

۱۹.۷۵ آزمین

۱۲ پیر

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

۱.۷۵

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{x^2} = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$x = -\sqrt{2}$  در بازوی [۳ و ۱] نیت پس  $x = \sqrt{2}$

۲ - معادله تالیی باید در شیب منفی باشد

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

$$\Rightarrow A = \dots \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow a \pm \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$x = \dots \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \dots \rightarrow a \pm \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$f = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow f' = 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$x$	$-2$	$-1$	$0$	$1$	$2$
$f'$	$+$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$
$f''$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$

$\rightarrow y = 1 - 2\epsilon + \epsilon^2 - 1\epsilon^2$

$$y = x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow y' = 2x + a = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \rightarrow -rb = 0 \rightarrow b = 0 \\ x = -1 \rightarrow 1 - \epsilon - rb = 0 \rightarrow a = \dots \end{cases}$$

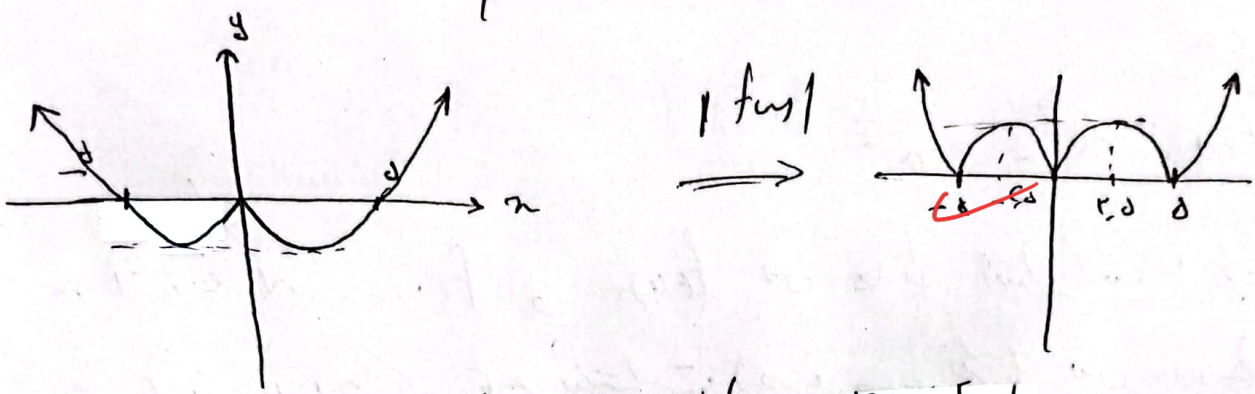
$$\rightarrow f(0) = 0 + 0 + 0 - \epsilon = -\epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow f(-1) = -1 + 1 - \epsilon = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \dots = \sqrt{(-\epsilon - 0)^2 + (0 - 0)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \dots = \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) = |x - d| = \begin{cases} x - d & x \geq d \\ d - x & x < d \end{cases}$$



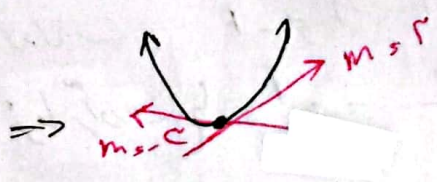
$\rightarrow$   $\min = \{ -d, d \} \rightarrow m = 1$   
 $\rightarrow$   $\min = \{ -d, 0, d \} \rightarrow n = 2$

$$f(x) = |x - c| = \begin{cases} x - c & x \geq c \\ c - x & x < c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x)| = \begin{cases} |x - c| & x \geq c \\ |c - x| & x < c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + c^2 & x \geq c \\ x^2 - c^2 & x < c \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} f(x) = c & x \geq c \rightarrow f(x) = c \rightarrow x = d \\ f(x) = -c & x < c \rightarrow f(x) = -c \rightarrow x = d \end{cases}$

$$x = c \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(x) = 1 \\ f'(x) = -1 \end{cases}$$



$x$		
$y'$	-	+
$y$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

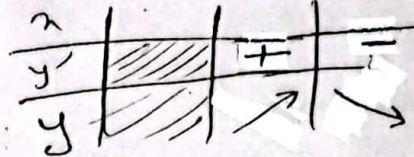
(x, y) ...

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^c} |n-a| \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x^c} (n-a)$$

•  $c < m < a$   
 $\rightarrow a >$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = n^{\frac{c}{2}} + a n^{\frac{c}{2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{c}{2} n^{\frac{c}{2}-1} + \frac{c}{2} a n^{\frac{c}{2}-1}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = n^{\frac{c}{2}-1} \left( -\frac{c}{2} n + \frac{c}{2} a \right) \Rightarrow$$

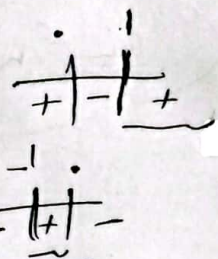


پس نقطه  $x = \frac{ca}{2}$  در  $x = a$  است و در آنجا  $f(x)$  به بیشترین مقدار می‌رسد.

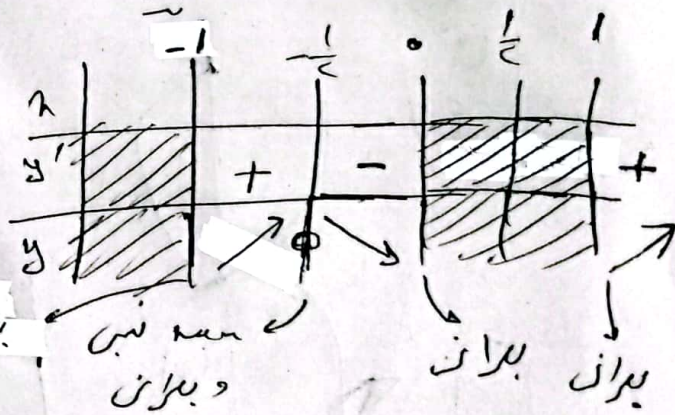
$$x = \frac{ca}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{ca}{2}} \times \frac{ca}{2} = cd \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{c} cd$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{m|x-1|} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2}x & x \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{-2}x & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

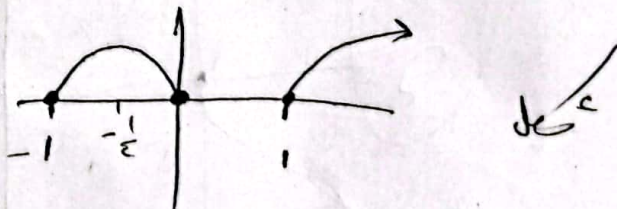


$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{m-1}{\sqrt{2}x} & x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{m-1}{\sqrt{-2}x} & x < 1 \end{cases}$$



$m > 1$ ,  $h(x) = Kx^c$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{kmah}{kn}, \frac{\Sigma + \dots}{\Sigma - \dots}$$



۹- در  $x = 0$  همواره مشتق صفر است پس در  $x = 0$  (در  $x = 0$  و  $x = 1$ ) از  $f(x)$  بیشترین مقدار می‌گردد.

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad | -m \leq 1 \rightarrow m \geq 0 \quad \text{I}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{m^2 - m - 2}{(m+1)^2} < 0 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 < m < 2 \end{cases} \text{II}$$

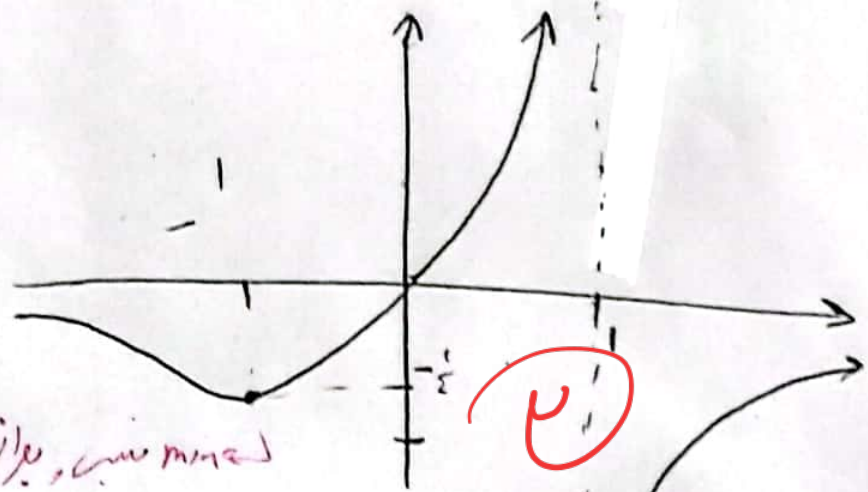
$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow m = 0 \leq -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x^2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{1-x} \quad x > 0 \\ \frac{x}{1+x} \quad x < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

- 1.

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

$x$	-1	0	+1	
$y'$	-	+	+	+
$y$	↘	↗	↗	↗
	0	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	



نقطه صفر، بیان

بیان نیست

یک نقطه بیان است ✓

$$x = -1$$