

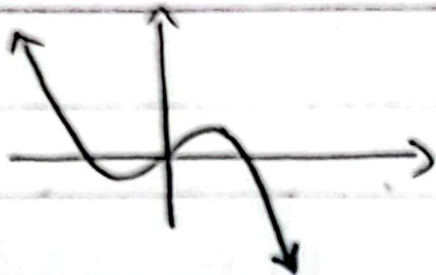
höpfen

لويا نلوان

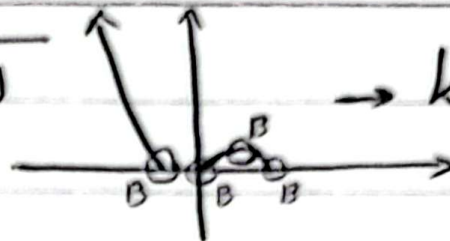
DATE / /

SUBJECT:

$$y = n(1 - |x|)$$



$$\rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{n(1 - |x|)}$$



$$\rightarrow k = r, m = 1, n = 2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\rightarrow k + m + n = r + l + o = \textcircled{2}$$

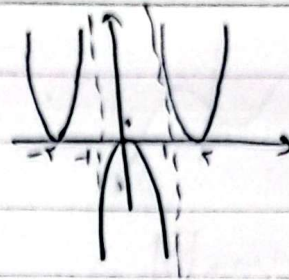
$D_f = [0, \frac{a}{r}]$ → ~~minimales, maximales~~ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{-r}{r\sqrt{a-rx}}$ → $\textcircled{3}$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-rx}} \rightarrow a-rx = x \rightarrow x = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} - & 0 & \frac{a}{r} & \frac{a}{r} & + \\ & | & + & | & - \\ & & \frac{a}{r} & & \end{matrix}$$

$$f(0) = \sqrt{a} \text{ (max)}, f(\frac{a}{r}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} + \sqrt{\frac{ra}{r}} \text{ (min)}, f(\frac{a}{r}) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{r}} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow a = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow [a] =$$

$$[\sqrt{r}] = \textcircled{4}$$

$n_1 \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow \dots$
 $n_2 \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow \dots$
 $f(x) \rightarrow \dots$
 $f(x) \rightarrow \dots$

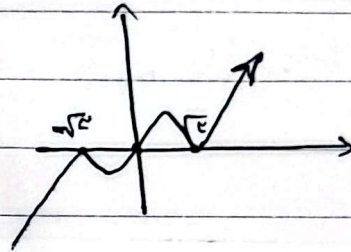


(3)
 ۳ نقطه آکتم
 نی دارد

$a+b+c+d=1, 1^2a+1^2b+1^2c=0, d>0, c>0 \rightarrow a+b=1 \rightarrow a=1-b$
 $1^2a+1^2b=0 \rightarrow b=1-a \rightarrow$ (4)

$ab = -\frac{1}{4}$

$f(x) = x|x-\sqrt{c}| = x|x-\sqrt{c}| |x+\sqrt{c}|$



طبق نمودار min

$f(x) = x(x-\sqrt{c}) \rightarrow f'(x) = 1 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$1 + 1^2a + b = 1 \rightarrow 1^2a + b = 0$
 $a = -\frac{1}{b} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ (6)

$1 + \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c} + 1 = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = 2 \rightarrow$ (7)

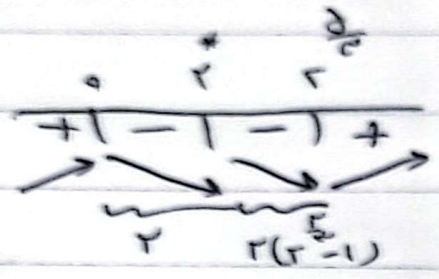
$a = 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{2m+c}{2m+1} \rightarrow \frac{2m+c}{2m+1} = 0 \rightarrow m = -\frac{c}{2}$

$\frac{b}{a} = 2 \rightarrow b = 2a, 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 2$ (8)

$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ (9)

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f.w. $\frac{r n^0 (n^r - 1) - (r n^r) (n^r)}{(n^r - 1)^r} = \frac{r n^r - r n^r - r n^r}{(n^r - 1)^r} = \frac{n^r - r n^r}{(n^r - 1)^r} = \frac{n^r (1 - r)}{(n^r - 1)^r} \rightarrow$ ⑨

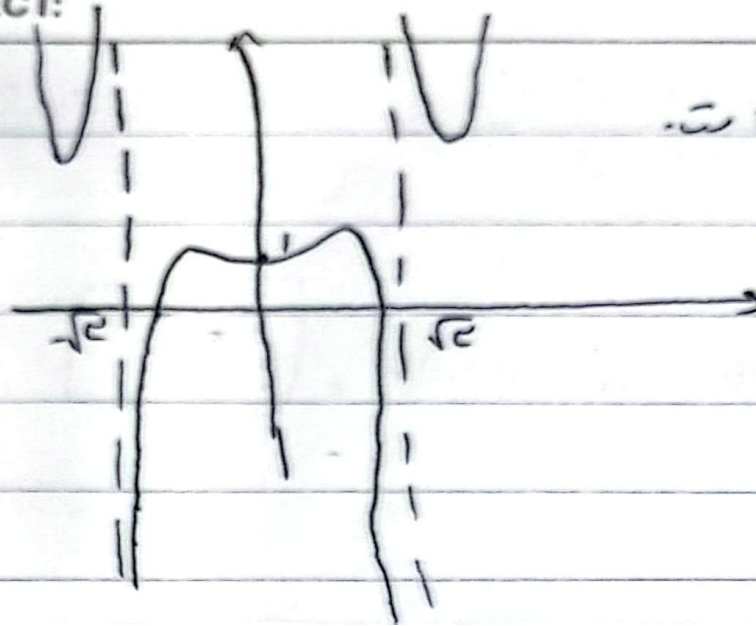


min $o; L_{db} = \boxed{\frac{d}{r} - r}$

پوینتلیان

DATE / / SUBJECT:

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



① در $(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$ در دو بازه $\boxed{\text{در دو بازه}}$ آید از نزولی است.