

امپارینسی دوازدهم لیسری

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

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

$$2a2^2 - 5a + 11a = 2$$

$$2a2^2 - 4a + 11a = 0 \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{3} \quad (2)$$

دلتاباید منفی شود $\Rightarrow 24 - f(2a)(11a) = 0$

چون در ناحیه منفی است $\Rightarrow a = +\frac{1}{3}$

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

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

مبتنی بر (2)

$$y = 2^x - 12x + 2 \Rightarrow y' = 2^x \ln 2 - 12 \Rightarrow \frac{-2 \quad 2}{\frac{1}{2} \quad -1 \quad 4} \quad (3)$$

$$f(2) = 8 - 24 + 2 = -14$$

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

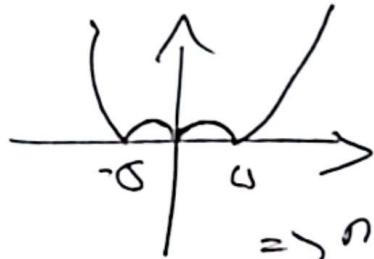
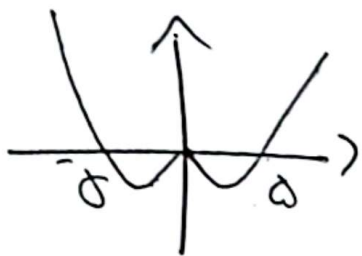
$$y = 2^x + a2^x - 2bx - c \quad x=0 \rightarrow -2b = 0 \quad b=0$$

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

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

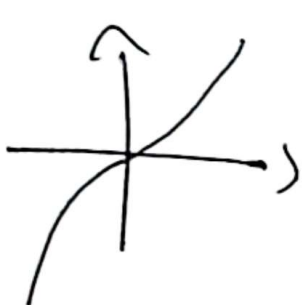
$$d = \sqrt{4914} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

ارائه (C)



$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{3} = 1.5$$

(C)



ریشه های سه گانه $q=0$

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

(V)

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

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

$$f(0) = f(a) = 0 \quad f\left(\frac{2a}{3}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2^a}{20}} \times \frac{2a}{3} = \frac{2^a}{3}$$

$$\frac{2a \cdot 0}{20} = \frac{2^a}{a} \rightarrow a^0 = \left(\frac{0}{2}\right)^0 = a = \frac{a}{2}$$

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

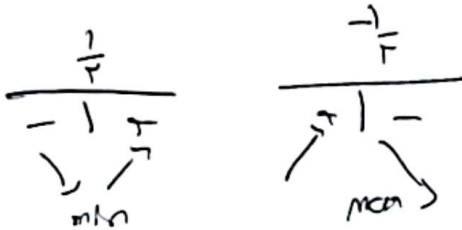
$$\Rightarrow f'(x) \begin{cases} \frac{2^x-1}{2\sqrt{2^x-2}} & x > 0 \\ \frac{-2^x-1}{2\sqrt{-2^x-2}} & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

ارائه صفر

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

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

(1)



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

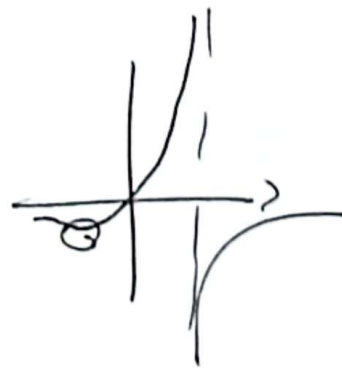
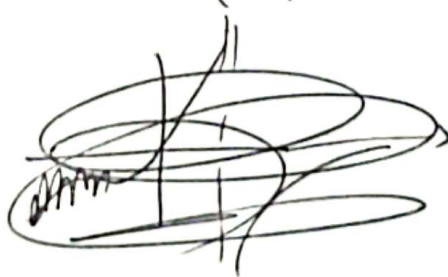
(9)

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

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

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

(10) (صفر)
در تقاطع منحنی با محور
نسبت منحنی به صفر



کامپیوتری دراز هم بصورت