

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \dots \rightarrow f(1^+) = 0 \text{ معلوم}$$

(1)

$$C: f(x) = ax^r + b = \dots \quad 1 + b = \dots \quad \boxed{b = -1}$$

(1)

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

$$f'(-) = r \quad f(x) = (rx) \times \dots - \sin(rx) + rax = rx$$

$$ra = r$$

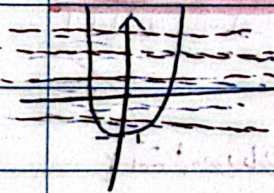
$$\frac{1}{r} - 1 = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(ra - r)x}{x} = r \rightarrow ra - r = r \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$a + b = 4$$



$$x^r - 1 = k \quad x^r = k + 1 \quad x = \sqrt[r]{k + 1}$$

(2)

معطى: $f(x) = x^r - 1$ $f'(x) = rx^{r-1}$ $f'(1) = r$ $f'(1) = r$ $f'(1) = r$

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$$y' = rx \quad r \sqrt{k+1} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad k+1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \quad \boxed{k = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} - 1}$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[1-r]{1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$x_2 = -\sqrt[1-r]{1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\boxed{x_1, x_2 = \pm \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} - 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) - 1 = -2$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{r+1}{r+1} = 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{9}{r(x-1)} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-9}{(x-1)^2}$$

(3)

$$-ra = -r \quad a = -r(r-1)^r \quad f(a) = -r \times (r-1)^r = -r^2$$

$$m = \frac{(r-1)^r}{r-1} = \frac{1}{r} = 4 \rightarrow y = rx - 4$$

$$4 = 4(r) + b \rightarrow b = -4$$

$\Delta = \dots$ \leftarrow Δ \leftarrow Δ

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{r-1} = (r-4) \rightarrow 1 \times r - 1 \times r - 4r + 4 - a = \dots \rightarrow 1 \times r - 1 \times r + 4 - a = \dots$$

$$\Delta = \dots \rightarrow (r-1)^r - r(1-r)(4-a) = \dots \rightarrow 2 \times 4 - r \times r + r \times a = \dots \rightarrow r \times a = -1 \times r \rightarrow a = -1$$

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

سؤال 14

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

$a - b = \frac{r}{r}$

سؤال 15

$f(u) = g(u) \rightarrow \sin u + \frac{1}{r} \cos u = \frac{r}{r} \sin u \rightarrow \sin u = \cos u \rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{r} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r}$

$f'(u) = \cos u - \frac{1}{r} \sin u \rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{r} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$

$y - f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f'(\frac{\pi}{4})(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow y - \frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \xrightarrow{y=0} -\frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - 2$

سؤال 16

$f'(u) = 4e^u - 4e - 14 = 0 \rightarrow 2e^u - 2e - 7 = 0 \rightarrow (u-2)(u+1) = 0$

x	-1	2
y'	$+$	$-$
y	\nearrow	\searrow
	max	min

$A \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ -14 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow M_{AB} = \frac{1 - (-14)}{-1 - 2} = -4$

$f'(u) = 4e^u - 4e - 14 = -4 \rightarrow 4e^u - 4e - 14 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} \text{درجه 2 با 2 جواب}$

$y = kx^r + (k+1)x^r \rightarrow y' = r k x^{r-1} + r(k+1)x^{r-1} \rightarrow y'' = r k x^{r-2} + r(r-1)(k+1)x^{r-2} = 0$

سؤال 17

$x = \frac{-k-1}{rk} \xrightarrow{\text{درجه 2 با 2 جواب}} -\frac{k+1}{rk} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+(-)} \rightarrow k < -1, k > 0 \text{ (I)}$

$(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow k > 0$

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

تابع مقدار مطلق و منفی نیست

سؤال 18

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

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

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

سؤال 19

$f(1) = r \rightarrow 1 + a(1) + b(1) + c = r \rightarrow c = r$

$f'(u) = r u^r + r a u + b \rightarrow f'(1) = 0 \rightarrow f'(1) = r(1)^r + r a(1) + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

$\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -\frac{ra}{r} \end{cases}$

$f(u) = r u^r + a u^r + r \rightarrow f'(u) = r u^{r-1} + r a u^{r-1} = 0 \rightarrow u(r a + r a) = 0 \rightarrow$

u	0	$-\frac{ra}{r}$
y'	$+$	$-$
y	\nearrow	\searrow
		min

$\rightarrow f(-\frac{ra}{r}) = 0 \rightarrow (\frac{ra}{r})^r + a(-\frac{ra}{r})^r + r = 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{-ra^r}{r} + \frac{ra^r}{r} + r = 0 \rightarrow a^r = -r \rightarrow a = -r$

$x = -\frac{ra}{r} \rightarrow x_{min} = \frac{-r(-r)}{r} = r$

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

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$
y'	-	0	+
y	↘	↗	↘
	min	max	min

$$A(-\sqrt{3}, -4), B(\sqrt{3}, -4) \rightarrow M_{AB} = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow 12x^2 = 12 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \rightarrow \text{نقاط عطف} \rightarrow C(1, 0), D(-1, 0) \rightarrow M_{CD} = 0$$

دو خط AB و CD موازی اند زیرا شیب آنها برابر است