

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

$k=4$
 $n=0$
 $m=1$
 $k+n+m=a$

$f(m) = \sqrt{am} + \sqrt{a-2m} \rightarrow f'(m) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{m}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2m}} = \frac{\sqrt{a-2m} - 2\sqrt{m}}{2\sqrt{m}\sqrt{a-2m}} = 0$
 $\sqrt{a-2m} = 2\sqrt{m} \Rightarrow 4m = a-2m \Rightarrow 6m = a \Rightarrow m = \frac{a}{6}$
 $\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{6}} \times (\sqrt{\frac{a}{6}} + \sqrt{\frac{2a}{6}}) = \left(\frac{a}{6}\right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{6}}\right) = \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{6\sqrt{6}}$
 $a\sqrt{a} = 12$
 $x = \frac{a}{2}$
 max, min

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} |x^2-1| \rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1}) |x^2-1|$
 نقطه، ابتدا به دست آوریم
 با سادگی و بررسی کنیم
 استریم
 استریم
 $f(2) = f(-2)$
 از اینجا می‌توانیم
 در تابع زوج است

$\alpha x^3 + b x^2 + c x + d \rightarrow y' = 3\alpha x^2 + 2bx + c$
 $\alpha = 0 \rightarrow c = 0$
 $\alpha \neq 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha + 2b = 0$
 $A/0 \rightarrow d = 0$
 $B/1 \rightarrow 2y = 1 \rightarrow a + b = 1$
 $3a + 2b = 0 \rightarrow 2a + 2b = 2$
 $3a + 2b = 0 \rightarrow a = -2, b = 3$
 $ab = -4$

$f(x) = x|x^3-x^2|$
 $\begin{cases} x(x^3-x^2) & -\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq \sqrt{3} \\ x(x^2-x^3) & x > \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$
 $[-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$
 $\rightarrow x(x^3-x^2) - 2x(x) \Rightarrow x^3-x^2-2x^2 \rightarrow x^3-3x^2$
 $f(1) \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow$
 $f(-1) \rightarrow -2 \rightarrow \text{min مطلق} \rightarrow$
 $x = \pm 1$

$$y = ax^r + b$$

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow -\frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{1} = -r$$

$$-x^r + rax^r + b \xrightarrow{y'} -rx^r + 4ax$$

$$-r^2 x(x + 1/a) \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x = -b \Rightarrow -ra = -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{(ax+3)}{(a+1)x+(a-1)} \Rightarrow \frac{a-a}{\frac{2a-r}{r}} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a = a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r}{r} ax^r + x + \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow f'(x) = rax^{r-1} + 1 \rightarrow \text{نقطه} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{ax+3}{ax+1} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow ax = -\frac{3}{a}$$

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

$$y = \frac{bx^r + v}{rx^r + ax + 1} \rightarrow A(-\frac{1}{r}, 3) \rightarrow \text{نقطه افقی} = 3 \quad \text{نقطه عمودی} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = v$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = v \Rightarrow b = rv$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{rv}{-\frac{1}{r}} = -rv^2$$

$$rx^r + ax + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{if } a = -\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow (rx+1)^r \Rightarrow a = r$$

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

$$\boxed{x < 2} \rightarrow x^r(x^r - r) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ یا } x = \sqrt[r]{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega \log_{\frac{r}{\omega}} - 2 < 2 - 0 \Rightarrow \omega \log_{\frac{r}{\omega}} \approx 3, 1 \text{ یا } \dots$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow rx^3 - rx^r - rx^3 + 4rx \Rightarrow rx^3 - rx^r + 4rx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x^2 - 4x^r + 2) \rightarrow x^2 - 4x^r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{4x^r - 2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{4} \rightarrow 1 \pm \sqrt{4} \rightarrow 3 \pm \sqrt{4}$$

$$x^r = 3 \pm \sqrt{4} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[3]{3 \pm \sqrt{4}} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$[-\sqrt{3-\sqrt{4}}, 0] \cup [\sqrt{3+\sqrt{4}}, \sqrt{4}] \cup (1, 3)$$