

$x_1(1-|x_1|) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1} - \frac{1}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} - \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, 1]$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1-2|x|}{\sqrt{|x|(1-|x|)}} \rightarrow 1-2|x| = 0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \checkmark \\ -\frac{1}{2} \times \end{cases}$

x	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
y'	+	-
y	\nearrow	\searrow

 $\rightarrow \begin{matrix} n=0 \\ m=1 \end{matrix}$ نقاط صفر ± 1 ← بحرانی ← $x=2$
 $m+n+k=5$

$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ a-2x \geq 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{حد}} \left[0, \frac{a}{2} \right]$ $A \left| \begin{matrix} 0 \\ a \end{matrix} \right. \quad B \left| \begin{matrix} a \\ \frac{a}{2} \end{matrix} \right.$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{-2}{\sqrt{a-2x}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a-2x}}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = x \rightarrow y_c = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2a}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3a}{2}}$
 $\rightarrow y_{max} \times y_{min} = \sqrt{12} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{3a}{2}} \times \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = \sqrt{12} \rightarrow a = 4 \Rightarrow [a] = 4 \checkmark$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow \pm \frac{x^2(x^2-1)}{x^2-1} = \pm \frac{x^2-x^4}{x^2-1}$
 $\rightarrow f'(x) = \pm \frac{(2x-4x^3)(x^2-1) - (x^2-x^4)2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow \pm (2x^3 - 4x^5 + 2x - 2x^3) = 0$
 $\rightarrow \pm (2x - 4x^5) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \pm 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ \pm 2x(1-2x^4) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$
 این‌ها می‌تواند داخل فاصله باشد ← $x = \pm 2$ ← نقاط بحرانی ← $x = \pm 2$

$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \xrightarrow{(0,0)} d = 0$
 $\xrightarrow{(1,1)} a + b = 1$
 $y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c \xrightarrow{(0,0)} c = 0$
 $\xrightarrow{(1,1)} 3a + 2b + 0 = 0 \rightarrow 3a + 2b = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a + 2b = 0 \\ a + b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a + 2b = 0 \\ a + b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + b = -1 \\ a + b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$
 $ab = -6$

تابع در دامنه داده شده بگنجد است پس نقاط سرجوخه را به
 رابرسی می‌کنیم
 $A \left| \begin{matrix} -1 & a \\ -9 & 1 \end{matrix} \right. \quad B \left| \begin{matrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right. \rightarrow f_1, f_2$
 $\rightarrow y = -x^3 + 3x \rightarrow y' = -3x^2 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} C \left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right. f_1 \\ D \left| \begin{matrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \right. f_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_{min} = -2$
 در دامنه داده شده داخل قدر مطلق است \oplus

$f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 3a + b = 1 \rightarrow 3a + b = 0 \quad (I)$

$f'(-1) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x^3 + 3ax^2 + b & x \geq 0 \\ -x^3 + 3ax^2 + b & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(-1) = -3 - 6a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{(I)} b = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -3$$

$$-x^3 + 3ax^2 + b \quad x < 0 \rightarrow y' = -3x^2 + 6ax = 0 \xrightarrow{(-1)} -3 - 6a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-x^3 + 3ax^2 + b \xrightarrow{(-1)} -x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + b \rightarrow 1 - \frac{3}{2} + b = 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -3$$

$y = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{7}{2} \rightarrow y' = 3x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \xrightarrow{f} y_{min} = \frac{4}{3}$

$y = \frac{ax+3}{(a+1)x+(a-1)}$ جانب افقی = $\frac{a}{a+1}$ جانب قائم = $\frac{-d}{c} = \frac{-a+1}{a+1}$

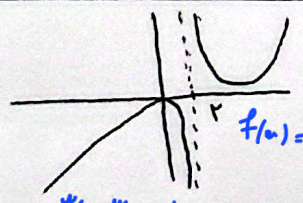
$\frac{a}{a+1} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{2x+3}{3x+1} \rightarrow \frac{2x+3}{3x+1} = 0 \rightarrow 2x+3=0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$

جانب افقی = $\frac{b}{c}$ جانب قائم = $-(ax+1)$
 $A(-\frac{1}{2}, 3) \rightarrow \frac{b}{c} = 3 \rightarrow b = 12$
 $\frac{-ax-1}{c} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow ax+1 = 2 \rightarrow ax=1 \rightarrow a = -2$

$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{12}{-2} = -6$ $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{12}{-2} = -6$

$f(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + a(-\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}a = 2 \rightarrow a = 8$

$\frac{x^2}{x^2-1}$



منبسط طول بازه اکیدا نزولی است (0, 2)

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

$a \neq 2 \rightarrow 2^4 - 4a \cdot 2^3 < 0 \rightarrow 2^3(2^2 - 4a) < 0 \rightarrow 0 < 2 < \sqrt{4a}, a \neq 2$

نقطه در بازه (0, 2) و $(2, \sqrt{4a})$ اکیدا نزولی $\rightarrow \min_{بازه} = 2(\sqrt{4a}-1)$

$f(x) = \frac{2x^2(x^2-4) - 2x(2x^2-4)}{(2x^2-4)^2} = \frac{2x^2(x^2-4) - 2x(2x^2-4)}{(2x^2-4)^2}$

$2x^2 - 4x = 0 \rightarrow 2x(x^2 - 2x + 4) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

$\rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2 = t} t^2 - 2t + 4 = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-16}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{1-\sqrt{3}} \\ x = \pm \sqrt{1+\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$

x_1	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{1-\sqrt{3}}$	0	$\sqrt{1-\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{3}$
y'	-	+	+	-	+

در بازه اکیدا نزولی