

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

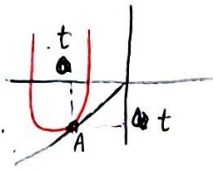
$$\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{a}{x^3} \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{a} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \sqrt[3]{a}}$$

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

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

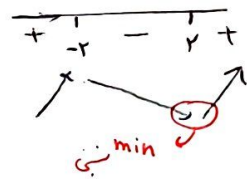


$$y = 2ax^2 - 5x + 11a \rightarrow y' = 4ax - 5 \rightarrow 4at - 5 = 1 \rightarrow 4at = 6 \rightarrow t = \frac{3}{2a}$$

$$y = 2ax^2 - 5x + 11a \xrightarrow{x = \frac{3}{2a}} y = 2a\left(\frac{3}{2a}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{3}{2a}\right) + 11a = \frac{9a}{2} - \frac{15}{2a} + 11a \rightarrow \frac{9a}{2} + 11a - \frac{15}{2a} \rightarrow 12a - \frac{15}{2a} \rightarrow 24a^2 - 15 = 0 \rightarrow 24a^2 = 15 \rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$y = x^2 - 12x + 2 \rightarrow y' = 2x - 12 \rightarrow x = 6 \rightarrow y = 6^2 - 12(6) + 2 = 36 - 72 + 2 = -34$$

$$y = x^2 - 12x + 2 \xrightarrow{x=6} y = 36 - 72 + 2 \rightarrow \boxed{-34}$$



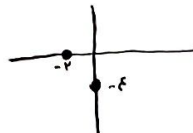
نقاط الزمینی در مشتق تابع یا دژدنار یا صفرات و از آن جا که تابع دیردی نقطه

مشتق پذیرات پس در نقاط الزمینی (2-0) مشتق تابع برابر صفرات.

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

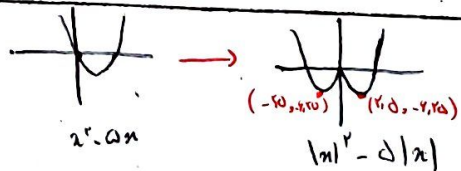
$$12 - 4a - 2b = 0 \xrightarrow{b=0} 12 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a=3}$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x^2 - 2 \xrightarrow{x=0} y = -2$$



$$\sqrt{14 + 4} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

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



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

$$m, n = 4, 2\Delta \rightarrow \frac{m}{n} = 1$$

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

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

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

تابع در نقطه (0,0) بحرانی است
نقطه

$$|f(x)| = |x(|x| + r)| \rightarrow \text{Graph}$$

این نقطه بحرانی است

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

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

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

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

$$a = \frac{2}{r} x \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{2}{r}}$$

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

$$x > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - x} \xrightarrow{\text{سنگ}} \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} \rightarrow x = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\} \begin{cases} \text{صفر باشد} \\ \text{ریشه نباشد} \end{cases} \rightarrow x = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \rightarrow \text{نقطه بحرانی}$$

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

نقطه تابع \rightarrow $\frac{kx+m}{k-x} = \frac{f}{c} = 1$
 $\text{max.} \rightarrow 1 = m$ $\text{min.} \rightarrow x = \text{بارد}$

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

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

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

نقطه بحرانی

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

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