

$$\frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x} = \frac{\frac{2a}{x} - \frac{2a}{1}}{x} = \frac{a}{x^2}$$

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

$$\frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{a}{x^2} \xrightarrow{a \neq 0} x = \sqrt[2]{\frac{a}{x^2}}$$

$x = \pm \sqrt{x}$ منفرد بازه نیست

$$2ax^2 - dx + 11a = 0$$

$$y = x$$

$$2ax^2 - dx + 11a = x$$

$$2ax - d = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$ax^2 - 2x + 9a = 0 \rightarrow a\left(\frac{x}{2a}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{x}{2a}\right) + 9a = 0 \rightarrow 4a^2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^2 - 12 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

	-2	2	
y'	+	0	+
y	↗	↓	↗

min

$$f(2) = 1 - 2^2 + 2 = -1$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 2ax - 2b$$

$$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow -2b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 4x + 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = -2x$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x^2 - 4$$

$x=0 \rightarrow -4 \rightarrow (0, -4)$
 $x=-2 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow (-2, 0)$

$x > d \rightarrow x^2 - dx \rightarrow 2x - d \rightarrow \frac{d}{2} \checkmark$
 $0 < x \leq d \rightarrow -x^2 + dx \rightarrow -2x + d \rightarrow \frac{d}{2} \checkmark$
 $-d \leq x < 0 \rightarrow -x^2 - dx \rightarrow -2x - d \rightarrow -\frac{d}{2} \checkmark$
 $x < -d \rightarrow x^2 + dx \rightarrow 2x + d \rightarrow -\frac{d}{2} \checkmark$

$n = 0, d, -d$
 $\frac{n}{m} = \frac{2d}{d}$

	0	d	
y'	+	0	-
y	↗	↓	↘

max

	0	-d	
y'	+	0	-
y	↗	↓	↘

max

$m = 2$
 $n = 2d$

$x \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x \rightarrow 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{2} x$
 $x < 0 \rightarrow 2x - x^2 \rightarrow 2 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2}{2} x$
 ریشه صاف $\rightarrow x = 0$

نقطه بدانی = 1

$x^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (a-x) \xrightarrow{y=0} \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (a-x) + (-1) \times x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

~~.....~~ $\rightarrow \frac{a-x}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}$

$\rightarrow 2(a-x) - 2x = 0 \rightarrow 2a = 2x \rightarrow x = \frac{2a}{2}$

$\sqrt{\frac{2a}{2}} \times \frac{2a}{2} = \frac{2a}{2}$
 $a = 2, d$

$x \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - x}$
 $x < 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{-x^2 - x}$

$D_f = [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$

$k=2, m=1, n=0$

$f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} \xrightarrow{\text{تابع صاف}} x = 1, 0, -1$

$f'(x) = \frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}}$

جواب معادله = 1
 ماکسیم

$f'(x) = \frac{m(n-1+m) \cdot (1)(m+1)}{(n-1+m)^2} = \frac{m^2 - m - 2}{(n-1+m)^2}$

منجر صاف \rightarrow مثبت \rightarrow

$1 + \lambda = 9 \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow -1 < m < 2 \rightarrow m = 0, 1$

انتخاب

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

$x = 1, -1$

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

~~.....~~

$x = 0$ ریشه صاف

نقطه بدانی = 2