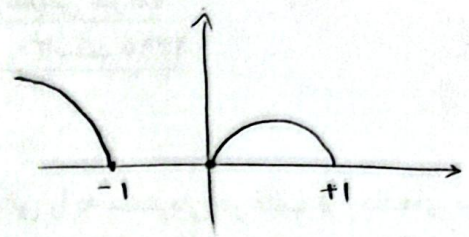


$f(x) = x|x^2 - 1|$
 $\hookrightarrow x = \sqrt{x^2}, -\sqrt{x^2}$
 $\rightarrow f(x) = x(x^2 - 1) = x^3 - x^2 \xrightarrow{f'(x)=0} f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x = 0$
 $x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$
 $f(-1) = -1 \times |1 - 1| = 0$
 $f(1) = 1 \times |1 - 1| = 0$
 $f(\sqrt{x}) = \sqrt{x} \times |x - 1| = 0$

$A = \dots$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{x(1-|x|)}$
 $\rightarrow x \leq 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x - x^2}$
 $\hookrightarrow x \leq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x + x^2}$



$\min = 0$
 $\max = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 0$
 $f(0) = 1$

$A(-b/a) \rightarrow y = -x^2 + 3ax + b$
 $\rightarrow y' = 3a - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3a}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow 1 + 3a + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = -3a$
 $\Rightarrow y' = -2x + 3a = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3a}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}a, a = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{-1/2} = -6$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}$
 $\rightarrow x \geq 0$
 $\rightarrow x \leq a$
 $\Rightarrow D_f = [0, a]$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a-x} = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{4}$

$\frac{-b}{3a} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = 1$
 $\frac{a-1}{a+1} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3a - 1 = a + 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$
 $y = \frac{2x+1}{3x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow f(0) = \sqrt{a}$
 $\Rightarrow f(a/4) = \sqrt{a/4} + \sqrt{3a/4} = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow y_{\min} = \sqrt{a/4}$
 $\Rightarrow f(a) = \sqrt{a}$
 $\Rightarrow y_{\max} = \sqrt{3a/4}$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{a/4} \times \sqrt{3a/4} = \sqrt{3a^2/16} \Rightarrow a = 4 \Rightarrow [4] \cup [8]$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{bx^2 + v}{x^2 + ax + 1}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{b}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1$
 $x = -1/2 \Rightarrow f(1/2) + a(-1/2) + 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{-1/2} = -2$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}$
 $x = \pm 1$
 $x = 1 \Rightarrow \dots$
 $x = -1 \Rightarrow \dots$

$y(0) = d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0$
 $y'(0) = 3ax^2 + 3bx + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$
 $y(1) = a + b = 1$
 $y'(1) = 3a + 3b = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = 0$
 $\Rightarrow a = -1, b = 1$
 $ab = -1$

$$Df_{x=1} = \{ \pm \sqrt{2} \}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x(x^2-1)(x^2-1)}{(x^2-2)^2}$$

$$2x=0 \rightarrow x=0 \quad x^2-1=0 \rightarrow x=\pm 1$$

$$x^2-2=0 \rightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{2}$$

	-2	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	0	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	\searrow	\nearrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\searrow	\nearrow

تابع در بازه $(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$ نزولی است.

$$Df_{x=1} = \{ 2 \}$$

9

$$f'(x) = \frac{(f(x^3))(x^3-1) - (f(x^2))(x^2)}{(x^3-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^3(x^3-1)}{(x^3-1)^2} \rightarrow x^3=0 \rightarrow x=0$$

$$(x^3-1)^2 \rightarrow x^3-1=0 \rightarrow x^3=1$$

$$\rightarrow x=1, \sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4}$$

	0	1	$\sqrt[3]{2}$	$\sqrt[3]{4}$	
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	\nearrow	\searrow	\searrow	\nearrow	

تابع در بازه $(0, 1)$ نزولی است.

تابع در بازه $(1, \sqrt[3]{2})$ نزولی است.

تابع در بازه $(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4})$ نزولی است.