

میزان

19, 17, 15

امیر حسینی استاد عزیز دوازدهم - A5

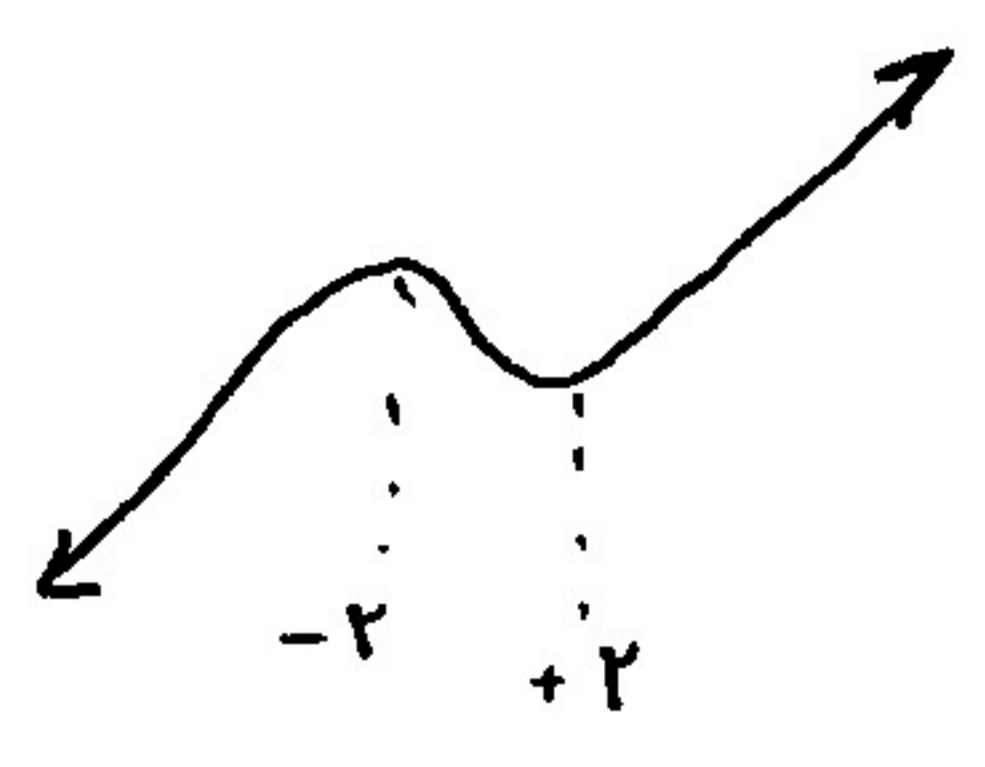
$$f(x) - f(a) = \frac{1 - \frac{a}{x} - (1-a)}{x} = \frac{a}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{a}{x^2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{a} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{a} \times \\ x = \sqrt{a} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

17, 15

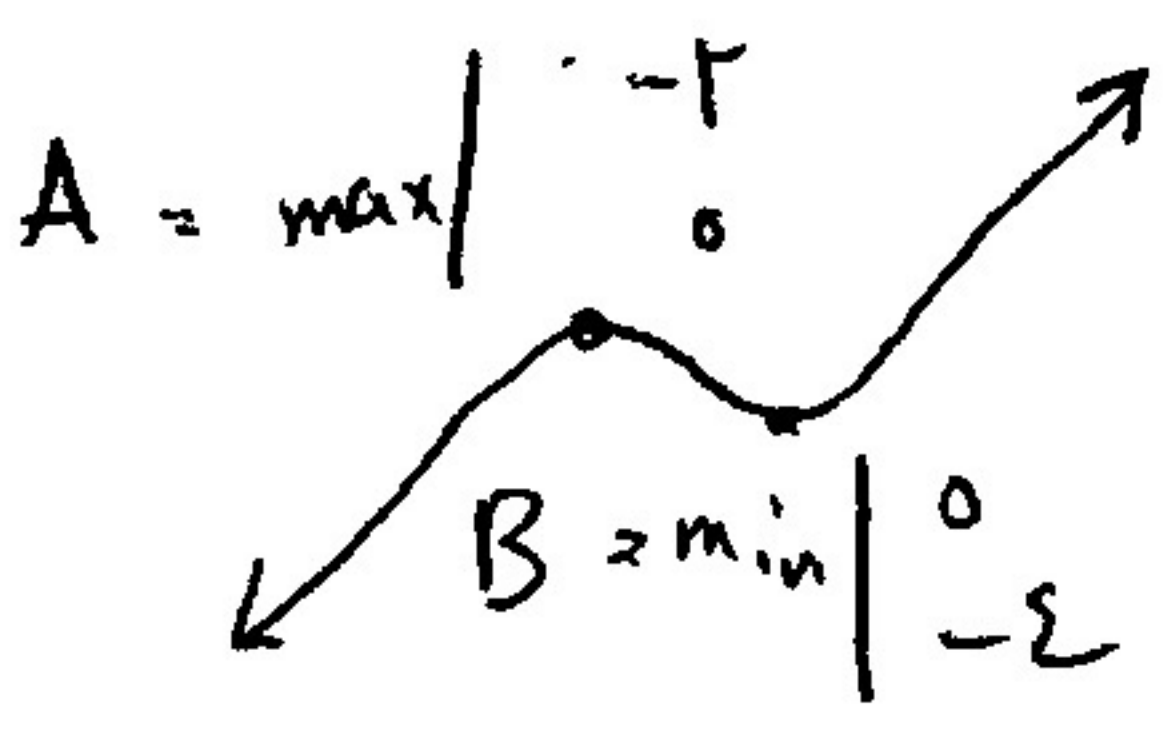
تابع:  $\tan^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow x \rightarrow \tan^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$

$$\rightarrow ax^2 - bx + ca = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \rightarrow 9 - 4a(1a) > 0 \rightarrow a \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x = 2 \text{ و } 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x = 2 \text{ و } 0 \end{cases}$$



$$y' = r_n^r - 1r = 0 \rightarrow x = +r, -r$$

x	-r	+	r
y'	+	0	-
y	max		min

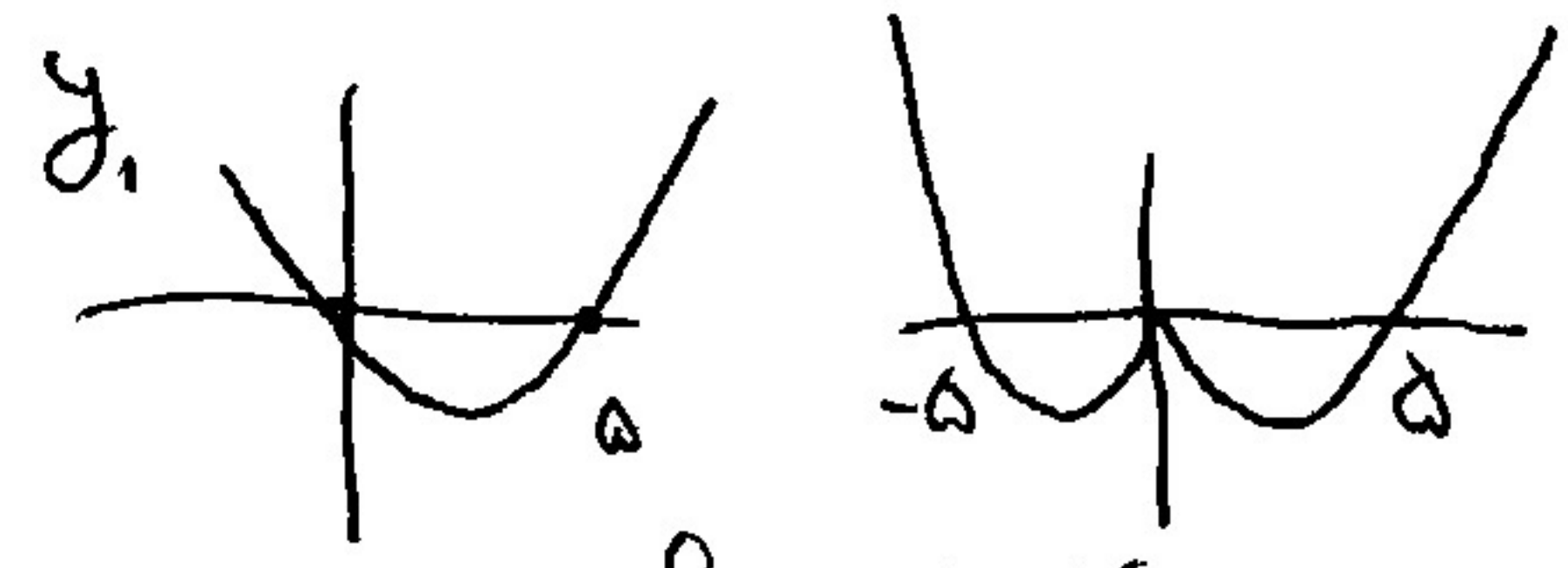


$$y' = r_n^r + \tan x - rb = r(x-0)(x+r) = r_n^r + y_n$$

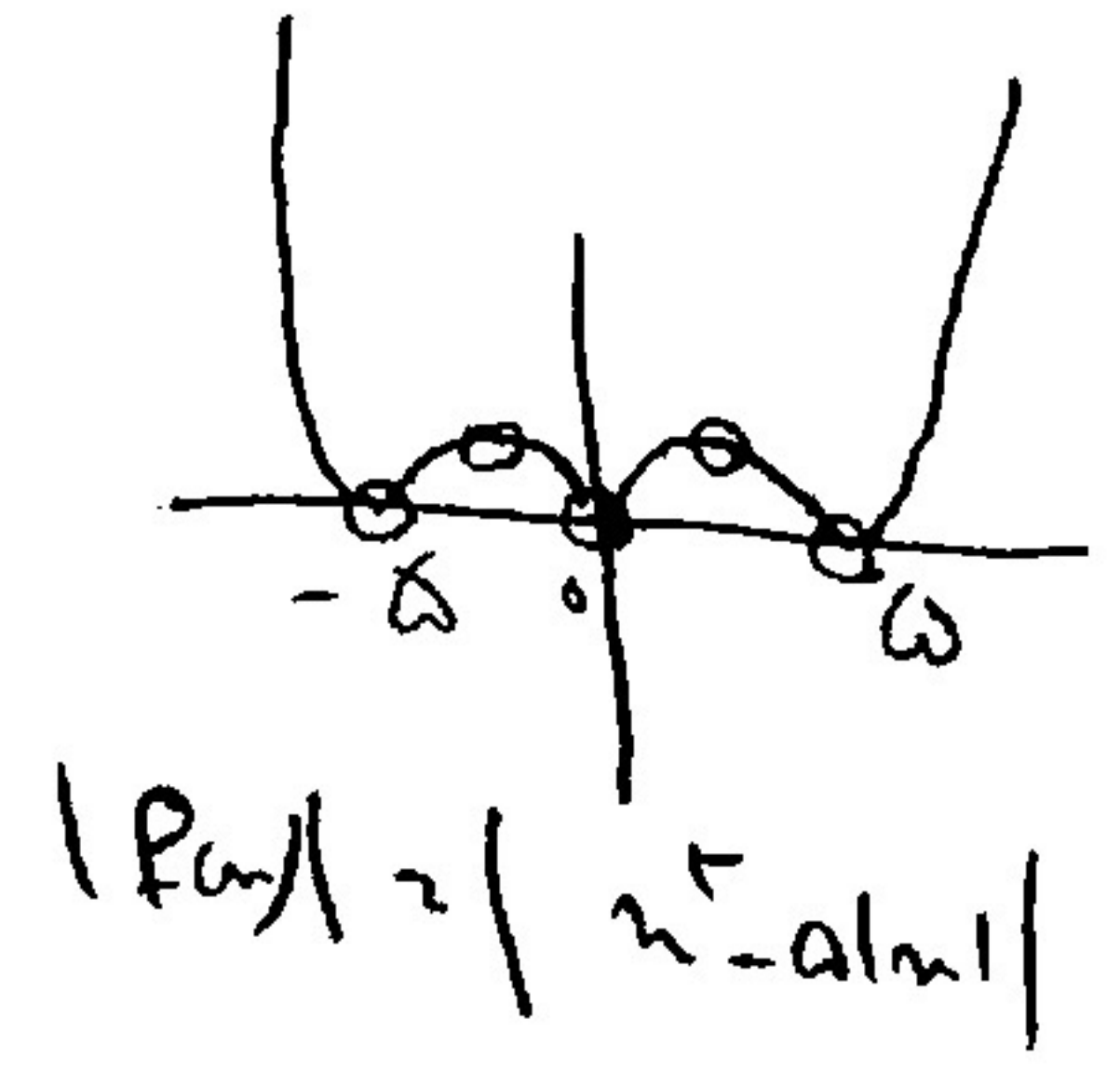
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = r & y(0) = -\epsilon \\ b = 0 & y(-r) = -\lambda + r\epsilon = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{\epsilon + 1r} = \sqrt{r\epsilon} = r\sqrt{\omega}$$

$$y_1 = x(x-a)$$



$$f(x) = \ln(|x-a|)$$



$$|f(x)| = |x-a|$$

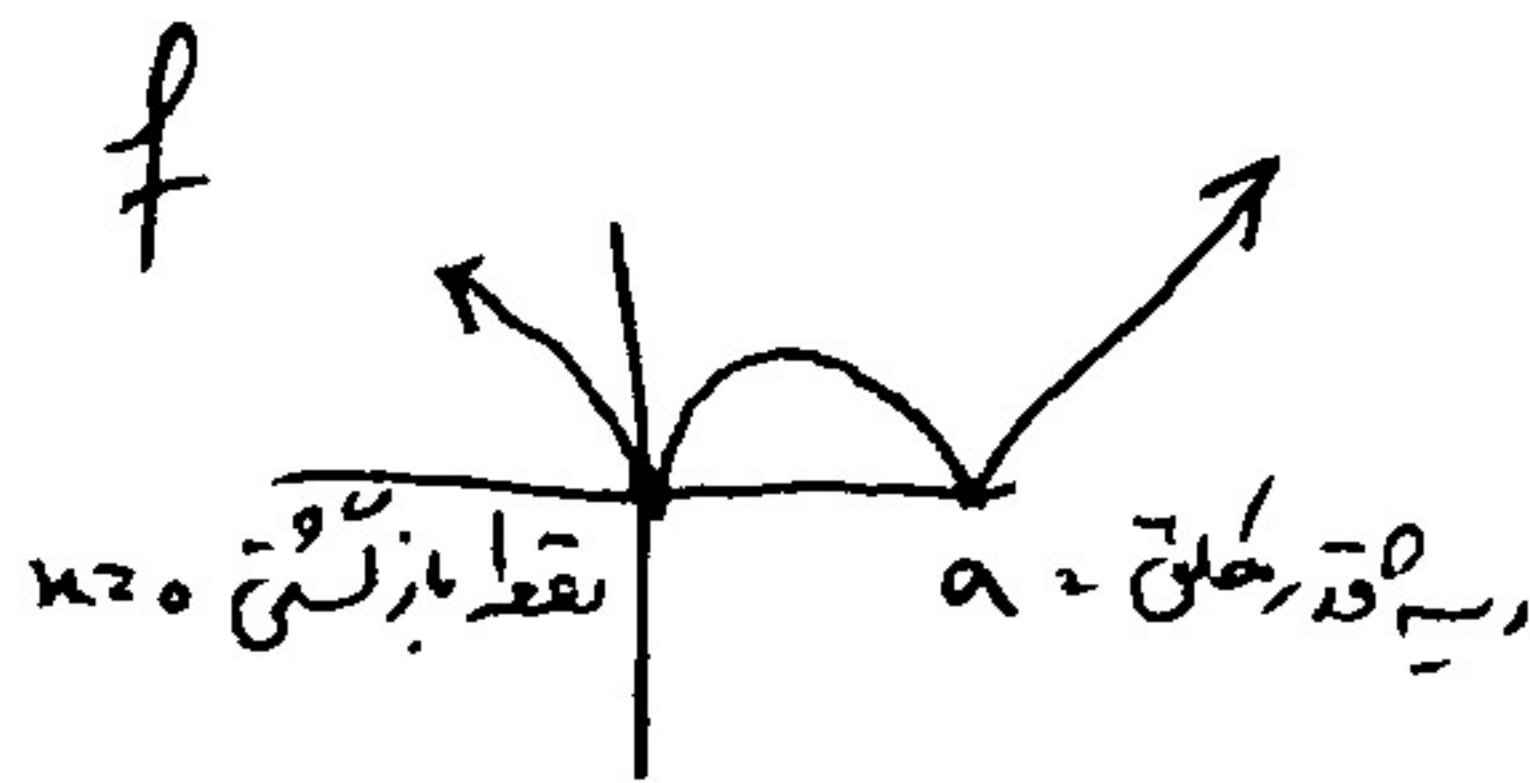
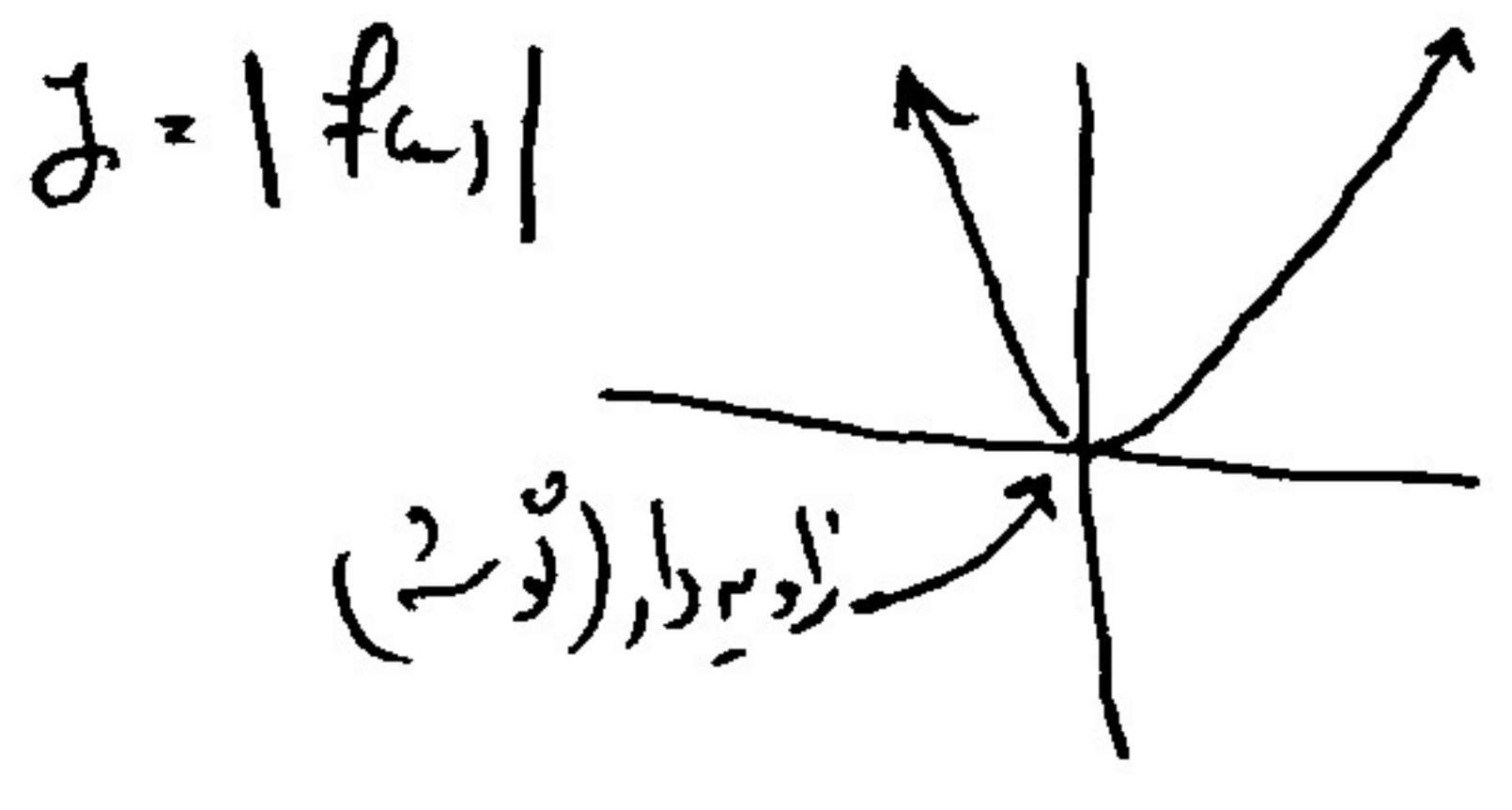
$$m = r, n = r$$

$$\frac{n}{m} = \frac{r}{r}$$

17, 15

$$|f(n)| = |x(n+r)| = \begin{cases} |n+r| & n \geq 0 \\ |n-r| & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

تلفظ:  $n=0$  در  $n=0$  نقطه بازگشت دارد



تابع در  $n \geq a$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n^2 - 2an}$$

$$f'(n) = \frac{2n(a-n)}{\sqrt{n^2 - 2an}} + -\sqrt{n^2 - 2an} = 0$$

$$\frac{2(a-n)}{\sqrt{n^2 - 2an}} = \sqrt{n^2 - 2an} \rightarrow 2n = 2a - 2n \rightarrow 4n = 2a \rightarrow n = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}a = \sqrt{\frac{4a^2}{4a}} \left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{2a} = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{n^2 - n} & n \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-n^2 - n} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$f'(n) = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2}$$

نقطه بازگشت

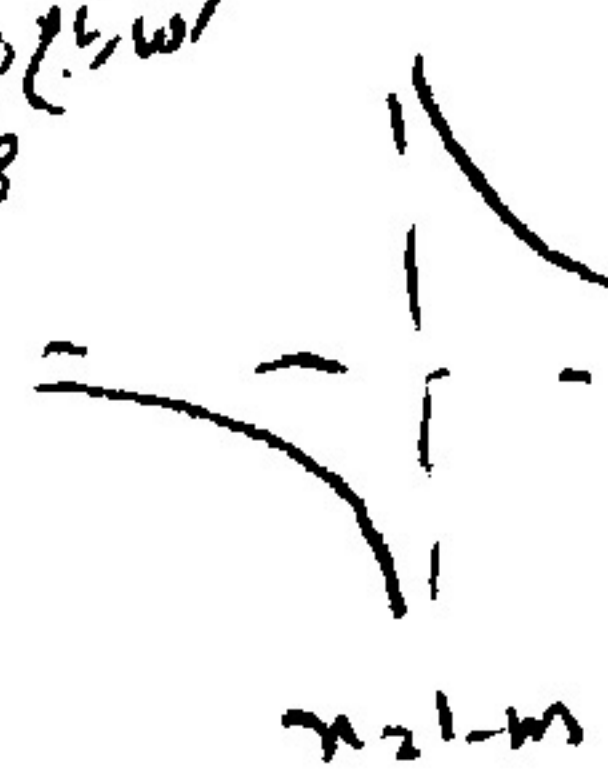
نقطه بازگشت  $n = \frac{1}{2}$   
 بزرگترین  $n = 0$   
 بزرگترین  $n = -1$   
 بزرگترین  $n = 1$

$$\frac{2m+1}{2\sqrt{m^2-m}} = \frac{2m-1}{2\sqrt{-m^2-m}} \rightarrow \frac{2m+1}{2m-1} = \frac{2m-1}{-2m-1}$$

$$I: ad - be < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 < 0$$

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

$$m \in (-1, 2)$$



$$II: |1-m| \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq m \leq 2 \xrightarrow{INT} m \in [0, 2] \rightarrow m = 0, 1, 2$$

به ازای دو مقدار صحیح

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

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

$$f'(n) = 0 \rightarrow n = \pm 1$$

تابع در  $n=0$  مشتق ندارد  
 زیرا مشتق راست و چپ موجود در برابر دارد

نقطه بازگشت  $n = -1$