

۱۱/۷۵

$$\frac{y-a}{x} = \frac{1+a}{2} = \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{a}{x} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

(۱,۷۵)

در بازه $x = -\sqrt{3}$ [۳] قرار دارد
پس $x = \sqrt{3}$ تنها قابل قبول است!

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$$2ax^2 - 2x + 11a = x$$

$x < 0$ ترمین

$$2ax^2 - 4x + 11a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \quad x^2 - 2x + 9 \Rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-9}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -2x + 11a = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 11a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

(۲)

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$$f(x) = x^2 - 12x + 12 \Rightarrow f(x^2 - 4)$$

x	-2	2
y	-1	-1
y'	2	2

$$f(x) = 1 - 2x + 12 = -12$$

(۳)

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

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

$$2x(x+r) = 2x^2 + 2rx$$

$\rightarrow a=0 \quad b=0$

$$f(0) = -1$$

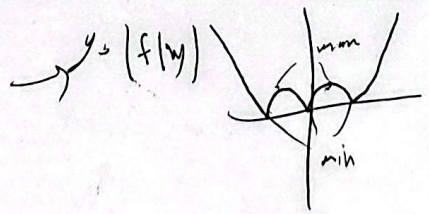
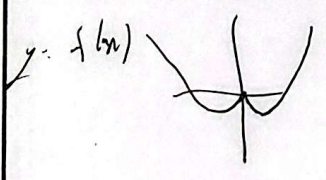
$$f(-1) = -1 + 12 - 2 = 9$$

$$a=3 \quad b=0$$

$$\sqrt{2+12} = 4$$

(۴)

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$$m=2$$

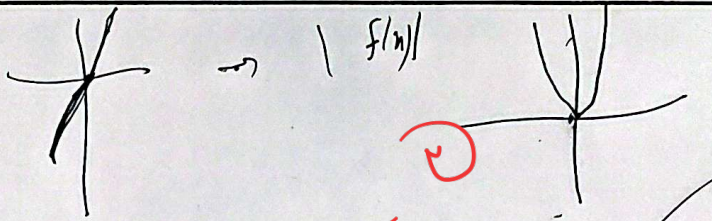
$$n=3$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

(۵)

۵

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



یہ نقطوں پر (0,0) (r,0) (r,0)

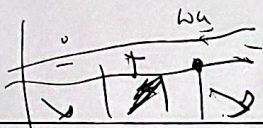
6

$$f(x) = n^r (a-n)^r \quad n > a \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = \frac{r a^{-1} n^{r-1}}{r} - \frac{r}{a} n^r = \frac{r}{a} n^{r-1} (a-n)$$

$$\frac{r n}{a} = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow n = a \quad \text{یا} \quad n = 0 \quad \text{یا} \quad n = a$$

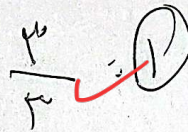
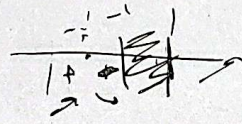
1,0

7



$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - n} \quad n > 0 \quad \text{یا} \quad \sqrt{n^2 - x^2} \quad n < 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r x - 1}{r \sqrt{x^2 - n}} \quad n > 0 \quad \text{یا} \quad \frac{-r x - 1}{r \sqrt{n^2 - x^2}} \quad n < 0$$

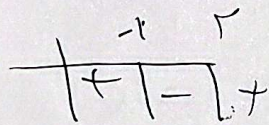


1,0

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$$\frac{r x^r - r x^{r-1} - r}{(n - 1 + x)^r} \quad \text{یا} \quad \frac{(m-r)(m+r)}{(n-1+x)^r}$$

-1,0



1,0

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$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x^r} \quad n > 0 \quad \text{یا} \quad \frac{x}{1+x^r} \quad n < 0$$

نقطہ 1 - نقطہ پلین

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

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

1,0

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

$$= -x^{\frac{r+1}{r}} + a(x^{\frac{r}{r}}) \rightsquigarrow f'(x) = -\frac{r+1}{r}x^{\frac{1}{r}} + \frac{r}{r}a(x^{-\frac{1}{r}})$$

$$-\frac{1}{r}x^{-\frac{1}{r}}(a x - (r+1)a) \rightsquigarrow f'(x) \rightarrow x=0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = \frac{ra}{1} \checkmark \text{max} \rightarrow f(\frac{ra}{1}) = 1, a$$

$$\sqrt[r]{\frac{r+1}{r}} \left| \frac{ra}{1} - a \right| = \frac{r}{r} \rightsquigarrow a^{\frac{r}{r}} \times \frac{ra}{1} = \frac{1ra}{1} \rightsquigarrow a^a = \frac{a}{r^a} \rightarrow \boxed{a = r, a}$$

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

$$x \text{ (سیس منفی)} \rightarrow 1 - m \leq 1 \rightarrow m \geq 0$$

$$1, 2 \rightsquigarrow \boxed{m = 0 \leq 1}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1-x^2} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{1+x^2} & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow D_y = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x^2+2x^2}{1-x^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1+x^2-2x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{x = -1}$$

تاورد $x=0$ مستقیم‌ترین و مستقیم‌ترین صفر نیست پس تنها یک نقطه‌ای جزی $x=-1$ دارد