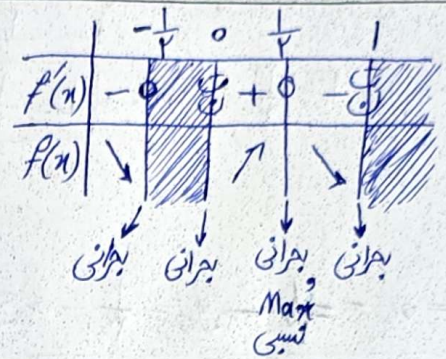


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-n^2} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x+n^2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-2x+1}{2\sqrt{x-n^2}} & x > 0 \\ \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x+n^2}} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$k=r$
 $m=1 \rightarrow k+m+n=a$
 $n=0$

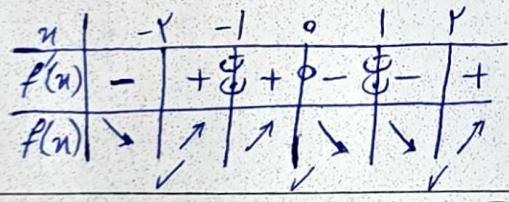
(۲)

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{\alpha-2x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha-2x} - 2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{\alpha-2x}} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{\alpha-2x} = 2\sqrt{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{\alpha}{6}$$

(۲)

$f(0) = \sqrt{\alpha}$
 $f(\frac{\alpha}{6}) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{6}} \rightarrow \text{Min}$
 $f(\frac{\alpha}{6}) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{6}} + \sqrt{\frac{5\alpha}{6}} \rightarrow \text{Max}$
 $\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{6}} \times (\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{6}} + \sqrt{\frac{5\alpha}{6}}) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{12} \rightarrow \alpha = 3$

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



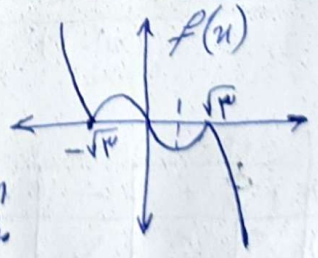
(۲)

$y' = 2an^r + 2bn + c$
 $x=0 \rightarrow y' = 0 = c$
 $x=1 \rightarrow y' = 2a+b=0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}b$
 $y = -\frac{r}{r}bn^r + bn^r = bn^r(1 - \frac{r}{r}n) \xrightarrow{n=1} b(\frac{1}{r}) = 1 \rightarrow b = r$
 $\rightarrow ab = -4$



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

$f'(x) = 2x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = -1 \rightarrow \text{Min}$



$$y = n^r/n + r\alpha n^r + b \quad x < 0 \rightarrow y' = -r n^{r-1} + r\alpha n$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow y' = -r - r\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\alpha} = \frac{r}{-1/r} = -r$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 - \frac{r}{r} + b = 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r}$$

(2)

$$-\frac{b}{r\alpha} = x_s = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y_s = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow S(-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{r}{r})$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r\alpha + r = r\alpha \rightarrow \alpha = r \rightarrow y = \frac{r n + r^r}{r n + 1} = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{r^r}{r}$$

(2)

$$y' = \frac{r b n (r n^r + \alpha n + 1) - (r n + \alpha)(b n^r + r)}{(r n^r + \alpha n + 1)^2} = \frac{\alpha b n^r + (r b - \alpha r) n - r \alpha}{(r n^r + \alpha n + 1)^2}$$

$$f(-\frac{1}{r})^r + a(-\frac{1}{r}) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} a = r \rightarrow a = r$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b n^r + r}{r n^r + \alpha n + 1} \rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = r \rightarrow b = r^2$$

(?)

$$f'(n) = \frac{(r n^r)(n^r - 1) - (n^r)(r n^r)}{(n^r - 1)^2} = \frac{n^r (n^r - r^2)}{(n^r - 1)^2}$$

n	0	r	r\sqrt{r}
f'(n)	+ 0 -	0 -	- 0 +
f(n)	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

نقطه نزولی است: (0, r), (r, \sqrt{r^2}) \rightarrow \text{Min} = \sqrt{r^2} - r

نقطه صعودی: = r(\sqrt{r} - 1)

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

- n = 0
- n = \pm \sqrt{r}
- n = \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}
- n = -\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}

(نقطه)

n	-\sqrt{r}	-\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}	0	\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}	\sqrt{r}	r
f'(n)	+ 0 -	+ 0 -	+ 0 -	+ 0 -	+ 0 -	+ 0 -
f(n)	\nearrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\searrow	\searrow	\searrow

نقطه نزولی است