

$f(x) = \sqrt{x-2|x|}$ $x \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x-2x}$ $x < 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x+2x}$

$f'(x) = \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x+2}}$ $\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$ (نقطه بحرانی)

$f'(x) = \frac{-2x+1}{2\sqrt{x-2}}$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$ (نقطه بحرانی)

جدول علامت: $x \mid \frac{1}{2}$
 $y' \mid + \quad -$
 $y \mid \nearrow \quad \searrow$

گراف:

$k=1, m=1, n=0 \Rightarrow k+m+n=5$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}$ $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}} \Rightarrow a-x = x \Rightarrow a=2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2}$

$D_f = [0, \frac{a}{2}]$

$f(0) = \sqrt{a}$
 $f(\frac{a}{2}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \quad \text{min}$
 $f(\frac{a}{2}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{a}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{a}) = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{a}) \quad \text{max}$

$\min \times \max = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2}a = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow 2a = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow [a] = \frac{1}{4}$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-1} \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2(x-1)}{x^2-1} & x > 1, x < -1 \\ -\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x^2-1} & -1 < x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x^2-1)(2x) - (x^2-x)(2x)}{(x^2-1)^2} & x > 1, x < -1 \\ -\frac{[(x^2-1)(2x) - (x^2-x)(2x)]}{(x^2-1)^2} & -1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(x-1) - (x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$y = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow y' = 2ax + b = 0 \Rightarrow y' = c = 0$

$A(0,0) \Rightarrow d = 0 \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + bx \quad B(1,1) \Rightarrow 1 = a + b \Rightarrow a = 1 - b \quad (1)$

$y' = 2ax + b \quad x=1 \Rightarrow 2a + b = 0 \Rightarrow 2(1-b) + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 2, a = 1 - 2 = -1$

$\Rightarrow a \cdot b = -1 \times 2 = -2$

$f(x) = 2|x-x^2| \quad x-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$f(x) = -x^2 + 2x, \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2}$

$f'(x) = -2x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

جدول علامت: $x \mid -\infty \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad \infty$
 $y' \mid - \quad 0 \quad + \quad 0 \quad -$
 $y \mid \nearrow \quad \searrow \quad \nearrow \quad \searrow$

گراف:

$\min = -2$

$$y = 2^x |x| + 3ax^x + b \xrightarrow{x=0} y = -2^x + 3ax^x + b \rightarrow y' = -2^x + 4ax$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y' = -2 - 4a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow y = -2^x - \frac{3}{4}x^x + b \xrightarrow{A(-1,1)} 1 = -(-1)^x - \frac{3}{4}(-1)^x + b \rightarrow b = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{-\frac{1}{4}} = -3$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x^x + x + \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow y' = 3x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \mid y = \frac{2}{3} \mid \min$$

$$y = \frac{(ax+3)}{(a+1)x+(a-1)} \quad \text{مجاوب افقی} = (a+1)x + (a-1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-a+1}{a+1}$$

$$\text{مجاوب افقی: } y = \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a}{a+1}$$

$$\frac{-a+1}{a+1} = -\frac{1}{3} \wedge \frac{a}{a+1} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad y = \frac{(2x+3)}{3x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x+3=0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{bx^x + 7}{3x^x + ax + 1} \quad \text{مجاوب افقی: } 3x^x + ax + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=-\frac{1}{3}} 3(-\frac{1}{3})^x + a(-\frac{1}{3}) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\text{مجاوب افقی: } \frac{b}{3} = 3 \rightarrow b = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^x}{x^x - 1} \quad x^x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \quad \text{مجاوب افقی}$$

$$y' = \frac{(x^x(x^x - 1))' - x^x(x^x)'}{(x^x - 1)^2} = \frac{(x^{2x} - 2x^x \ln x) - x^{2x}}{(x^x - 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^{2x} - 2x^x \ln x - x^{2x}}{(x^x - 1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x^{2x} - 2x^x \ln x = 0 \rightarrow x^x(x^x - 2 \ln x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \sqrt[2]{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2^{\frac{1}{2}}$
y'	$+$	0	$-$
y	\nearrow	\downarrow	\nearrow

تابع در بازه های $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ و $(\frac{1}{2}, 2^{\frac{1}{2}})$ ابتدا نزولی است
بازه کویک $(2^{\frac{1}{2}}, \infty)$ است که طول آن به بی نهایت میل می کند

$$f(x) = \frac{x^x - 3}{x^x - 2} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm\sqrt{2}\} \quad \text{حداکثر بازه مشتق پذیری است} \quad f'(x) = \frac{(x^x(x^x - 2))' - (x^x - 3)(x^x)'}{(x^x - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^{2x} - 2x^x \ln x) - (x^{2x} - 3x^x \ln x)}{(x^x - 2)^2} = \frac{x^{2x}(x^x - 2 \ln x) - (x^{2x} - 3x^x \ln x)}{(x^x - 2)^2} = \frac{x^{2x}(x^x - 2 \ln x - 1 + 3 \ln x)}{(x^x - 2)^2} = \frac{x^{2x}(x^x - 2 \ln x + \ln x)}{(x^x - 2)^2}$$

x	$-\sqrt{2+4}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{2-4}$	0	$\sqrt{2-4}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2+4}$
$f'(x)$	$-$	0	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$

$\sqrt{2+4} \Rightarrow f(x) < 0 \quad 2 \in (2, \infty)$
 $(\sqrt{2}, 2) \cup (\sqrt{2-4}, \sqrt{2}) \cup [-\sqrt{2-4}, 0] \Rightarrow$ بازه ۳