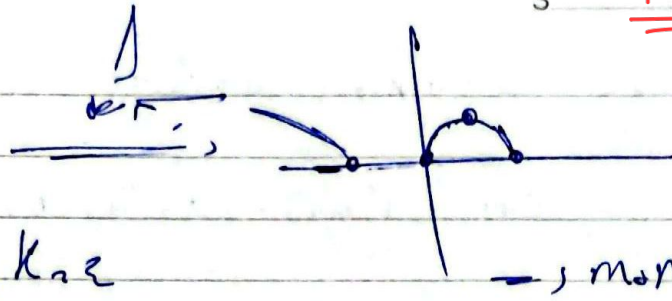


D. r q' d' A, r p' d' s

14

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x(a-x)}$$



$x \in [0, a], a > 0, k = 2$

monoton  $k=2$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-x}}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-x}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = a-x \Rightarrow 2x = a \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f(0) = \sqrt{a}, f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = \sqrt{2a}$$

$D_f = \left[0, \frac{a}{2}\right]$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a}$$

$x \in [0, a]$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r(x^r - \varepsilon)}{x^r - 1} & x > r \text{ or } x < -r \\ -\frac{x^r(x^r - \varepsilon)}{x^r - 1} & x > r \end{cases}$$

$$x > r \text{ or } x < -r$$

$r, -r, 0$

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

$$x > r \text{ or } x < -r$$

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

$$x > r \text{ or } x < -r$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\varepsilon x^0 - \varepsilon x^r - r x^r + r x^0 - \varepsilon x^r + \varepsilon x^0 - r x^r + r x^0}{(x^r - 1)^2} = \frac{\varepsilon x^0 - \varepsilon x^r - r x^r + r x^0}{(x^r - 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon(x^0 - x^r) - r(x^r - x^0)}{(x^r - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon(x^0 - x^r) = r(x^r - x^0)$$

$x = 0$

$$y' = kx^2 + b \Rightarrow (f(x_0) = y_0) \rightarrow (x_0) \rightarrow (y_0) \quad (P)$$

$$\text{if } x \in A \Rightarrow (x_0) \rightarrow (y_0) \quad \text{if } x \in B \Rightarrow (y_0) \rightarrow (x_0) \quad (1)$$

$$y' = kx^2 + b \Rightarrow (x_0) \rightarrow (y_0) \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = kx^2 + b \Rightarrow \text{if } x \in [-\sqrt{b/k}, \sqrt{b/k}] \Rightarrow y \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = kx^2 + b \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2kx \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{-b/k} \quad (1)$$

x	-		+	-
y	-		+	-
f	↘		↗	↘

$\Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow \text{max } y$   
 $x < 0 \Rightarrow \text{min } y$   
 $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = b$

$$y = kx^2 + b \Rightarrow -kx^2 + kx + b \Rightarrow \text{ent } A \quad (1)$$

$$y' = kx^2 + b \Rightarrow x = -1, -k \cdot (-1)^2 = -k \Rightarrow x = -1/k \quad (1)$$

$$x = -1/k \Rightarrow y = \frac{b}{k} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{k} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{k} \quad (1)$$

$$y = \frac{k}{a}x^2 + b \Rightarrow y' = kx^2 + b \Rightarrow x = -1/k \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{La}{k}, \frac{0}{a} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{La}{k} = -1/k \Rightarrow a = k \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{max}{k} \Rightarrow y_0 \Rightarrow \frac{max}{k} \Rightarrow a = \frac{k}{a} \quad (1)$$

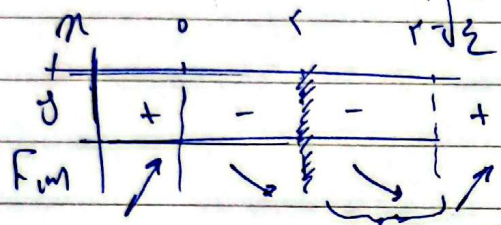
$$y = kx^2 + b \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } x \in A \Rightarrow \frac{b}{k} \text{ eff } (x) \text{ b } (k) \end{array} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{k}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{k}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{k}{a} \quad (1)$$

D

$$y' = \frac{\sum x^m (m^4 - 1) - 4x^r (m^2)}{(m^4 - 1)^2} = \frac{\sum x^r - 4m^2 - \frac{4}{x^2}}{(m^4 - 1)^2} \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad -9$$

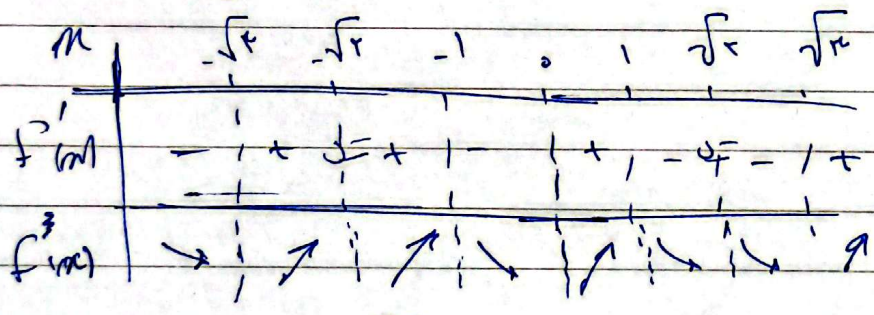
$$\rightarrow x - 4m^2 = 0 \rightarrow x(x - 4) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[4]{4} = \sqrt{2} \quad (4)$$



حل المسألة الأولى

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

حل المسألة الثانية

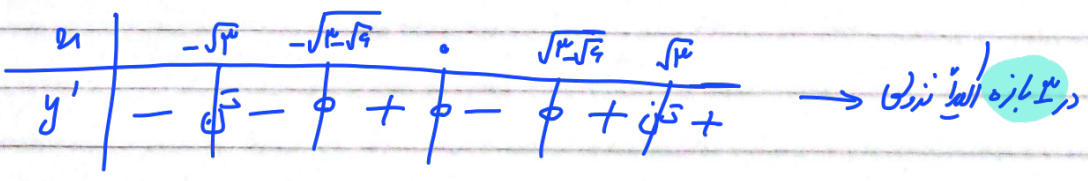


النقاط الحرجة:  $(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{3})$ ,  $(-1, 0)$ ,  $(1, \sqrt{2})$ ,  $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$

$$kx^2 + 4x = 0 \rightarrow kx(x + 4/k) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 4x^2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 16}}{2} = 2 \pm 0 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3 - \sqrt{3}} \quad \text{و} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}} \quad \text{نقطة حرجة}$$



دراسة إشارة المشتقة