

۱۹/۲۵
افزین

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

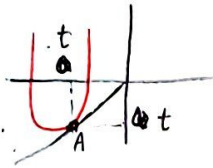
$\frac{a}{x}$

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

$$\frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{a}{x} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{a} \rightarrow x = +\sqrt{a}$$

$$y = 2ax^2 - 5x + 11a$$

$$y = x \rightarrow y' = 1$$

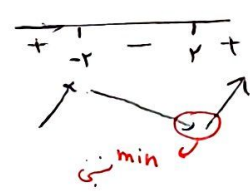


$$y = 2ax^2 - 5x + 11a \rightarrow y' = 4ax - 5 \rightarrow 4at - 5 = 1 \rightarrow 4at = 6 \rightarrow t = \frac{3}{2a}$$

$$2ax^2 - 5x + 11a = x \rightarrow 2ax^2 - 6x + 11a = 0 \rightarrow 2at^2 - 6t + 11a = 0 \rightarrow 2at^2 - 6t + 11a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{t = \frac{3}{2a}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2a} + 11a = 0 \rightarrow 11a = -\frac{3}{2a} \rightarrow 11a^2 = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow a^2 = -\frac{3}{22} \rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{3}{22}}$$

$$y = x^2 - 12x + 2 \rightarrow y' = 2x - 12 \rightarrow x = \pm 6$$

$$y = x^2 - 12x + 2 \rightarrow x = 6 \rightarrow y = 1 - 12 \times 6 + 2 = -14$$



نقاط الزم نبی (مستقیم تابع یا دوجدار یا صفرات) و از آن جا که تابع دبرو دیمه نقاط مستقیم پذیرات پس در نقاط الزم نبی (۰، ۲) مستقیم تابع برابر صفرات.

$$y = x^2 + ax - 2b \rightarrow y' = 2x + a = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow -2b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

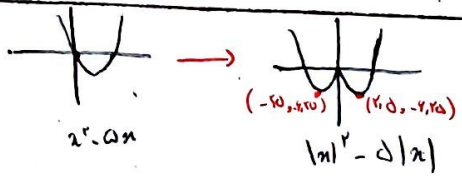
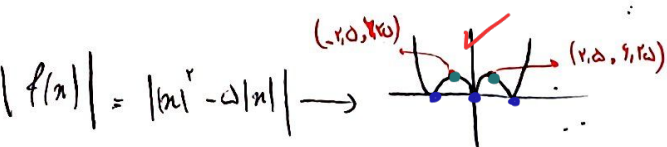
$$12 - 4a - 2b = 0 \rightarrow 12 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow a = 3 \rightarrow Q = 3$$

$$y = x^2 + 3x - 6 \rightarrow y = -6$$



$$\sqrt{14 + 9} = \sqrt{23} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - \Delta|x| \rightarrow f(x) = |x|^2 - \Delta|x|$$



$$m = 2, n = 3 \rightarrow \frac{m}{n} = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow m, n = 9, 27 \rightarrow \frac{m}{n} = 1$$

۱,۲۵

$$f(x) = x(|x| + r) \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + rx \\ x < 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -x^2 + rx \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow f'(x) \rightarrow 2x + r \rightarrow x = -\frac{r}{2} \rightarrow \text{عقود}$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow f'(x) \rightarrow -2x + r \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow \text{عقود}$$

$$|f(x)| = |x(|x| + r)| \rightarrow$$

تابع د نقطه (0,0) بحرانی است
نقطه

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^r} |x-a|$$

$$x \leq a \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x^r} (a-x) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{r(a-x)}{2\sqrt{x^r}} + -\sqrt{x^r}$$

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

$$x \leq a \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x^r} (a-x) \rightarrow \sqrt{x^r} (1, \frac{2}{r+1} x) \rightarrow \sqrt{x^r} (1, \frac{2}{r+1} x) \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$a = \frac{2}{r+1} x \rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x|x|} - x \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2-x} \rightarrow \sqrt{x(x-1)} \\ x < 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{-x^2-x} \rightarrow \sqrt{-x(x+1)} \end{cases}$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2-x} \xrightarrow{\text{سنگ}} \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} \rightarrow x = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}$$

صفرها جذ
ریشه نیست

مستوی تیز
مخازد

نقطه برای $\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 1 \right\}$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{-x^2-x} \xrightarrow{\text{سنگ}} \frac{-2x-1}{2\sqrt{-x^2-x}} \rightarrow x = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 0, -1 \right\}$$

کمه در داخل باز است

نقل تابع \rightarrow

max: $\rightarrow \text{نقطه برای } m = 1$

min: \rightarrow ندارد

$$\frac{kx+m}{k-x} = \frac{f}{c} = 1$$

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

$$x > 1 \rightarrow \frac{m^2-m-r}{(x-1+m)^2} \leq 0 \rightarrow m^2-m-r \leq 0 \rightarrow (m-1)(m+1) \leq 0 \rightarrow m \in [1, 1]$$

$$m = \{ 1, 0, -1 \}$$

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

نقطه بحرانی

$$\rightarrow \frac{x^2+1}{(1+x)^2} \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow x = +1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x)^2} \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow x = -1$$

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

$$x \in (0, 1) \rightarrow 1 - m < 1 \rightarrow m > 0$$

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

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

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

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