

12/10

①

$$f(x) = \cos^r(x) + ax^r + b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = r$$

$$a + b = ? \quad r$$

$$f' = (-r \sin^r(x)) \times x^r + \cos^r(x) \times r x + r a x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f = 0 \rightarrow f(0^+) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f' = -r \sin^r(x) \cos^r(x) + r a x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f' = r \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'' = r$$

(r)

$$f'' = -1r \cos^r(x) \cos^r(x) + r \sin^r(x) \sin^r(x) + r a$$

$$\boxed{x=0^+} \rightarrow -1r + r a = r \rightarrow a = 1$$

②

$$y = x^r - 1$$

$$d: y = d$$

$$x^r - 1 = d \rightarrow x^r = d + 1 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[r]{d+1}$$

$$y' = r x \rightarrow y' = r \sqrt[r]{d+1}$$

$$m = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[r]{d+1}} \rightarrow r \sqrt[r]{d+1} = \frac{1}{r \sqrt[r]{d+1}}$$

(r)

$$b: \text{Spiegel: } r \left( \frac{-1}{r} \right) = \frac{-r}{r} = -1$$

③

$$f = \frac{a}{rx-1}$$

Handwritten notes:  $f(x) = ?$ ,  $(\frac{1}{r}, 1)$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{r}, -1)$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-1 - 1}{-\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{-2}{-\frac{2}{r}} = r$$

$$g(x) = rx + b \rightarrow r = 10 + b \rightarrow b = -9 \rightarrow g(x) = rx - 9$$

$$f' = \frac{-ra}{(rx-1)^2} = r \rightarrow \frac{a}{(rx-1)^2} = -r \rightarrow a = -r(rx-1)^2$$

$$\cancel{r(rx-1)^2} = -r(rx-1)^2 \rightarrow rx-1 = -rx+1 \rightarrow rx = 1$$

$$g = r \rightarrow \frac{a}{rx-1} = rx - 9 \rightarrow r(rx-1)(rx-1) = a$$

$$\boxed{x=1} \rightarrow -r = a \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-r}{rx-1} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{-r}{r-1} = \frac{r}{1-r}$$

(r)

s.a.m

⊙

$y = rx + b$       $y = \frac{x+a}{ax+1}$       $a-b=?$

$x=1$   
 $f=g \rightarrow r(1)+b = \frac{1+a}{a+1} \rightarrow r+b=1 \rightarrow b=-1$

⊙

$x=1$   
 $g'=f' \rightarrow r = \frac{ax+1 - ax - a^r}{(ax+1)^r} \rightarrow r = \frac{1-a^r}{(ax+1)^r} \xrightarrow{x=1} r = \frac{1-a^r}{(a+1)^r} \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{1+a} = r$

$\rightarrow r+ra = 1-a \rightarrow ra = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$       $a-b = -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$

⊙

$f = \sin x + \frac{\cos x}{r}$       $g = \frac{r \sin x}{1}$       $[0, \pi]$

$\sin x + \frac{\cos x}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \sin x \rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{r} = \frac{\cos x}{r} \rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

⊙

$f' = \cos x - \frac{\sin x}{r} \xrightarrow{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} f' = \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{r\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r}$   
 $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{r\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r\sqrt{2}} = \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{r\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r\sqrt{2}}$   
 $\rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r}x + b$       $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$       $\frac{12\sqrt{2}}{19} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{19} + b$   
 $y = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{19}$       $b = \frac{\sqrt{2}(12-\pi)}{19}$

$y=0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r}x = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi - 12\sqrt{2}}{19\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi - 12}{r}$

⊙

$f(x) = rx^2 - rx^2 + (x+1)$       $AB$

$f' = 4x^2 - 4x - 11$       $\begin{cases} x=2 \rightarrow y=-19 \\ x=-1 \rightarrow y=11 \end{cases}$       $m = \frac{19+19}{-1-2} = -11$

⊙

$4x^2 - 4x - 11 = -11 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{\text{root}}$

⊙

$y = kx^k + (k+1)x^k$

$y' = r k x^{r-1} + r k x + r x \rightarrow y'' = 4 k x + r k + r \rightarrow y'' = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-rk-r}{4k}$

$\frac{-rk-r}{4k} < 0$       $k > 1$   
 $\frac{-rk-r}{4k} > 0$       $k < 0$

⊙

$y = x^r (kx + k+1) \xrightarrow{x = \frac{-rk-r}{4k}} \left(\frac{-rk-r}{4k}\right)^r \left(\frac{-rk-r}{4k} + k+1\right)$

$\frac{rk+r}{4k} > 0 \rightarrow rk+r > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$       $\frac{rk+r}{4k} < 0 \rightarrow k < -1$

1

$y = x^2 + ax^2 + bx - 1$

(-1, -2)

$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + a - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow a - b = -2$

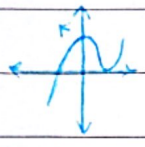
$\frac{1}{\text{يسأل}} x = -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a = 2$

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{1}$

$-2 = -1 + 2 - b - 1 \rightarrow b = 2$

-10

2)  $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$



سؤال 11.11.10 ؟

$f(0) = 2 \rightarrow c = 2$

$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 + 2ax + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + 2$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax = x(3x + 2a)$

$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 + 2ax = 0 \rightarrow x(3x + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -\frac{2a}{3} \end{cases}$

x	0	$-\frac{2a}{3}$
y'	+	-
y	↗	↘

min

$f(-\frac{2a}{3}) = 0 \rightarrow (-\frac{2a}{3})^3 + a(-\frac{2a}{3})^2 + 2 = 0$

$\rightarrow -\frac{8a^3}{27} + \frac{4a^3}{9} + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a^3 = -6 \rightarrow a = -\sqrt[3]{6}$

$x = -\frac{2a}{3} \rightarrow x_{min} = -\frac{2(-\sqrt[3]{6})}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{6}}{3}$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x = 0 \rightarrow 3x(x - 4) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$

x	$-\sqrt{12}$	0	$\sqrt{12}$
y'	-	+	-
y	↘	↗	↘

min max min

السؤال 11.0

$A(-\sqrt{12}, -4), B(\sqrt{12}, -4) \rightarrow M_{AB} = 0$

$f''(x) = 6x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow 6x = 12 \rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow \text{يسأل} \rightarrow C(1, 0), D(-1, 0) \rightarrow M_{CD} = 0$

السؤال 11.0.10 ← CD و AB

s.a.m