

19 محلولة

$$f(x) = c \cdot 5^x (px) + ax^p + b \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c \cdot 5^x (px) + ax^p + b}{x} = \dots$$

$$\frac{1 - p \frac{(px)^p}{x} + ax^p + b}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 4x^p + ax^p + b}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow b + 1 = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a-4)x^p}{x} = (a-4)x = \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(x) = p(a-4)x \\ f''(x) = p(a-4) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f''(x)}{1} = \frac{p(a-4)}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a - 4 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5$$

$$a + b = 5 - 1 = 4$$

$$A = (-1, -1), B = (p, 4, 4) \Rightarrow \text{MAB} = 4, g = 4x - 9 \quad (2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-pq}{(px-1)^2} = 4, f(x) = \frac{a}{px-1} = 4x - 9$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -p(px-1)^2 \\ a = (px-1)(4x-9) \end{cases} \Rightarrow -p(px-1) = 4x-9 \Rightarrow 4x-9 = -4x+p \Rightarrow px=1 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-p}{a} = \frac{-1}{p}$$

$$f'(1) = p \quad (a+1)(a-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1-a^2}{(ax+1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} = \frac{1-a}{a+1} = p$$

$$a - b = \frac{1}{p} + 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow pa + 1 = 1 - a \Rightarrow pa = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p}}{-\frac{1}{p} + 1} = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) + b = 1 \Rightarrow 3 = -1$$

$$f(u), g(u) \rightarrow \sin u + \frac{1}{4} \cos u = \frac{3}{4} \sin u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cos u = \frac{1}{4} \sin u \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \quad [0, \pi] \text{ در } [0, \pi]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{نقطه } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) \quad (6)$$

$$f(u) \text{ در } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \rightarrow f'(u) = \cos u - \frac{1}{4} \sin u$$

$$u = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) \Rightarrow g - y = m(u - u_1)$$

$$y - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left(u - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} u - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} u - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16}$$

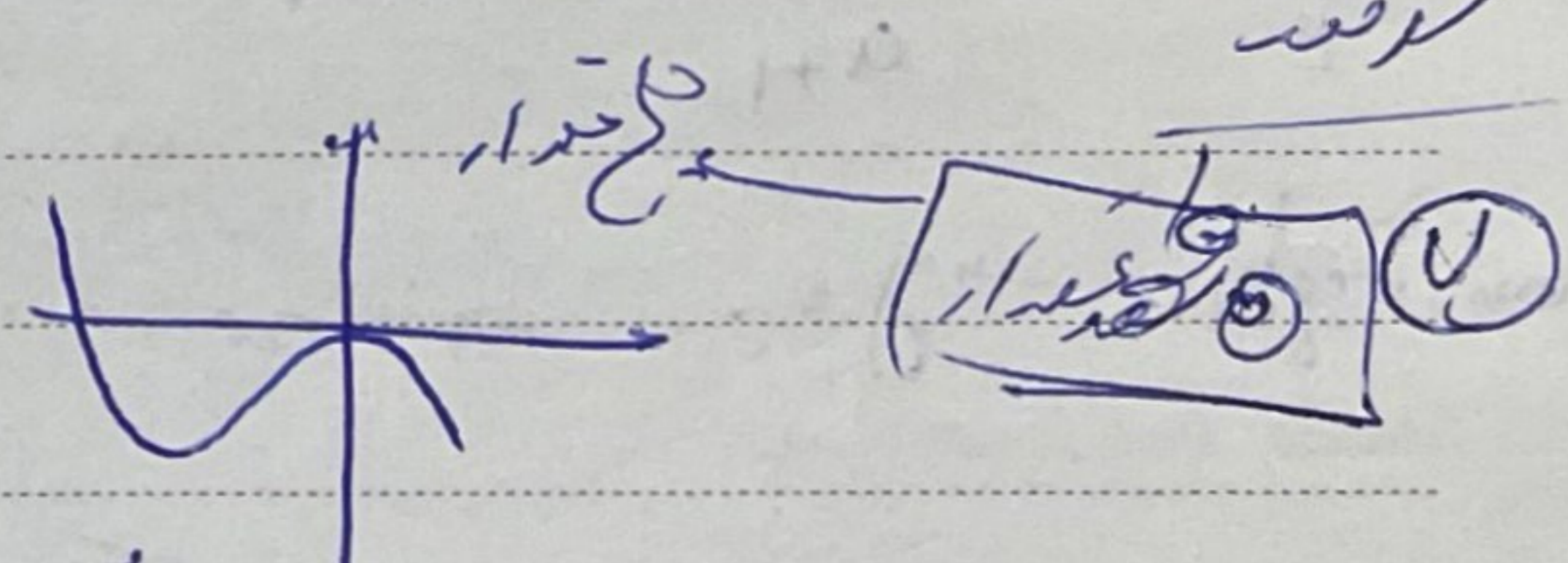
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} u \quad \times \frac{14}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow -12 + \pi = 4u \Rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f'(u) = 4u^2 - 4u - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A(-1, 12) \\ B(3, -12) \end{cases} \Rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{-12 - 12}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{-24}{4} = -6 \quad (7)$$

$$f(u) = -9 \Rightarrow 4u^2 - 4u - 12 = -9 \Rightarrow 4u^2 - 4u - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 36 = 52 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{دو جواب دارد}$$

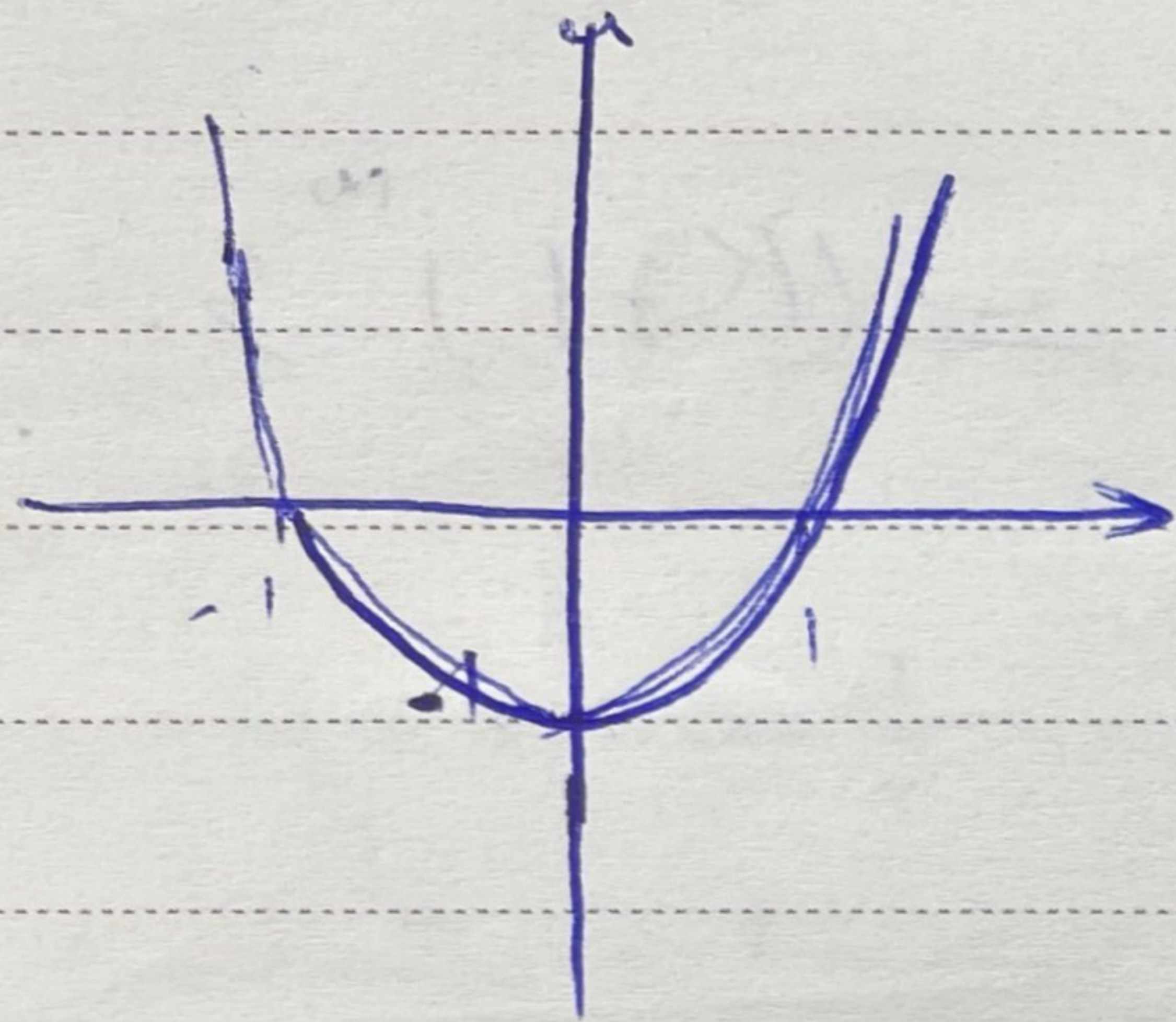
$$P_{min} = ax + g > 0$$



$$! \text{ در } u = \frac{(k+1)}{2k} < 0 \Rightarrow R = [-1, 0]$$

$$k \in \emptyset$$

$$! \text{ در } g = \frac{-(k+1)^2}{2k^2} + \frac{(k+1)^2}{2k^2} > 0 \Rightarrow (k+1)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1 \quad (8)$$



$$-a, a \text{ roots} \Rightarrow f'(-a) \times f'(a) = -1 \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow (-2a)(2a) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \textcircled{D}$$

$$f(a) = f(-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = \frac{0}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$g = u^{\mu} + au^{\nu} + bu - 1 \Rightarrow -f = -1 + a - b - 1$$

① ①

$$g' = \mu u^{\mu-1} + \nu a u^{\nu-1} + b \Rightarrow -f' = \mu - \nu a + b = \nu a + b = -\nu$$

$$f(-1) = -f, f'(-1) = -f'$$

$$\begin{cases} \nu a + b = -\nu \\ a - b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } a = \frac{-b}{\mu} \rightarrow u = \frac{-a}{\nu} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{\nu} = -1 \rightarrow a = \mu$$

$$\begin{cases} -a = -1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \\ b = +11 \end{cases} \left. \begin{matrix} a = 1 \\ b = 11 \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$-f = -1 + \mu - b - 1 \rightarrow b = \mu$$

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

$$f'(\cdot) = \dots$$

②

$$f(\cdot) = \epsilon$$

$$f(u) = u^{\mu} + au^{\nu} + bu + c \xrightarrow{f(\cdot) = \epsilon} c = \epsilon$$

$$f'(u) = \mu u^{\mu-1} + \nu a u^{\nu-1} + b \xrightarrow{f'(\cdot) = 0} b = 0$$

$$f'(u) = \mu u^{\mu-1} + \nu a u^{\nu-1} = 0 \rightarrow u(\mu u^{\mu-2} + \nu a u^{\nu-2}) = 0 \rightarrow u = -\frac{\nu a}{\mu}$$

③

$$f\left(-\frac{\nu a}{\mu}\right) = \left(-\frac{\nu a}{\mu}\right)^{\mu} + a\left(-\frac{\nu a}{\mu}\right)^{\nu} + c = \dots$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\nu} a^{\mu} = -f \rightarrow a^{\mu} = -\frac{\nu f}{\mu} \rightarrow a = -\frac{\mu}{\nu} \text{ (Main)} \quad \checkmark \quad -\frac{\nu a}{\mu} = \dots$$

$$f(u) = u^{\epsilon} - 9u^{\nu} + 10$$

$$f'(u) = \epsilon u^{\epsilon-1} - 12u$$

$$f''(u) = 12u^{\epsilon-2} - 12$$

$u$	$-\epsilon$	$0$	$0$	$0$	$-\epsilon$
$f(u)$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$
$f'(u)$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$0$	$-$
$f''(u)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$

④

$$u(\epsilon u^{\epsilon-1} - 12) = 0$$

$$\epsilon u^{\epsilon-1} - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon u^{\epsilon-1} = 12 \Rightarrow u^{\epsilon-1} = \frac{12}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow u = \pm \sqrt[\epsilon-1]{\frac{12}{\epsilon}}$$

$$12u^{\epsilon-1} - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow 12u^{\epsilon-1} = 12 \Rightarrow u^{\epsilon-1} = 1 \Rightarrow u = \pm 1$$

$$C = 1 \quad D = -1$$

$$B = -\sqrt[12]{12} \quad A = \sqrt[12]{12}$$

