

14, 15

حل المسألة

$$\frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{1 - a - (1 - a)}{2} = \frac{1 - 1 - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$f'(u) = +a(u)^{-2} \Rightarrow au^{-2} = \frac{a}{u^2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} u = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$ka u^2 - au + 1/a = 0 \Rightarrow ka u^2 - 2au + 1/a = 0$$

$$b' - \epsilon a e = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 - \epsilon (ka) \times 1/a &= 0 \\ \mu_1 - \epsilon \epsilon a^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_2 - \epsilon \epsilon a^2 = 0$$

$$1) a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u^2 - 4u + 9 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{4}{12} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$2) a = -\frac{1}{2} a$$

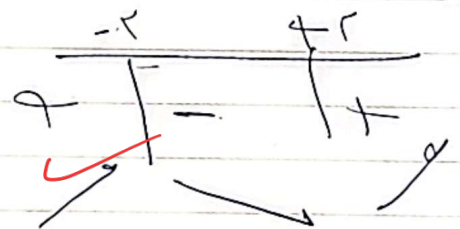
$$(u - 3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow u = 3$$

بذلك يكون الحل هو $u = 3$

$$\mu_1 u^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$\mu_1 (u^2 - \epsilon) / (u - 2)(u + 2)$$

$$(42) \rightarrow \min \Rightarrow \Lambda - 2\epsilon + 2 = -1 \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$



$$\mu_1 u^2 + \mu_2 au - \mu_3 b \quad u=0 \Rightarrow b=0$$

$$\mu_1 = -2$$

$$-1 + \epsilon a + \epsilon b' - \epsilon = 0$$

$\textcircled{10}$

$$-12 + \epsilon a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$u^2 + \mu_1 u^2 \Rightarrow \Sigma$$

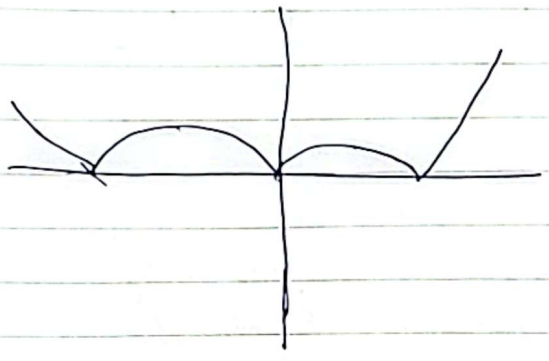
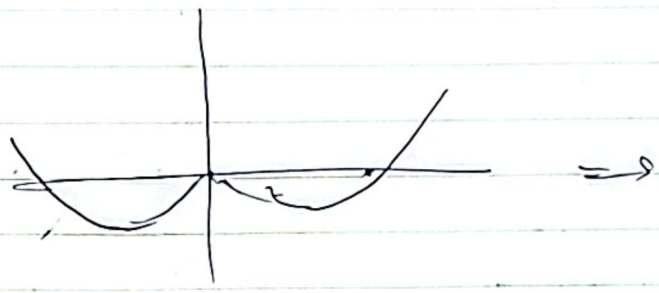
$$\begin{aligned} u=0 & \quad \Sigma \\ u=-2 & \quad -1 + 12 - \epsilon = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & \mu \\ \hline -\epsilon & 0 \end{array}$$

بذلك يكون الحل هو $u = 3$

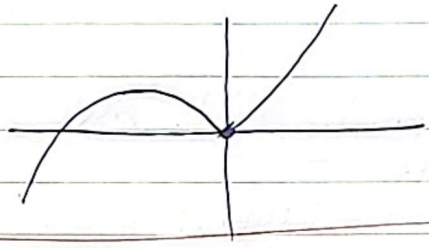


$u^r - a|u|$
 $|u|^r - a|u|$



\Rightarrow r_{min} r_{max} $\frac{r}{r}$
(P)

$u|u| + \frac{r}{r}u$ $\frac{r}{r}u$ $u^r + \frac{r}{r}u$
 $-u^r + \frac{r}{r}u$
 $-u|u + \frac{r}{r}$



(1/a) - 4
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$\pm u^{\frac{r}{r}} (u-a)$

$\frac{r}{r} u^{\frac{1}{r}} (u-a) + \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}$

$\frac{a}{r} u - a - \frac{r}{r} (u-a) + u = 0$

$u = \frac{r}{r} a \leq 0$
 $\Rightarrow u = \frac{r}{r} a$

$u = \frac{r}{r} a \leq 0 \leq a$
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(1/a)

$\left(\frac{r}{r} a \right)^{\frac{r}{r}} \left(\frac{r}{r} a - a \right)$
 $\frac{r}{r} a \sqrt{\frac{r}{r} a} = \frac{r}{r} \frac{a}{r}$

$a \sqrt{\frac{r}{r} a} = \frac{r}{r}$

$\frac{r}{r} a \sqrt{\frac{r}{r} a} = \frac{r}{r} \frac{a}{r}$
 $\frac{r}{r} a \sqrt{\frac{r}{r} a} = \frac{r}{r} \frac{a}{r}$

$a = \frac{r}{r} \sqrt{\frac{r}{r} \frac{r}{r}}$
 $\frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u > 0 & \quad \sqrt{u^2 - u} \rightarrow \frac{2u-1}{2\sqrt{u^2-u}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \\
 u < 0 & \quad \sqrt{-u^2 - u} \rightarrow \frac{-2u-1}{2\sqrt{-u^2-u}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ و } 1 \\
 |u| > 1 & \quad u(|u|-1) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2u-1}{2\sqrt{-u^2-u}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{ و } 0 \\
 & \quad \text{و } 0 \text{ و } -1 \text{ و } 1 \rightarrow \text{مستحقاً طردونی نیستند}
 \end{aligned}$$

مستحقاً طردونی نیستند
 زیرا در اینجا مشتق مثبت است

$$m=1 \quad n=1$$

$$k=0$$

جواب min, max بنام جزر بدلتی است

$$k=0 \quad m=1 \quad n=1$$

$$\frac{\omega + 1}{\omega - 1} = \frac{4}{\varepsilon} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

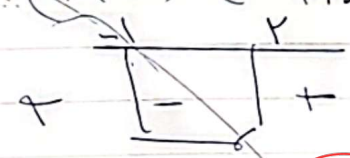
(1, 2)

$$m(-1+m) - 2 < 0$$

$$m^2 - m < 2$$

$$m^2 - m - 2 < 0$$

$$(m-2)(m+1) < 0$$



$$m = (-1, 2)$$

$$u > 1$$

$$4m - 1 = 0$$

$$m < 0$$

$$u + m - 1 = 0$$

$$m - 1 = -u$$

$$m + 1 = u$$

$$(1) \quad (2) \quad -1 < m < 0$$

(1, 2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 u > 0 & \quad \frac{u}{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{1-u^2} - \frac{u^2}{1-u^2} = \frac{1}{1-u^2} - \frac{u^2}{1-u^2} \\
 & \quad \text{کدامت و اینان در نهایت} \quad u = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ و } \pm 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u < 0 & \quad \frac{1}{1+u^2} - \frac{u}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} - \frac{u}{1+u^2} \\
 & \quad \text{کدامت و اینان در نهایت} \quad \pm 1 \text{ و } \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

از آنجا که جزر بدلتی نیست از قاعده جزر بدلتی استفاده نکنیم

$$y' = 3n^2 + 3an - 3b \rightarrow f'(\cdot) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow f'(-r) = 0 \rightarrow 12 - 3a = 0 \rightarrow a = 4$$

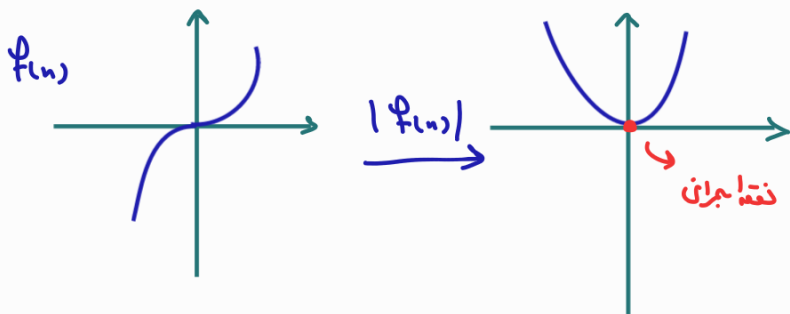
$$y = x^3 + 3n^2 - 2 \rightarrow f(\cdot) = -2$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(-r) = 0 \rightsquigarrow \text{فاصله} = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{2} = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x & x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 + 3x & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 3 & x \geq 0 \\ -2x + 3 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(\cdot) = f'_-(\cdot) = 3$$



$$x \in [0, a] \rightarrow |x-a| = -(x-a) \rightsquigarrow f(x) = -\sqrt[3]{x^2(x-a)}$$

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

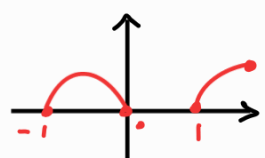
$$-\frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}(ax - 2a) \rightsquigarrow f'(\cdot) \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = \frac{2a}{a} \checkmark \text{max} \rightarrow f(\frac{2a}{a}) = 1.5$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{4a^2}{3a}} | \frac{2a}{a} - a | = \frac{4}{3} \rightsquigarrow a^3 \times \frac{4a^2}{3a} = \frac{12a}{3} \rightsquigarrow a^2 = \frac{3a}{1} \rightarrow a = 3, a$$

$$y = x|x| - x \begin{cases} x^2 - x & x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 - x & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

شکل تابع



مینیمم نسبی
(n=0)

نقطه Max نسبی
(m=1)

شکل نقطه ای بحرانی دارد
(k=2)

$$\frac{k+m+n}{k-n} = \frac{2+0}{2-0} = 1$$

$$f'(n) < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - n - 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 2, m \neq 2 \rightsquigarrow -1 \leq m < 2$$

لا (رئيسي) موجب $\rightarrow 1 - n \leq 1 \rightarrow n \geq 0$

1, 2 \rightsquigarrow $m = 0 \leq 1$