

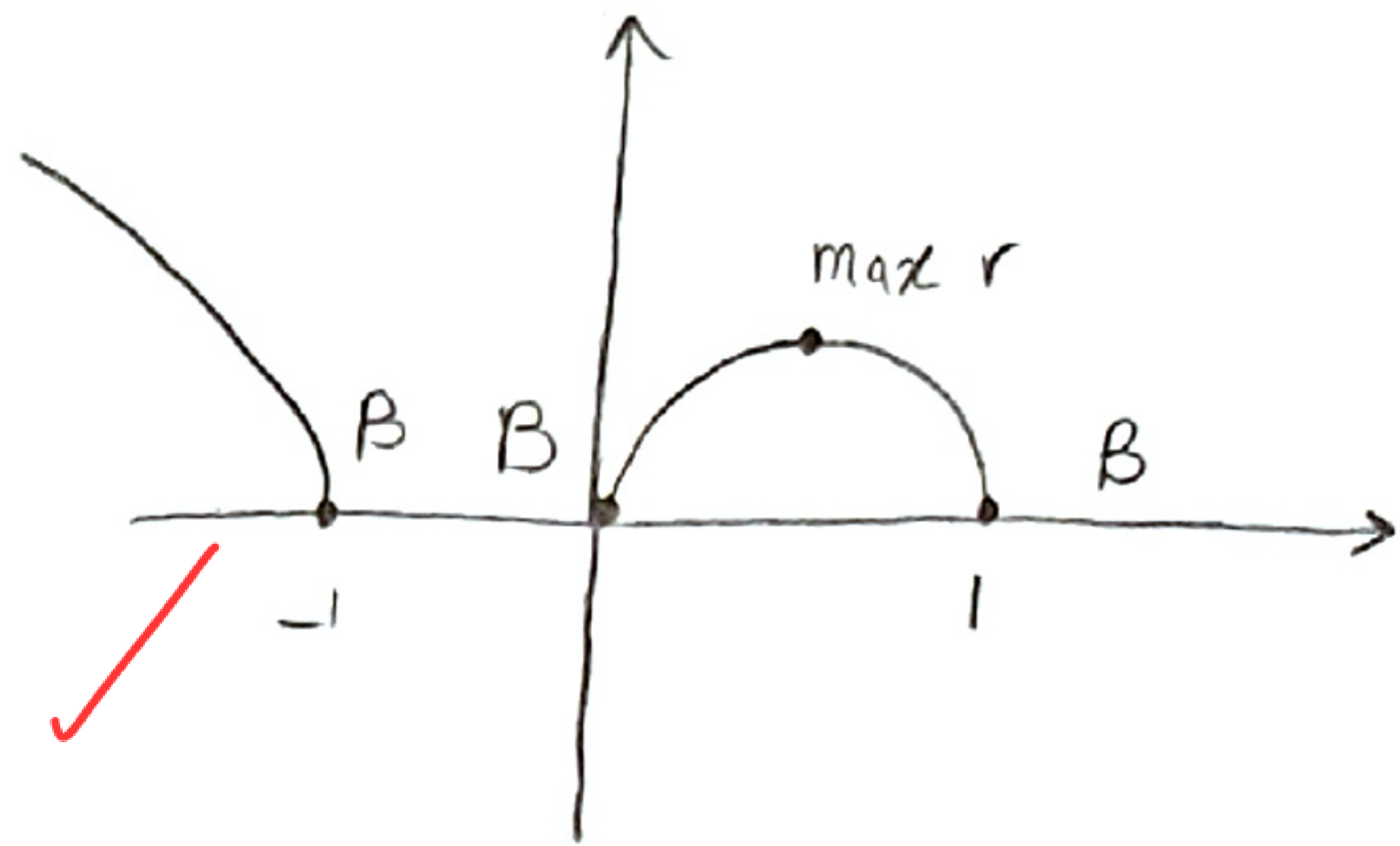
کلاس: درازدهم لیسرا A

تالیف شماره: ۲۶

14, 28

عزیزان عبداللہی

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x(1-x)} & x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x(1+x)} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



(۲)

m=1 n=0 k=۴ K+m+n=8 ✓

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{r}{2\sqrt{a-rx}}$$

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

$$f(0) = \sqrt{a}$$

$$f\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{r}}$$

(1,8)

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{r}{2\sqrt{a-rx}} \rightarrow rx = a - rx \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} + \sqrt{\frac{ra}{r}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} + \sqrt{\frac{ra}{r}} \right) = \sqrt{1r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{1r}} \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow [a] = r$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} \min x \max = \sqrt{1r} \rightarrow r\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{1r}} = \sqrt{1r} \rightarrow \frac{ra}{\sqrt{1r}} = \sqrt{1r} \rightarrow ra = 1r \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow [a] = r$$

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

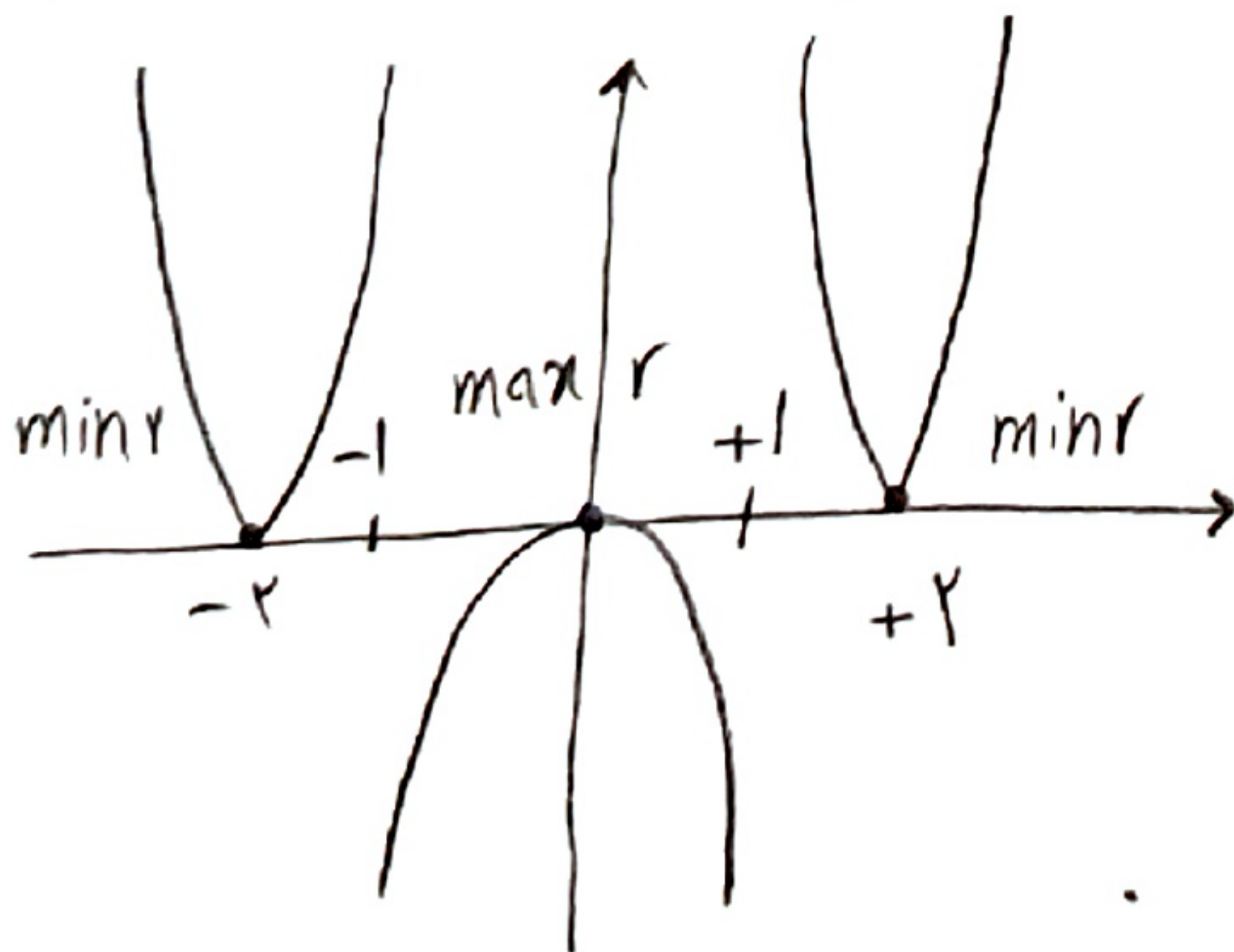
تابع زوج است

(۲)

$$2x(2x^{r-1} - 1)(x^r - 1) = 2x(x^r)(rx^{r-1} - 1) \rightarrow x^r - 2x^r + 2 = 0$$

جواب صحیح ندارد.

$$f'(0) = 0 \quad x = \pm 2 \leftarrow \text{برای}$$



x	-2	-1	0	1	2
f(x)	-	+	+	-	-
f'(x)	↘	↗	↗	↘	↗

در نقطه اسیمتوت نمی دارد.

$$f(x) = ax^r + bx^r + (x + d)$$

$$f'(x) = rax^{r-1} + rbx^r + c$$

$$f(0) = f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow d = c = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1 \quad f'(1) = 0$$

(۲)

$$a + b = 1 \rightarrow ra + rb = r \rightarrow b = r$$

$$ra + rb = 0 \rightarrow -ra - rb = 0 \rightarrow a = -r$$

$$ab = -r$$

$$f(x) = x|r - x^r|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x(r - x^r) & x \geq \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow f'(x) = -rx^{r-1} + r = 0 \\ -x(r - x^r) & x < \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow f'(x) = +rx^{r-1} - r = 0 \end{cases}$$

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