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$$f(x) = \cos^2 x \times x - \sin^2 x + \tan x = f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{هوسپيال}} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow 4 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow 1+0+b=0 \Rightarrow b=-1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{هوسپيال}} \frac{f''(x)}{1} = 2 \Rightarrow f''(0^-) = 2$$

$$\checkmark a+b=V-1=4$$

$$f'(x) = (-2 \cos^2 x)(\sin x) + \tan x \quad \cancel{f''(x) = (-2)(-2 \cos^2 x \sin x)}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f''(x) = (-2)(-2 \sin x \sin x + \cos x \cos^2 x) + \sec^2 x$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=0} f''(0) = -2(0+1) + \sec^2 0 = 2 \Rightarrow 2a - 1 \times 2 = 2 \Rightarrow 2a = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$f(x) = x^p + ax^r + bx + c \rightarrow f'(x) = px^{p-1} + rx + b$ (9)

$C = K \leftarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = x(px + r)$ $f(x) = \left(\frac{-ra}{p}\right)^p + a\left(\frac{-ra}{p}\right)^r + K = 0$

$\hookrightarrow x = \frac{-ra}{p}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}} = -K$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-1a^p}{2p} + \frac{Ka^p}{9} = \frac{Ka^p}{2p} = -K \Rightarrow a^p = -2p \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt[p]{2}$ (10)

$\frac{-ra}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{-r(-\sqrt[p]{2})}{p} = \sqrt[p]{2} \rightarrow$ طول منحنى نسبي

$f(x) = x^p - 4x^r + c \Rightarrow f'(x) = px^{p-1} - 4rx \Rightarrow px(x^{p-1} - 4r)$ (10)

$\rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{31}}{2} \quad 0 \quad \frac{\sqrt{31}}{2}$ $f''(x) = 1/2 x^{p-2} - 4r \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \rightarrow$ نقاط عطف

$\Rightarrow A(\sqrt{31}, -4) \quad B(-\sqrt{31}, -4)$
 $C(1, 0) \quad D(-1, 0) \rightarrow m = 0$ $\hookrightarrow m = 0$ (11)

خطوط AB و CD متوازيين في المماسين في الزاوية المقابلة

$$y = x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 1 \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \xrightarrow{x=-1} y' = 3 - 2a + b = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ y = -1 + a - b - 1 = -2 + a - b = -f \end{array} \right\} \text{ (15)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2a + b = -3 \\ a - b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3, b = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\text{يعني } k = \frac{-b}{3a} \rightarrow k = \frac{-1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$-2 = -1 + 3 - b - 1 \rightarrow b = 1$$

$g(x) = \frac{w}{p} \sin x$ $f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{p} \cos x$ (15) (5)

$\frac{w}{p} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{1}{p} \cos x \Rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \quad x \in [0, \pi] \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{w\sqrt{p}}{p} \quad f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{p} \sin x \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} - \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} = f'(\frac{\pi}{4})$

$y = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} x + b \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow y = \frac{w\sqrt{p}}{p} \Rightarrow b = \frac{w\sqrt{p}}{p} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{p}}{14}$

$y = f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f'(\frac{\pi}{4})(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow y - \frac{w\sqrt{p}}{p} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad y = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{w\sqrt{p}}{p} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - w$

$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} x = \frac{-\pi\sqrt{p}}{14} + \frac{w\sqrt{p}}{p} \Rightarrow x = \frac{w}{p} - \frac{\pi}{14}$

$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 6(x-2)(x+1)$ (6)

$A = (2, -12) \quad B = (-1, 12) \Rightarrow m = \frac{12+12}{-1-2} = -9$ (12)

$\Rightarrow 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = -9 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 4+8 > 0 \rightarrow$ نقطتان حقيقيتان

$y = kx^3 + (k+1)x^2 = x^2(kx+k+1)$ (7)

$y' = 3kx^2 + (2k+2)x$

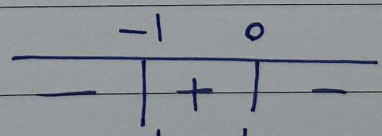
$\Rightarrow y'' = 6kx + 2k + 2 = 0$

$6kx = -2k - 2$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-2k-2}{6k} \leq 0$

$L > kx+k+1 = 0 \Rightarrow kx = -k-1$ (1)

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-k-1}{k} \rightarrow k = -1, 0$



$\frac{-k-1}{k} \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow Dg = [-1, 0]$

$\Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, +\infty)$

$\Rightarrow Df \cap Dg = \{-1, 0\}$

$k = -1 \leftarrow$ نقطة حرجية وعن بعض $(D \cap D) \rightarrow k$

$\frac{k+1}{pk} (k+k+1) \rightarrow \frac{k+1}{p} + k+1 \rightarrow \frac{pk+p}{p} \rightarrow k+1 \rightarrow k > -1$ (iii)

$$y = x^p - 1 \Rightarrow y' = px \quad px(-px) = -1 \Rightarrow -px^2 = -1 \quad (P)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow y = x^p - 1 = \frac{1}{p} - 1$$

$$\left(-\frac{p}{p}\right) \times p = \left(-\frac{p}{p}\right)$$



$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{p}{p}$$

$$m = \frac{a - (-1x)}{p(a - (-1x))} = 1 \Rightarrow y = px - 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{a}{px - 1} \quad (Q)$$

$$px - 1 = \frac{a}{px - 1}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = (-1) \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^2 (px - 1)^2 = (px - 1)^2 \quad (R)$$

$$\Rightarrow -fx^2 + px - 1 = px^2 - 2px + 1 \Rightarrow 2px^2 - 4px + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, x = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) = \frac{-\frac{1}{p}}{1 - 1} = -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(a) = -\frac{1}{p}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \frac{x+a}{ax+1} \xrightarrow{\substack{r \rightarrow 1+a \\ \text{L} \rightarrow 1+a}} \frac{(1+a) - a(1+a)}{(1+a)^2} = 1 \quad (K)$$

$$\Rightarrow pa^2 + pa + 1 = 1 - a^2 \Rightarrow pa^2 + pa + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1 \text{ or } a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$y = \frac{x - \frac{1}{p}}{-\frac{1}{p}x + 1} \xrightarrow{y=1} \frac{(1, 1)}{a - b = \left(-\frac{1}{p}\right) - (-1) = \frac{p}{p}} \Rightarrow y = px + b \Rightarrow 1 = p + b \Rightarrow b = -1$$

