

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

نقاط بحرانی:  $x = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 1, -1$   $K=0$   $a+b+c=0$  (۲)

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

$$\Rightarrow ax-x^2 = x(a-x) = 0 \rightarrow x=0 \text{ or } x=a$$

$\sqrt{a-x} = \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow a-x = ax \rightarrow a = x(a+1) \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{a+1}$   
 $\frac{a}{4} \quad \frac{a}{4} \quad \frac{a}{4} \quad \frac{a}{4}$   
 $\frac{a^2}{16} + \frac{a^2}{16} + 2 \times \frac{a^2}{16} = \frac{9a^2}{16} = 1 \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{16}{9} \rightarrow a = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{a+1} = \frac{4/3}{4/3+1} = \frac{4}{7}$

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$$y' = 2ax^2 + 2bx + c \rightarrow (0,0) = 0 \Rightarrow c=0, 2b = -2a \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}a$$

$$y' = 2a(x)(x-1) = 2a(x^2-x) = 2ax^2 - 2ax$$

$(0,0) \Rightarrow d=0 \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + bx^2 \xrightarrow{(1,1)} a+b=1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}a = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = 1 \rightarrow a=2$   
 $a=2 \quad b=1 \quad ab = 2 \times 1 = 2$

$$f(x) = x\sqrt{1-x^2} \rightarrow 10(x \leq \sqrt{1}) \rightarrow f(x) = x\sqrt{1-x^2} = -x^3 + x$$

$$f'(x) = -3x^2 + 1 = 1 - 3x^2$$

Min  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  (۲)

$$y = -x^p + px^p + b \rightarrow y' = -px^{p-1} + 4px \xrightarrow{x=1} -p - 4a = 0 \rightarrow 4a = -p \rightarrow a = -\frac{p}{4}$$

(-1,1)

$$1 + \frac{-p}{4} + b = 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{p}{4}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{p}{4}}{-\frac{p}{4}} = -1$$

$$y = \frac{p}{4}x^p + x + \frac{p}{4}$$

$$\text{Min} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{b}{4a} = \frac{-1}{4} \\ \frac{p}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{p}{4} = \frac{p}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{a}{a+1} = \frac{p}{p} \rightarrow pa = pa + p \rightarrow a = p$$

$$y = \frac{p^2x + p^3}{p^2x + 1} = 0 \implies p^2x + p^3 = 0 \implies p^2x = -p^3 \implies x = -\frac{p}{1}$$

$x = -\frac{p}{1}$

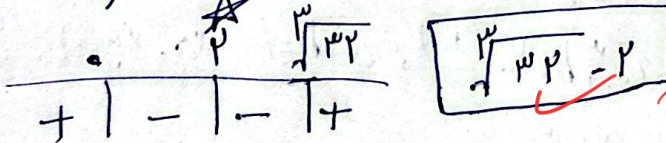
مباين اقول  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{p}{-p} = -1 \rightarrow b = -1$

$$1 - \frac{1}{p}a + 1 = p - \frac{a}{p} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{p} = p \rightarrow a = p^2$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = -1$$

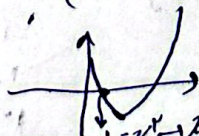
$$f'(x) = \frac{px^p(x^p-1) - px^p(x^p)}{(x^p-1)^2} = \frac{px^{2p} - px^{2p} - px^{2p}}{(x^p-1)^2} = \frac{-px^{2p}}{(x^p-1)^2}$$

$$x^p(x^p-1) = 0 \rightarrow x^p = 1 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[p]{1}$$



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

$$px^p(x^p-1) = px^{2p} - px^p$$



$$\frac{+p^p}{-1+1} = \frac{+p^p}{-1+1} \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$\Delta = p^4 - 4(1)(p) = p^4 - 4p \implies \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-4p}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4(4-p)}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-p}$$

(1,1)

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow n^4 - 2n^2 + 2 = 0 \quad (\text{ریشه ندارد})$$

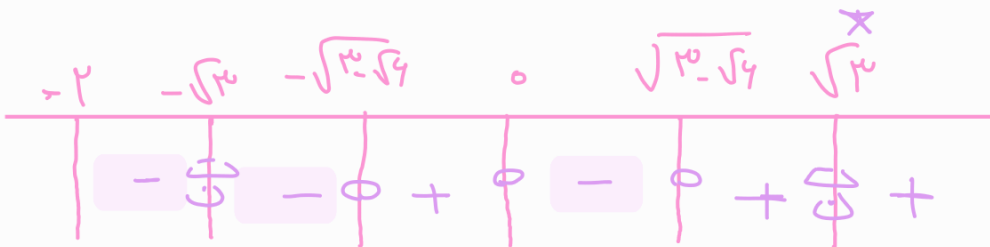
تعداد ۲، ۲ - ریشه های تک مطلق و تعدادی صفر ریشه ای مساوی است پس 3 نقطه ای همزی دارد!

$$f'(n) = \frac{4n^3(n^2-3) - 2n(n^2-3)}{(n^2-3)^2} = \frac{2n[2n^2 - 4n^2 - (n^2-3)]}{(n^2-3)^2} \quad 10$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow n^2 = 2$$

$$t^2 - 4t + 2 = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{3 - \sqrt{4}} \quad -2 < n < 2$$



در ۳ بازه اکیدا نزولی است!