

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \dots \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^r(rx) + ax^r + b}{x} = \dots \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{x} = \dots \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)}{x} = r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-r \sin(rx) \cos^r(rx) + rax}{x} = r \xrightarrow{\text{سینوس}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-r \times r a + r a x}{x} = r$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(ra - r^2)a}{x} = r \rightarrow ra - r^2 = r \rightarrow a = r \quad a+b = 4$$

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$$f(a) = f(-a) \quad f(x) = x^r - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = rx$$

$$f'(a) \times f'(-a) = -1$$

$$ra \times -ra = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$r f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{r}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\frac{4-(-1r)}{r \cdot 0 - (-r \cdot 8)} = \frac{1a}{r} = 4 \rightarrow a: y = 4x - 9$$

$$\frac{a}{rx-1} = 4x - 9 \quad \frac{-ra}{(rx-1)^2} = -4 \Rightarrow rx^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow rx^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$a = 1rx^2 - 4x + 1 \quad a = -1rx^2 + 4x - 1$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow a = -9 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-9}{rx-1} \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{-9}{-1} = 9 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = r+b \rightarrow \frac{1+a}{a+1} = r+b \rightarrow b = -1 \\ f'(1) = r \quad \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} = r \rightarrow 1-a^2 = ra^2 + \varepsilon a + r \rightarrow ra^2 + \varepsilon a + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a - b = -\frac{1}{r} = -(-1) = \frac{r}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$f(x) = \sin x + \frac{\cos x}{r} \quad g(x) = \frac{r \sin x}{r} \rightarrow g(x) = f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{مساوی}} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{\sin x}{r} \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

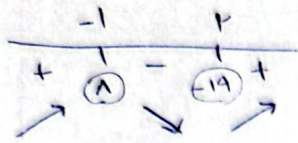
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + b \quad \frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{(4-\pi)\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{r} - r \quad \checkmark$$

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$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12$$



$$\frac{-19 - 1}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{-20}{3} = -\frac{20}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = -9 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = -9$$

$$4x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 8 = 12 > 0$$

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$$y = Ke^{rx} + (K+1)e^x \rightarrow y' = rKe^{rx} + r(K+1)e^x \rightarrow y'' = 4Kex + r(K+1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-K-1}{rK} \xrightarrow{\text{تبدیل به } x} -\frac{K+1}{rK} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+1} \rightarrow K < -1, K > 0 \text{ (I)}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{K+1}{rK} K + K + 1 > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{K+1}{r} + K + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{rK+r}{r} > 0 \rightarrow K + 1 > 0 \rightarrow K > -1 \text{ (II)}$$

(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow K > 0 \rightarrow \text{تابع صعودی و نزولی}

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$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 1 \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-1) = -\varepsilon &\rightarrow -1 + a - b - 1 = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a - b = -\varepsilon \\ f'(1) = -\varepsilon &\rightarrow 3 - 2a + b = -\varepsilon \rightarrow b - 2a = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ b &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \text{ (0, 2)}$$

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$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \quad f(0) = \varepsilon \rightarrow c = \varepsilon$$

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

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

$$f\left(-\frac{ra}{3}\right) = 0 \quad \frac{-1a^3}{3v} + \frac{\varepsilon a^3}{3} + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$x(3x + 2a) = 0$$

$$\varepsilon a^3 = -1 \rightarrow a^3 = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \quad \frac{-ra}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

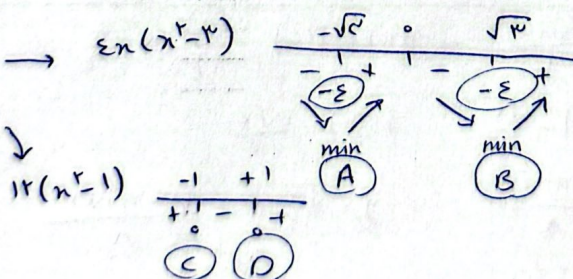
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$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 8$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x \rightarrow \varepsilon x(x^2 - \frac{8}{3})$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 8$$



در بازه حتماً CD, AB معایب است  
در بازه‌های دیگر مانند

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