

تکانه

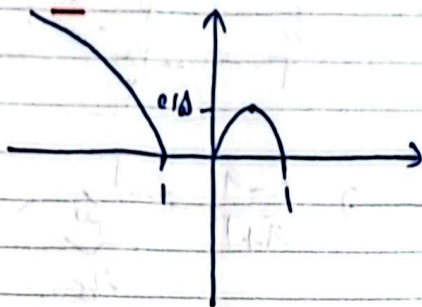
برای $\frac{19}{10}$

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$$y = \sqrt{m(t-|m|)}$$

$m > 0$	$\sqrt{m-m^2} \Rightarrow$	m	1	0
$m < 0$	$\sqrt{m+m^2} \Rightarrow$	y	0	0

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1446 ربيع الثاني 10



$$\left. \begin{matrix} m=1 \\ h=0 \\ k=1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \boxed{\omega}$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} + \frac{-y}{\sqrt{m-m^2}} = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{y^2}{2}$$

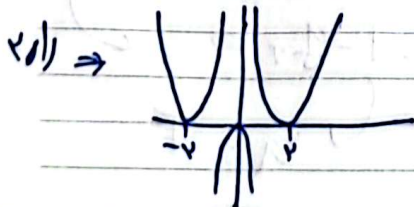
$$Df > 0 \rightarrow m < \frac{y^2}{2} \rightarrow Df < 0 \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} < m < \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} m=0 \rightarrow \sqrt{y} \\ m=\frac{y^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2} \\ m=\frac{y^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{max} \\ \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2} \sqrt{y} \\ \text{min} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}} \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}} \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{y} \\ [1] = \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$10) \Rightarrow f(m) = \frac{m^2}{m^2-1} |m^2-1| \rightarrow m^2-1=0 \rightarrow m = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{m^2}{m^2-1} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \pm 1 \end{matrix}$$



استر مع نسبه

$$y = am^3 + bm^2 + cm + d \xrightarrow{(1,1)} 1 = a + b + c + d$$

$$(0,0) \rightarrow 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + d \Rightarrow d = 0$$

$$y' = 3am^2 + 2bm + c \xrightarrow{(1,1)} 1 = 3a + 2b + c$$

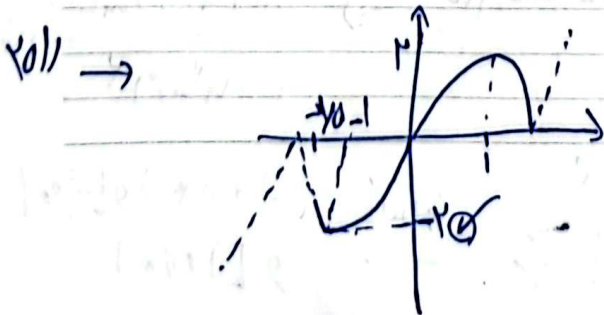
$$(0,0) \rightarrow 0 = 0 + 0 + c \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$ab = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$3a + 2b = 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \end{matrix}$$

m	0	$\sqrt{3}$	$-1/3$	1	1
y	0	0	$-2/3$	-1	1

$$\rightarrow (-1, -1)$$



$$m = -1$$

$$y = \frac{2^x}{m} + 3a \cdot 2^x + b \xrightarrow{(-1,1)} 1 = 1 + 3a + b \Rightarrow 3a + b = 0$$

$$y' = 2^x \ln 2 + 6a \cdot 2^x \xrightarrow{(-1,1)} 1 = -2 - 6a \Rightarrow 6a = -3 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

علامت منفی بردلیل این است که در استریم کسبی (در صورت منفی است)

$$\Rightarrow 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -3$$

$$\text{محل برخورد} \left(\frac{1-a}{a+1}, \frac{0}{a+1} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{a+1} = -1 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$y = \frac{2^x + 3}{2^x + 1} \xrightarrow{y=0} x = -1/0$$

$$y = \frac{b \cdot 2^x + 3}{2^x + a + 1} \quad \text{مجاهاقی} = \frac{b}{2} = +3 \rightarrow b = 12$$

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

$$\text{مجاهاقی} \Rightarrow 2^x + 1 + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{2^x=0}$$

$$1 - \frac{a}{2} + 1 = 0$$

$$a = 2$$

$$f'(m) = \frac{(2m^3)(m^2-1) - (2m^2)(2m)}{(m^2+1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow m^4(m^2-2) = 0$$

$$f'(m) = \frac{2m^3(m^2-2) - 2m(2m^2)}{(m^2+1)^2} \stackrel{150}{=} \frac{2m(m^2-1)(m^2-2)}{(m^2+1)^2}$$

m	$-\sqrt{2}$	-1	0	1	$\sqrt{2}$	2
f'(m)	X	-	+	-	+	X

\rightarrow $(-\sqrt{2}, -1) \cup (1, \sqrt{2})$ و $[-1, 0] \cup [1, 2]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \ln^{\infty} - 1 \ln^{\mu} + 4x = 0 \rightarrow \ln(x^{\mu} - 4x^{\mu} + \mu) = 0 \rightarrow \{x = 0 \\
 & \rightarrow x^{\mu} - 4x^{\mu} + \mu = 0 \xrightarrow{x^{\mu} = z} z^{\mu} - 4z + \mu = 0 \rightarrow z = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{\mu} = 4 \pm \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{4 - \sqrt{4}} \\ x = \pm \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{4}} \end{cases} \text{ GGZ}
 \end{aligned}$$

x	$-\sqrt{4}$	$-\sqrt{4 - \sqrt{4}}$	0	$\sqrt{4 - \sqrt{4}}$	$\sqrt{4}$
y'	-	+	-	+	-

→ در $x = 0$ نریز