

۱۹/۵ افزین

$f(x) = \sqrt{x(1-|x|)}$
 $\sqrt{x-x^2}; x \geq 0$
 $\sqrt{-x^2-x}; x < 0$

$k=4 \rightarrow k+n+m=5$
 $n=0$
 $m=1$

min مطلق
 min مطلق
 min مطلق

$f(m) = \sqrt{am} + \sqrt{a-2m} \rightarrow f'(m) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{m}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2m}} = \frac{\sqrt{a-2m} - 2\sqrt{m}}{2\sqrt{m}\sqrt{a-2m}} = 0$
 $\sqrt{a-2m} = 2\sqrt{m} \Rightarrow 4m = a-2m \Rightarrow 6m = a \Rightarrow m = \frac{a}{6}$

$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{6} \times (\frac{\sqrt{a}}{6} + \sqrt{\frac{4a}{6}}) = (\frac{a}{6}) (\frac{\sqrt{a}}{6} + \sqrt{\frac{4a}{6}}) \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$

$a\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{2}$
 \downarrow max
 \rightarrow min

$\alpha = 0$
 $x = \frac{a}{2}$

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

نقطه، ابتدا به دست آوریم
 با شد و بررسی کنیم

نقطه است
 از اینجا
 $f(2) = f(-2)$

$\alpha a^3 + b a^2 + c a + d \sim y' = 3a^2 + 2b a + c$

$A/0 \sim d=0$
 $\alpha=0 \rightarrow c=0$

$B/1 \sim y=1 \rightarrow a+b=1$
 $3a+2b=0 \rightarrow 2a+2b=2$
 $3a+2b=0 \rightarrow a=-2, b=3$
 $\rightarrow ab = -6$

$f(x) = x|x^2-1|$

$\begin{cases} x(1-x^2) & -\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq \sqrt{3} \\ x(x^2-1) & x > \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow (1-x^2) - 2x(x) \Rightarrow 1-x^2-2x^2 \rightarrow 1-3x^2$
 $f(1) \rightarrow 0$
 $f(-1) \rightarrow -2$

$\rightarrow x = \pm 1$
 \rightarrow min مطلق

$$y = ax^2 + 4ax + b$$

$$A(-1, 1) \rightarrow 1 + 4a + b = 1 \rightarrow 4a + b = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$-2x^2 + 4ax + b = 0 \rightarrow -2x^2 + 4ax - \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-2x(x + 2a) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x = -2a \Rightarrow -2a = -1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{(ax+3)}{(a+1)x+(a-1)}$$

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

دقت

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{2}x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{2}x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{bx^2 + 1}{2x^2 + ax + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow A(-\frac{1}{2}, 3) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{مخارج افقی} = 3 \\ \text{مخارج عمودی} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{b}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow b = 6$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{6}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -12$$

$$2x^2 + ax + 1 \stackrel{a=-\frac{1}{2}}{\rightarrow} (x+1)^2 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2(x^2-1) - x^2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^4 - 2x^2 - 2x^4 = x^2 - 2x^2 = -x^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2(x^2-2) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ یا } x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

چون است در نقاط این جواب را بصورت ۱ و ۲ نشان دهیم به هر دو صورت را بنویسید

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

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2(x^2-2) - 2x(x^2-3) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^4 - 4x^2 - 2x^3 + 6x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x^3 - 2x + 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 2x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$$

$$x^2 = 2 \pm \sqrt{4} \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2 \pm 2} \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ یا } x = \pm 2$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-2x} \rightarrow Df \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{a-2x}} \quad f' = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2x}} \rightarrow f_x = a-2x \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = \sqrt{a}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{min}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{4} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{4}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{4a}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{4}} \quad \text{max}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{minmax} \\ \frac{3x}{\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{12} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{a=4}$$

$$f(x) = \pm \frac{x^2(x^2-2)}{x^2-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \pm \frac{(4x^3-2)(x^2-1) - (x^4-2x^2)2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0 \quad -3$$

$$\pm(4x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x) = 0 \rightarrow x=0$$

$$\rightarrow x^4 - 2x^2 + 2 = 0 \quad (x^2-1)^2$$

تعداد ۲، ۲ - ریشه‌های دانه‌معلق و تعدادی صفر ریشه‌ی مساوی است پس 3 نقطه‌ی بحرانی دارد!

$$x_{\min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{1} \quad -4$$

$$\text{مغایبت} = -\frac{d}{c} = \frac{1-a}{1+a} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2-2a = -1-a \rightarrow 2a=2 \rightarrow a=1$$

$$y = \frac{2x+3}{x+1} \rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^3(x^3-1) - 3x^2(x^3)}{(x^3-1)^2} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{4 - 3x^3}{(x^3-1)^2}$$

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$$f'(x) < 0 \rightarrow x^3(x^3-3) < 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < \sqrt[3]{3}, x \neq 1$$

پس منحنی در بازه $(1, \sqrt[3]{3})$ از $x=1$ تا $x=\sqrt[3]{3}$ نزولی است