

تمرینات 5 ص 5

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{a}{x}$$

(1) 175

$$f(1) = 1 - a \quad f(r) = 1 - \frac{a}{r} \quad \frac{f(r) - f(1)}{r} = \frac{1 - \frac{a}{r} - 1 + a}{r} = \frac{ra - a}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{a}{r} \quad f'(x) = \frac{a}{x^2}$$

$x = -\sqrt{r}$  در بازه  $[3, 4]$  قرار ندارد  
پس  $x = \sqrt{r}$  تنها قابل قبول است!

$$1 - ax^{-1} \rightarrow ax^{-2} = f'(x) \quad \frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{a}{r} = x = \pm \sqrt{r}$$

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

(2)

178

$$2ax^r - ax + 11a = 0$$

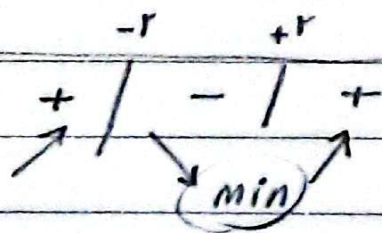
اگر  $a = \frac{1}{r}$  باشد رسیدگی عدولت صورت خواهد بود  
وردی ناصیه سوم قرار نخواهد گرفت

$$2r - r(2a)(11a) = 0 \quad 1 - 2ar = 0 \quad \left( a = \pm \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$y = x^r - 12x + r$$

(3)

$$y' = rx^{r-1} - 12 \rightarrow y' = 0 \quad rx^{r-1} - 12 = 0 \quad x = \pm \sqrt[r]{12}$$



$$\rightarrow y = 1 - 24 + r = -14 \text{ min}$$

(4)

$$y = x^r + ax^r - 2bx - r$$

$$\sqrt{(0+r)^2 + (-r-0)^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + 14} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$y' = rx^{r-1} + rax - 2b$$

$$r\sqrt{r}$$

(5)

$$k(x)(x+r) \Rightarrow a = r \Rightarrow b =$$

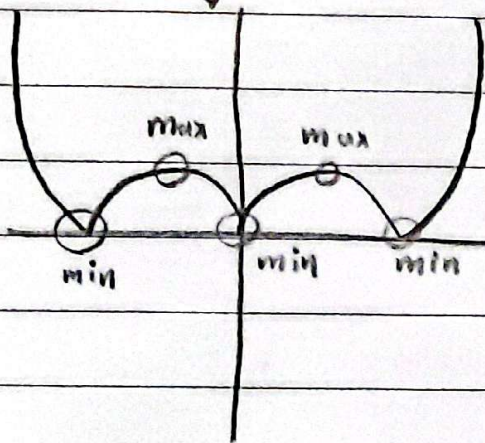
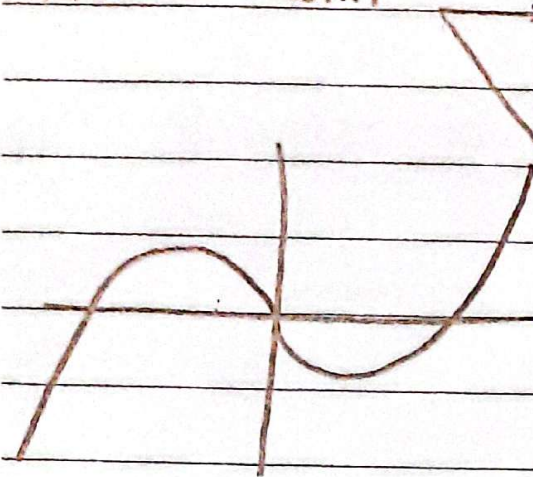
Genius Group  $y = x^r + rx^r - r$   $f(0) = -r$   $f(-r) = -1 + 12 - 1 = 10$

(5)

$P$   
 $T(x) = x^2 - 2|x|$

$x^2 - 2|x| \rightarrow (x) (x - 2)$

$x^2 + 2|x| \rightarrow (x) (x + 2)$



$n = 2 \quad m = 2$

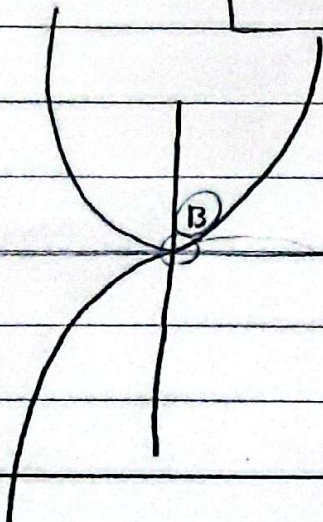
$n/m = 2/2$  ✓ (circled)

(4)

$x|x| + 3x$

$x^2 + 3x \rightarrow (x) (x + 3)$

$-x^2 + 3x \rightarrow (x) (-x + 3)$



✓ بدون

(circled)

$$n^{r/p} (n - a)$$

(v)

$$n^{r/p} (a - n)$$

$$an^{r/p} - n^{a/r} = \frac{r}{p} a n^{-1/p} - \frac{a}{r} n^{r/p}$$

$$\frac{n^{-1/p}}{p} (ra - a^2) \Rightarrow n = \frac{ra}{a}$$

1, 1, 1, 1

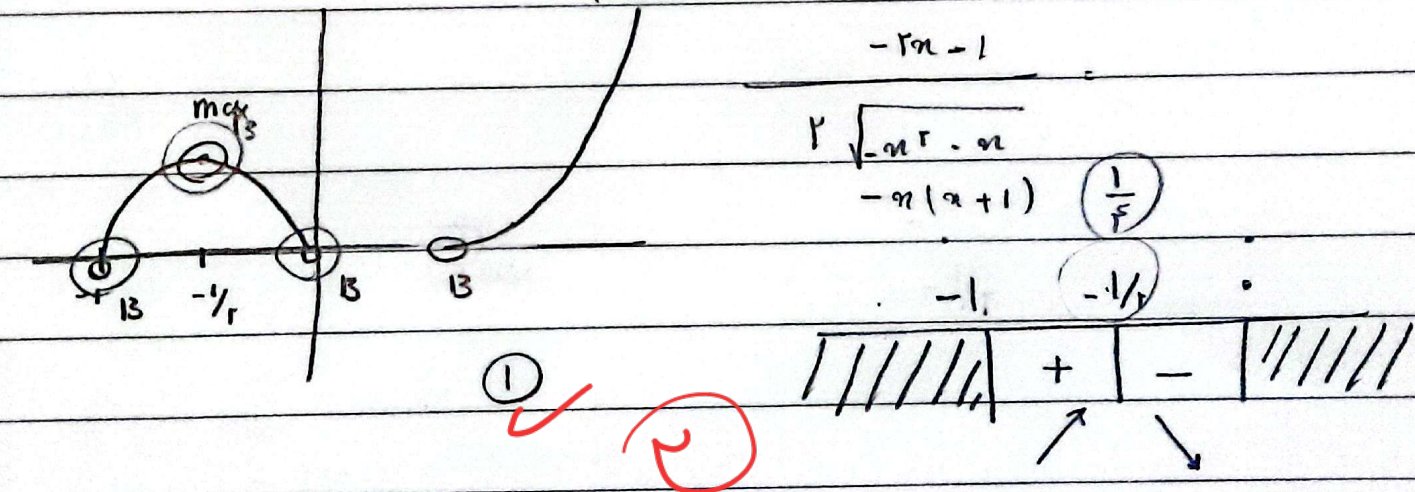
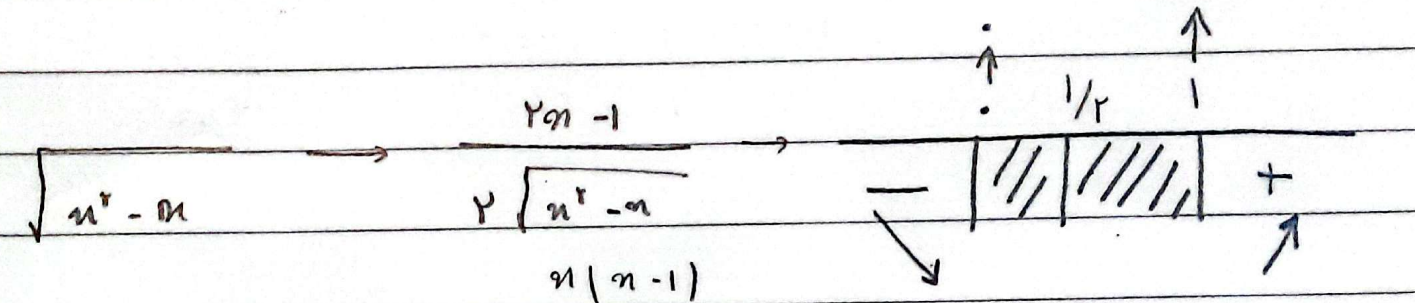
$$\sqrt[r]{\frac{ra^r}{r}} \times \frac{ra}{a} = \frac{r}{p} a^{1/p}$$

$$\frac{ra}{n} = \frac{ra^r}{r}$$

$$\frac{ra \times ra}{r} = \frac{ra^r}{r} = a$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x|x| - x} \quad \rightarrow \quad \sqrt{x^2 - x} \quad (\wedge)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - x} \quad \rightarrow \quad \sqrt{-x^2 - x}$$



(9)

1, 1, 1

$$y = \frac{m\alpha + r}{\alpha - 1 + m}$$

$$- \frac{r}{\alpha - 1 + m}$$

$$m(m-1) - r$$

$$+ \frac{-}{-} +$$

3 مقدار

$$m^r - m - r$$

$$-1 / 0 / 1$$

$$(\alpha + m - 1)^r$$

$$(\alpha + m - 1)^r$$

$$1(1 - \alpha^2) - (\alpha)(-2\alpha) = 1 - \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 = 1 + \alpha^2$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha^2}$$

$$(1 - \alpha^2)^r$$

$$\frac{1 + \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha^2} = \alpha = 1 \checkmark$$

$\alpha = 1$  ریشه یابی  
عبارة نیت!

1, 1, 1

$$\frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2}$$

$$1(1 + \alpha^2) - (\alpha)(2\alpha)$$

$$(1 + \alpha^2)^r$$

$$= \frac{-\alpha^2 + 1}{(1 + \alpha^2)^r} = \alpha = 1$$

2 جوانی دارد

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x \text{ (شماره صحیح)} \rightarrow 1 - m \leq 1 \rightarrow m \geq 0$$

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

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

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

چون  $x=0$  مشتق نپذیراست و مشتق در آن صفر نیست پس تنها یک نقطه ای جایی  $x=-1$  دارد