

نام و نام خانوادگی: آریطاطی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۵ کلاس چهارم دبیرستان B

۱۷، ۱۷۵ (تست ۱)

$f_{(1)} = 1 - a$ $f_{(3)} = 1 - \frac{a}{3}$ $\frac{f_{(3)} - f_{(1)}}{3-1} = \frac{\frac{2a}{3}}{2} = \frac{a}{3}$

$f'(x) = \frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{a}{3} \rightarrow x^2 = 3 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3}$

$x = -\sqrt{3}$ در بازه ی [۳] قرار ندارد
 پس $x = \sqrt{3}$ تنها نقطه مینیمم است!

(۱، ۱۷۵)

$y' = 3ax - a = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2a}$

A	x	x < 0 →	a < 0
	x		

$\frac{1}{2}a = 3a \times \frac{1}{2a} - \frac{a \times 3}{2a} + 1a \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}a = 1a - \frac{3}{2}a + 1a$

$44a^3 - 12a = 0 \rightarrow 4a(11a^2 - 3) \rightarrow a = 0$
 $a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{11}} \rightarrow a = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{11}}$

(۱، ۱۵)

$y' = 3x^2 - 12 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$

x	-2	+	2	-	+
y'	+	0	-	0	+
y	↗	↘	↗	↘	↗

(۳)

$y' = 3x^2 + 2ax - 2b$

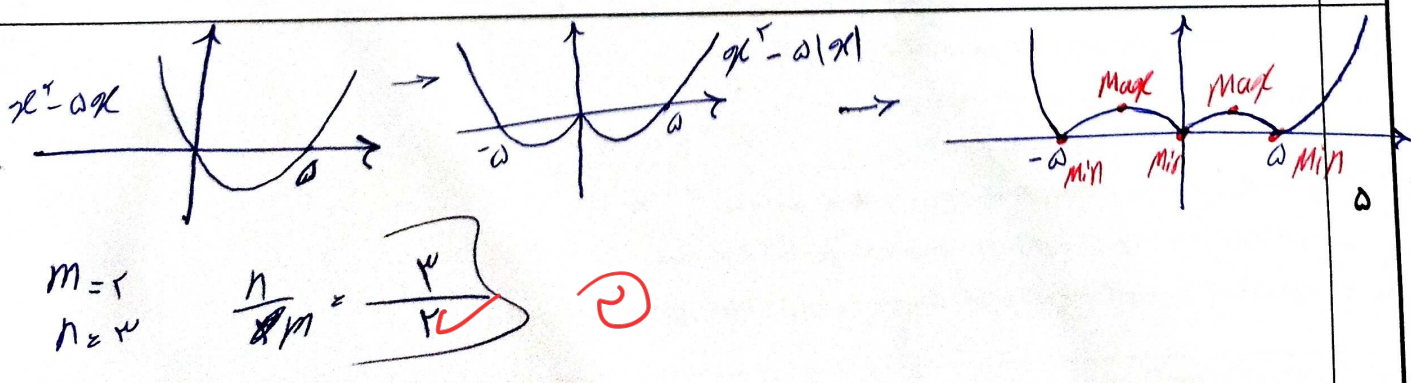
$3(0) + 2a(0) - 2b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

$3(-2)^2 + 2a(-2) - 2b = 0 \rightarrow 12 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow a = 3$

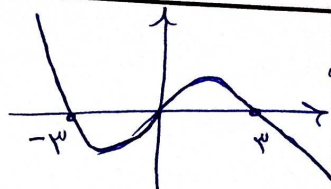
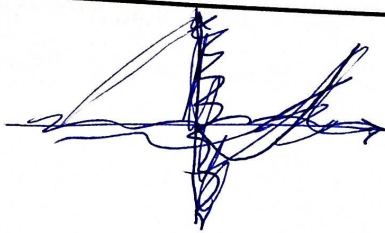
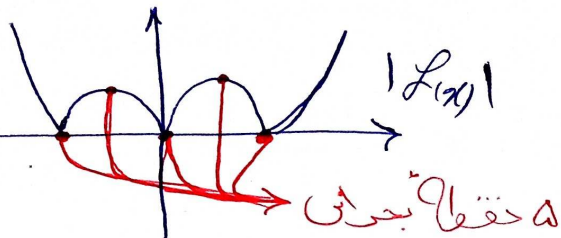
$y = x^3 + 3ax^2 - 2$

$x=0 \rightarrow y = -2$
 $x=-2 \rightarrow y = -1 + 12 - 2 = 9$

$\sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (9+2)^2} = \sqrt{14+81} = \sqrt{95}$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x & x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 + 3x & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



L_{11}

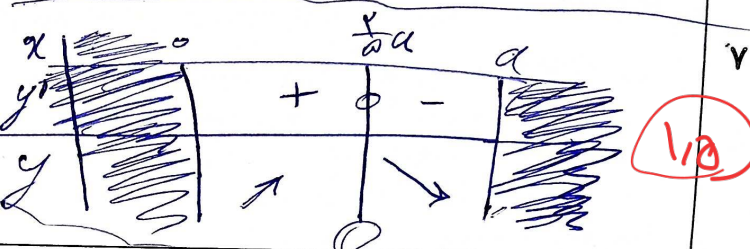
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$$L(x) = -(x-a)\sqrt[3]{x^2} \rightarrow L'(x) = -\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{2x \times (-1)(x-a)}{3x\sqrt[3]{x}} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = -2x + 2a \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}a$$



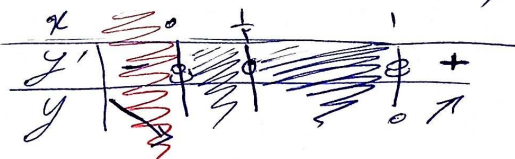
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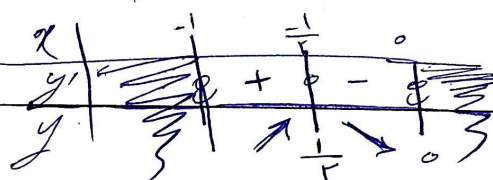
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 - x} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-x^2 - x} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{مینه} = [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \quad \text{Max} \leftarrow \frac{2}{3}a = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow a = \frac{1a}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$x \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}}$$



$$x \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}}$$



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$$\frac{3x+0}{3-0} = 1$$

$$y' = \frac{-m+m^2-r}{(x-1+mi)^2}$$

$$m^2 - m - r < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+ \phi} - \frac{r}{\phi +}$$



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$$x \geq 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{1-x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1-x^2 - 2x(-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} \rightarrow 1+x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = -1$$

$$x \leq 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1+x^2 - x(2x)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

غیبت

بجزئی

$$kax^2 - 2n + 1ka = n \rightarrow kax^2 - 4n + ka = 0 \rightarrow ax^2 - 4n + ka = 0$$

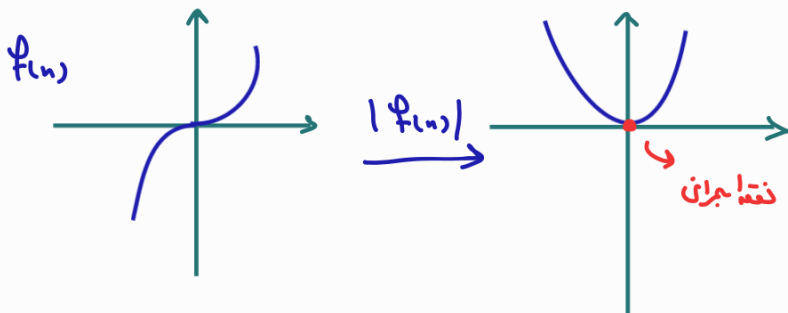
$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 4 - 4ka^2 = 0 \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$$

در روی سینه نامیه سوم بنی افتد سبب $a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x & x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 + 3x & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 3 & x \geq 0 \\ -2x + 3 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(0) = f'_-(0) = 3$$



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$$x \in [0, a] \rightarrow |x-a| = -(x-a) \rightarrow f(x) = -\sqrt{x^2}(x-a)$$

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

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

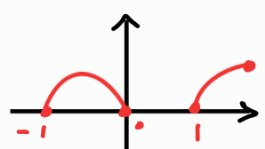
$$\hookrightarrow x = \frac{2a}{3} \checkmark \text{ max} \rightarrow f(\frac{2a}{3}) = 1.5$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}} | \frac{2a}{3} - a | = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow a^{\frac{3}{2}} \times \frac{2a}{3} = \frac{1.5}{\frac{2}{3}} \rightarrow a^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow a = 2.5$$

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$$y = x|x| - n = \begin{cases} x^2 - n & x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 - n & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

نقطه باری



مینیمم نسبی
(n=0)

نقطه Max نسبی
(m=1)

محل نقطه‌ای باری دارد
(k=2)

$$\frac{|k+n|}{|k-n|} = \frac{f_{+n}}{f} = 1$$

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$$f'(n) < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - n - 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 2, m \neq 2 \rightsquigarrow -1 \leq m < 2$$

$$g'(n) < 0 \rightarrow 1 - n \leq 1 \rightarrow n \geq 0$$

$$1, 2 \rightsquigarrow m = 0 \leq 1$$