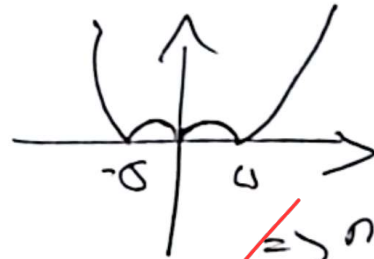
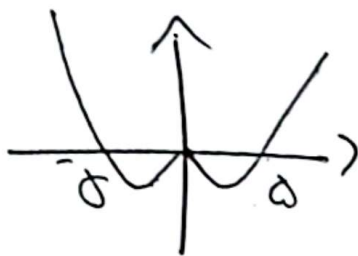
$$y = 2^3 + a2^2 - 2b2 - 4 \quad 2 = 0 \rightarrow -2b = 0 \quad b = 0$$

$$y' = 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2a2 - 2b \quad 2 = -2 \rightarrow 12 - 4a = 0 \quad a = 3$$

$$y = 2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2 - 4 \Rightarrow f(0) = -4 \quad f(-2) = 0 \quad (2)$$

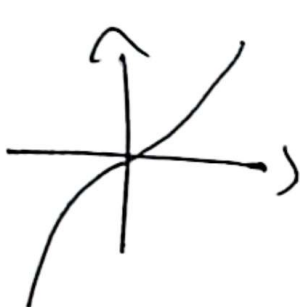
$$d = \sqrt{\epsilon_{914}} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

ارائه (۲)



$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{2} = 10$$

(۲)



ریشه های

(۲)

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{2^x} (a-2)$$

(۲)

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2^x}} \times (a-2) + \sqrt[3]{2^x} (-1)$$

$$\frac{2a-2}{3\sqrt[3]{2^x}} = \sqrt[3]{2^x} \Rightarrow 2a-2 = 3 \times 2^x \Rightarrow \frac{2a}{3} = 2$$

(۲)

$$f(0) = f(a) = 0 \quad f\left(\frac{2a}{3}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2^{\frac{2a}{3}}}{3}} \times \frac{2a}{3} = \frac{2^{\frac{2a}{3}}}{3}$$

$$\frac{2a \cdot 0}{3} = \frac{2^{\frac{2a}{3}}}{3} \rightarrow a^0 = \left(\frac{0}{3}\right)^0 = a = \frac{3}{2}$$

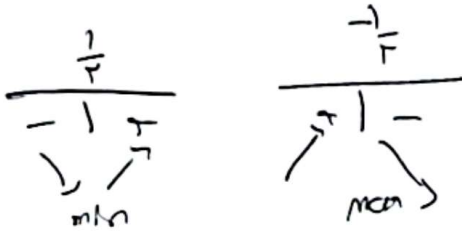
$$f(x) \begin{cases} \sqrt{2^x-2} & x > 0 \\ \sqrt{-2^x-2} & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

ارائه صفر

$$\Rightarrow m = 1 \quad n = 0 \quad k = -1 - 0 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{k(m+n)}{k-n} = \frac{\epsilon_1 + 0}{\epsilon - 0} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 1 \quad (1)$$



$-1 < m < 2, m \neq 1 \rightarrow -1 < m < 2, (I)$
 $2 < m-1 < 0 \Rightarrow 2 \neq 1-m \Rightarrow m < 1, (II)$

$$\int_C \frac{m(m-1)-2}{(2+m-1)^2} = \frac{m^2-m-2}{(2+m-1)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{-1-2}{+1-1+}$$

(9) (1, 1.5)

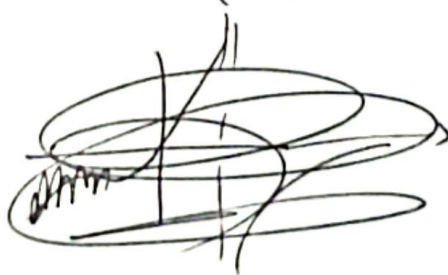
(I) & (II) $\rightarrow m = 0, 1$

$$2+m-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \neq 1-m \Rightarrow m < 1$$

$$0 < m \Rightarrow 0 < m < 2 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

$$f'(z) \begin{cases} \frac{2z+1}{(1-z^2)^2} & z \geq 0 \\ \frac{1-2z}{(1-z^2)^2} & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(10) (صفر)
 در نقطه (صفر) است
 پس بخش صفر
 (2)



کامیاب بفری دراز هم بصیر