

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

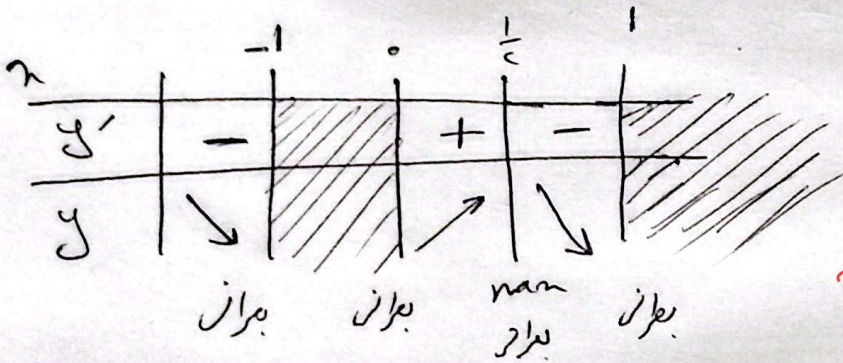
$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 1 \\ | & | \\ - & + \end{array} \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$
 $\begin{array}{c} -1 & 0 \\ | & | \\ + & - \end{array} \quad x \leq -1$

$\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, 1]$

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

$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = 0$
 $x = 1$
 $\rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$ (مردانہ)

$x \leq 0$ (مردانہ)
 $x = -1$ (مردانہ)



$m = 1, n = 0, k = 2 \rightarrow k + m + n = 5$

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

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-x}} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a-x} \rightarrow x = a-x$$

$$\rightarrow a = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2}$$

چونکہ مشتق گیری شرط اولیٰ نشان دہا
 پس قدر کم و زیادہ شرط اولیٰ اتنا
 بڑھ بڑھاتے۔

$D_f: x \geq 0$
 $a-x \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} \geq x$

$x = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow \min$
 $x = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{a} \rightarrow \max$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{c}, \sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} \right) \Rightarrow \sqrt{c}, \sim \sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} \times \sqrt{\frac{a}{c}} \rightarrow \sqrt{c} \times \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{c}}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_s \approx \frac{\omega}{c} \Rightarrow \omega_s \approx \frac{\omega \times c}{c} \Rightarrow \omega_s \approx \omega \left. \begin{array}{l} + \epsilon \checkmark \\ - \epsilon \text{ error} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow [a] = \{ \epsilon, \epsilon \} \quad \textcircled{P}$$

$$f(m, s) \begin{cases} \frac{\omega}{2\omega_1} (n-1) & n \geq c \\ -\frac{\omega}{2\omega_1} (n-1) & -c < n < c \end{cases}$$

$$f'(m, s) \begin{cases} \frac{(\epsilon n^c - 1n)(n-1) - \Gamma n (\epsilon n^c - \epsilon n^c)}{(n^c - 1)^2} & n \geq c \\ \frac{\Gamma n (\epsilon n^c - \epsilon n^c) - (\epsilon n^c - 1n)(n-1)}{(n^c - 1)^2} & -c < n < c \end{cases}$$

$$f'(m, s) \Rightarrow (\epsilon n^c - 1n)(n-1) = \Gamma n (\epsilon n^c - \epsilon n^c) \Rightarrow \epsilon n^c - 1n + 1n = \Gamma n (\epsilon n^c - \epsilon n^c)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} n = 0 \\ \epsilon n^c - 1n + 1n = \Gamma n (\epsilon n^c - \epsilon n^c) \rightarrow \epsilon n^c - \epsilon n^c + 1n = \Gamma n (\epsilon n^c - \epsilon n^c) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta_s \approx \epsilon n^c, \epsilon - 1n < 0 \Rightarrow n = 0 \rightarrow f'(m, s)$$

	c	0	c
y'	-	+	+
y	\	/	/
	out	in	out

Ⓟ not on the side $\frac{\omega}{c}$

$$y = a^2 |x| + c \ln x + b$$

تنگه مورد نظر باید در ضرایب a و c صدق کند داریم:

$$A(-1, 1) \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 + c \ln(-1) + b = 1 \rightarrow c \ln(-1) + b = 0 \quad I$$

چون تنگه مورد نظر $a < 0$ پس باید طول تنگه مورد نظر در سطر مشتق عبارت باشد: (البته با تکان فرد)

$$x = -1 \rightarrow |x| = 1 \quad \star$$

$$y = a^2 |x| + c \ln x + b \rightarrow y' = 2ax + \frac{c}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow y' = 2a - \frac{c}{1} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{I} b = 1 + \frac{c}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 + \frac{c}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -2 - c$$

$$y = \frac{c}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{c}{2x} + 1$$

	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
x		
y	-	+
y	↘	↗
	min	

تنگه $\Rightarrow A(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$
عبارت قائم

عبارت $y = \frac{1}{2}$

$$y = \frac{ax + c}{(a+1)x + (a-1)}$$

در شیب خروج (عبارت قائم)

$$s = \frac{a-1}{a+1} \quad s = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a-1}{a+1} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2a - 2 = a + 1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$y = \frac{3x + c}{3x + 1}$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow 3x + c = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{c}{3}$$

طول تنگه $-\frac{c}{3}$

$$A(-\frac{1}{2}, 3) \quad y = 3$$

عبارت قائم $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

حسابه س، سینه: $n, -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \epsilon(-\frac{1}{\epsilon})^r + a(-\frac{1}{\epsilon})^r =$

$\rightarrow a_s + \epsilon$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} f_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{bn^r}{\epsilon n^r + a n^r} = \frac{b}{\epsilon} = r \rightarrow b_s \lfloor r$

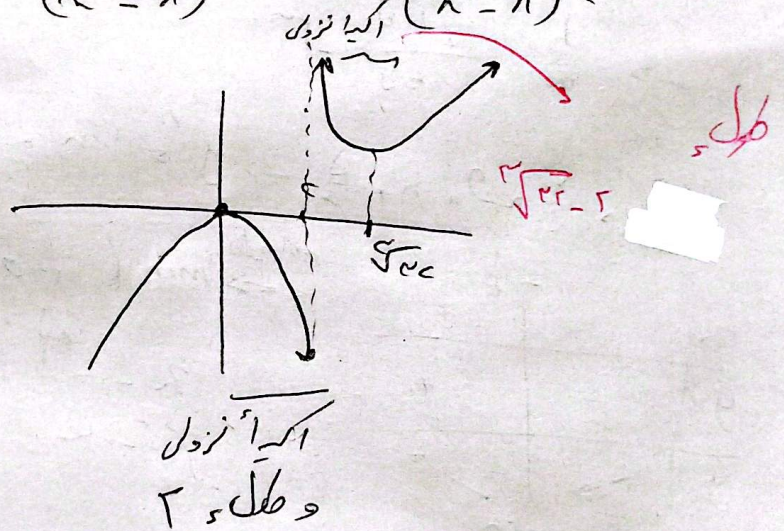
$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} r$ Ⓟ

$f_n = \frac{n^\epsilon}{n^\epsilon - 1} \Rightarrow f'_n = \frac{[\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}(n^\epsilon - 1) - (n^\epsilon)(\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1})]}{(n^\epsilon - 1)^2}$ - 9

$\frac{\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}(n^\epsilon - 1) - \epsilon n^{2\epsilon-1}}{(n^\epsilon - 1)^2} = \frac{n^{\epsilon-1}(n^\epsilon - 2n^\epsilon)}{(n^\epsilon - 1)^2} = \frac{n^{\epsilon-1}(n^\epsilon - 2n^\epsilon)}{(n^\epsilon - 1)^2}$

$r = \sqrt[r]{rc}$

n				
y'	+	-	-	+
y	↗	↘	↘	↗



$\sqrt[r]{rc} - r < r$

Ⓟ $\sqrt[r]{rc} - r = \text{میشه بد}$

$f_n = \frac{n^\epsilon - r}{n^\epsilon - c} \rightarrow f'_n = \frac{[\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}(n^\epsilon - c) - (n^\epsilon - r)(\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1})]}{(n^\epsilon - c)^2}$ - 1.

$\frac{\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}(n^\epsilon - c) - \epsilon n^{2\epsilon-1} + \epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}r}{(n^\epsilon - c)^2} = \frac{\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}(n^\epsilon - 1n^\epsilon + r)}{(n^\epsilon - c)^2}$

n						
y'	+	+	-	+	-	-
y	↗	↗	↘	↗	↘	↘

Ⓟ $(-r, -\sqrt{rc}) \cup (-\sqrt{rc}, \sqrt{rc}) \cup (\sqrt{rc}, r)$