

۱۲ حلنا سمورکا

$$n(1-|n|) \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, 1]$$

(1)

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

n	$-\infty$	-1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$+\infty$
y'	$-$	shaded	$+$	$-$	shaded	
y	\downarrow	shaded	\uparrow	\downarrow	shaded	

کے نقاط بحرانی $0 > \frac{1}{4} > -1$ اور $+$
~~.....~~

(۲)

$$m+n+k = 1 + 0 + f = \frac{d}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{a-rn}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a-rn} = r\sqrt{n} \Rightarrow a-rn = rn \Rightarrow n = \frac{a}{2r} \quad \text{نقطه بحرانی} \quad (2)$$

$$0 < n \leq \frac{a}{r} \quad \text{با توجه به } *$$

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = \sqrt{a} \\ f\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} \quad \text{min} \\ f\left(\frac{a}{4}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{ra}{r}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{4}} \sqrt{a} \quad \text{max} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} \times \frac{r}{\sqrt{4}} \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} a = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow ra = r \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^r - f_n^r}{n^r - 1} & n \geq 2 \leq n \leq -2 \\ -\frac{(n^r - f_n^r)}{n^r - 1} & -2 < n < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{(f_n^r - n)(n^r - 1) - r n (n^r - f_n^r)}{(n^r - 1)^2} & n \geq 2 \leq n < -2 \\ -\frac{[(f_n^r - n)(n^r - 1) - r n (n^r - f_n^r)]}{(n^r - 1)^2} & -2 < n < 2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

نقطه بحرانی در دو قسمت بیان چندین بی نهایت است. اما در صورتی که $r < 0$

$$f_n^r - f_n^r - n^r + n - r n^r + n^r = 0 \Rightarrow r n^r - f_n^r + n = 0 \Rightarrow r n (n^r - r n^r + 1) = 0 \quad n > 0$$

این برای $r < 0$ قابل قبول است. زیرا $r < 0$ است. استدلال

$$y' = 2an^r + 2bn + c \xrightarrow{y' = 0} c = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$y = an^r + bn^r + cn + d \xrightarrow{y = 0} d = 0 \Rightarrow y = an^r + bn^r$$

$$y = an^r + bn^r \xrightarrow{y = 1} 1 = a + b \Rightarrow a = 1 - b$$

نقطه (ادام) است. استدلال

$$y' = 2an^r + 2bn \xrightarrow{y' = 0} 2a + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow 2(1-b) + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow 2 - 2b + 2b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad a + b = -2 \quad \boxed{-2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = n^r(-n) + 2an^r + b \Rightarrow y = -n^r + 2an^r + b \quad (5)$$

$$y' = -r n^{r-1} + 4an^{r-1} \xrightarrow{y' = 0} -r - 4a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{4} \Rightarrow y = -n^r - \frac{r}{4} n^r + b$$

$$1 = 0 - (-1)^r - \frac{r}{4} (-1)^r + b \Rightarrow 1 = 1 - \frac{r}{4} + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{r}{4}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{r}{4}}{-\frac{r}{4}} = \boxed{-1} \quad \checkmark$$

(5)

$$y' = \frac{F n^3 (n^3 - 1) - 3 n^2 (n^3)}{(n^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{F n^4 - 3 F n^3 - 3 n^4}{(n^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{n^4 - 3 F n^3}{(n^3 - 1)^2} \Rightarrow n^4 - 3 F n^3 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 0 / n = \sqrt[3]{3F} = 2 \sqrt[3]{F}$$

n	0	2	2√[3]F
y'	+	-	-
y	↑	↓	↑

\downarrow \downarrow
 min
 \uparrow \uparrow
 max

★ تابع در بازه $(0, 2)$ و $(2, 2\sqrt[3]{F})$ ابتدا نزولی است
 کما اینکه \Rightarrow \min $\frac{2(\sqrt[3]{F}-1)}{5}$

سوال ۱۵

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x(4-x^2) & ; -\sqrt{4} < x < \sqrt{4} \\ x(x^2-4) & ; x > \sqrt{4}, x < -\sqrt{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^3+4x & ; -\sqrt{4} < x < \sqrt{4} \\ x^3-4x & ; x > \sqrt{4}, x < -\sqrt{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} -3x^2+4 & ; -\sqrt{4} < x < \sqrt{4} \\ 3x^2-4 & ; x > \sqrt{4}, x < -\sqrt{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-\sqrt{4}) &= 4 & f'(\sqrt{4}) &= -4 \\ f'(\sqrt{4}) &= -4 & f'(-\sqrt{4}) &= 4 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{تابع در } \sqrt{4} \text{ و } -\sqrt{4} \\ \text{حداقل و بیشینه} \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{نقطه‌های بحرانی} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1, 1 \rightarrow f(-1, 1) = -1, 1 \\ x = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -2 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 2 \\ x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow f(\sqrt{3}) = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{min} \\ \text{مطلق} \\ \text{در بازه} \end{matrix} = -2$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2(\frac{3}{4})} = \frac{-1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

سوال ۱۷

$$\text{نقطه بحرانی} = \frac{-d}{c} = \frac{1-a}{a+1} = \frac{-1}{3} \rightarrow 4-4a = -a-1 \rightarrow 4a = 5 \rightarrow a = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{4x+4}{4x+1} \quad y=0 \rightarrow 4x+4=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

$$f(-\frac{1}{4}) + a(-\frac{1}{4}) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}a = 2 \rightarrow a = 8$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$$

سوال ۱۸

$$\text{نقطه بحرانی} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{bx^2+U}{4x^2+ax+U} \rightarrow \frac{b}{4} = 3 \rightarrow b = 12$$

سوال ۱۹

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

$$4x^2(x^2-4)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2(x^2-4)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow \{x=0\}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2=t} t^2 - 4t + 4 = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{3-4} \\ x = \pm \sqrt{3+4} \end{cases}$$

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{3-4}$	0	$\sqrt{3-4}$	$\sqrt{3}$
y'	$-$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$

در بازه $(-\infty, \infty)$ نزولی