

« اینها را در باره  $x = -\sqrt{r}$  [۳] قرار نده! »  
 « این  $x = \sqrt{r}$  تا قبل جبهه است! »  
 « کیوان! مگر سبب! »

تلفیق شماره ۲۵

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{x^r} \rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \frac{a}{x^r} \rightarrow \frac{(1 - \frac{a}{r}) - (1 - a)}{r} = \frac{a}{x^r} \quad (1/1/2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{a}{r} + a}{r} = \frac{a}{x^r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{x^r} \rightarrow x^r = r \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[r]{r}$$

①  $f(x) = rx^r - ax + na$   
 $y = x \rightarrow f(x) = y(x)$   
 $A(-\alpha, -\alpha)$

②  $f'(x) = rax - a$   
 $y' = 1$   
 $ra(-\alpha) - a = 1$  (II)  
 $\rightarrow -ra\alpha = 1 \rightarrow a\alpha = -\frac{r}{r}$

$$ra(-\alpha)^r - a(-\alpha) + na = -a \rightarrow ra\alpha^r + 4\alpha + na = 0 \quad (I)$$

$$\rightarrow ra\alpha + 4\alpha + na = 0 \rightarrow r(-\frac{r}{r})\alpha + 4\alpha = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow -r\alpha + 4\alpha = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = r\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^r = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r \times r} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark \quad (3)$$

$y = x^r - rx + r \rightarrow y' = rx^{r-1} - r = r(x^{r-1} - 1)$

$y'$	+	-	+
$y$			

$f(x) = x^r - rx + r = 1 - r + r = 1 - r$  ✓

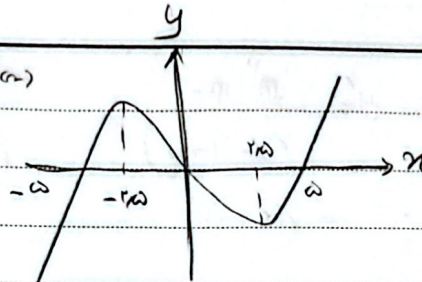
$y = x^r + ax^r - rbx - \epsilon$   $f'(x) = rx^{r-1} + rax - rb$  (4)

ext  $f'(x) = 0, f(0) = 0 \rightarrow f'(-r) = r(-r)^{r-1} + ra(-r) - rb = 0$   
 $\rightarrow 1 - \epsilon a - rb = 0 \rightarrow ra + b = 4 \quad (1)$

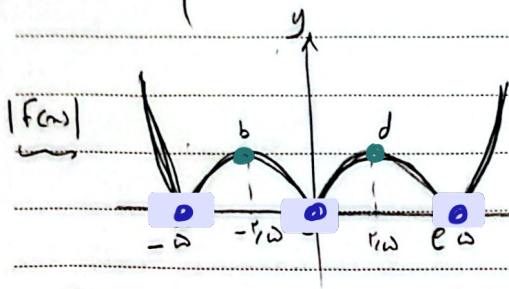
$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow -rb = 0 \rightarrow b = 0 \quad (1) \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow f(x) = x^r + rx^r - \epsilon$  ✓

$\rightarrow f(-r) = -1 + 1 - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon = 0$   
 $\rightarrow f(0) = -\epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon = 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - \omega x & x > 0 \\ x^2 + \omega x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

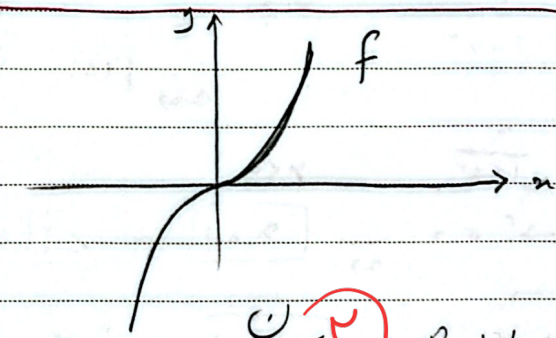


(5)  
1150

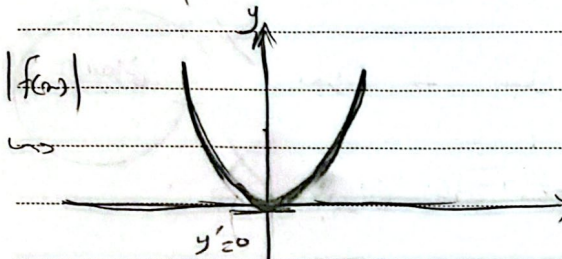


نقاط Max:  $x = b, d$   $\Rightarrow (m)$  مطابق شکل  
نقاط Min:  $x = a, c$   $\Rightarrow (n)$   
 $m = 1$   $n = 1$   $\checkmark$   
دست کن!

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + px & x > 0 \\ -x^2 + px & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



(6)



این تابع با دایره IR پیوسته بود  
در نقاط طس و مشتق برابر است و فقط در جبرانی ندارد.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + p & x > 0 \\ -2x + p & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(7)  
فرض کنیم  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - a}$   $(x-a) > 0$

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

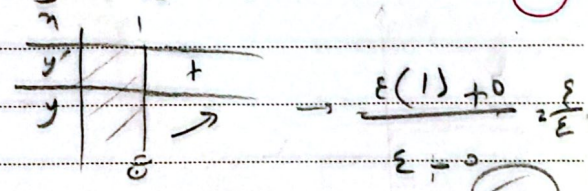
$\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}ax^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(3x - a) = 0$   
 $f(\frac{a}{3}) = \frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{3}(\frac{a}{3} - a)} = \frac{a}{3}$

115

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 - x} & x \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{-x^2 - x} & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

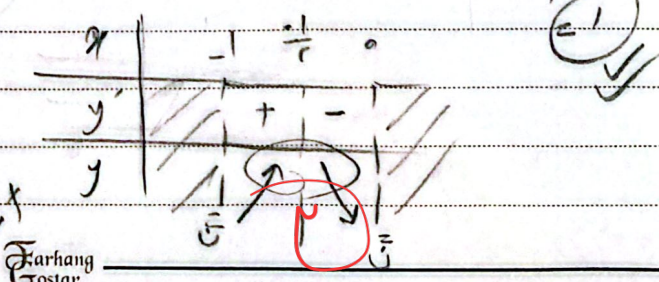
طبق دایره زیر را دنبال داریم:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} & x > 1 \\ \frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}} & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$$



اولاً  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  و  $x = 0$  بجای

$\rho k \geq \epsilon$   
 $x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{Max}$   
 $m = 1$   
 $n = 0$



$$y = \frac{mx+r}{x-1-m} \rightarrow y' = \frac{m^2 - m - r}{(x-(1-m))^2} = \frac{(m+1)(m-r)}{(x-(1-m))^2} \quad (1) \quad x=1 \rightarrow y' = 0 \quad (9)$$

$(1-(1-m))^2 = 0 \rightarrow m=0$

40

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1-x^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{x}{1+x^2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+1}{(1-x^2)^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

24, 15

(1)  $1-x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$  بحرانی — مستقیم شیب 0 ✓

بحرانی

(2)  $1-x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$  بحرانی — مستقیم برابر صفر ✓

(3)  $1+x^2 = 0 \rightarrow$  معادله نیست X

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

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{3a^2}{2}} \left| \frac{3a}{2} - a \right| = \frac{3}{2} \rightsquigarrow a^{\frac{3}{2}} \times \frac{3a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \frac{1.5}{1} \rightsquigarrow a^2 = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

تاورد  $x=0$  مستقیم است و مشتق در آن صفر نیست پس تنها یک نقطه ای بجای  $x=-1$  دارد