

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = p$

$f(x) = \cos^p(rx) + ax^p + b \rightarrow f'(x) = p \times r (-\sin rx) \times \cos^{p-1}rx + pra$

$\frac{-4 \sin rx \cos^{p-1}rx + pra}{x} \xrightarrow{hop} = \frac{-4(r \cos rx \times \cos^{p-1}rx + \sin rx \times r \cos^{p-1}rx (-r \sin rx)) + pra}{1} = p$

$-4rx + pra = p \rightarrow a = \frac{p}{r}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\cos^p(rx) + ax^p + b}{x}$

باي صورت و  
خرج صفر صفر  
شود

$b = -1$

$a + b = 4$

$y = x^p - 1 \rightarrow y' = px$

$-\frac{p}{r} \times r = -\frac{p}{r}$

$px(-px) = +1 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{p} - 1$

②

$\frac{m}{p} \frac{4+p}{p} = 4$

$f(x) = \frac{a}{rx-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-ax^p}{(rx-1)^2} = -\frac{4}{p}$

$4x - 9 = y$

$4x - 9 = \frac{a}{rx-1}$

$a = -p(rx-1)^2 = (rx-9)(rx-1)$

$-fx^p + fx - 1 = fx^p - px + p \rightarrow \frac{px^p}{p} - \frac{1}{p} px + \frac{p}{1} = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$

$\rightarrow f(0) = \frac{-p}{1-1} = \frac{1}{p}$

③

$y = \frac{x+a}{ax+1} \rightarrow \frac{1+a}{1+a}$

$\frac{(1+a) - a(1+a)}{(1+a)^2} = p \rightarrow ra^p + fa + r = 1 - a^p$

$ra^p + fa + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p}$

$y = \frac{x - \frac{1}{p}}{\frac{1}{p}x + 1} = 1 \rightarrow y = rx + b \rightarrow 1 = r + b \rightarrow b = -1$

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

④

$g(x) = \frac{\mu}{\nu} \sin x$      $f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{\nu} \cos x$

$\frac{\mu}{\nu} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{1}{\nu} \cos x \rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \xrightarrow{x \in [0, \pi]} x = \frac{\pi}{\nu} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\mu\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu}$  (2)

$\rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{\nu} \sin x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{\nu}} \frac{\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} - \frac{\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu}\right)$      $y = \frac{\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} x + b$   
 $\frac{\mu\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} = \frac{\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\nu} + b \rightarrow b = \frac{\mu\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu}$

فولسد  
سوال  $\frac{\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} x = \frac{\pi\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} - \frac{\mu\sqrt{\nu}}{\nu} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{\nu} - \mu}$

$f(x) = \nu x^\mu - \mu x^\nu - 1 \nu x + 1 \xrightarrow{f'(x)} 4x^\nu - 4x - 1 \nu \rightarrow 4(x-2)(x+1)$

$A = (2, -19) \quad B = (-1, 1) \rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{-\nu}{\mu} = -9$  (2)

$\rightarrow 4x^\nu - 4x - 1 \nu = -9 \rightarrow \nu x^\nu - \nu x - 1 \rightarrow \Delta > 0$  *بوجود جواب* ✓

$y = kx^\mu + (k+1)x^\nu \rightarrow y' = \mu kx^{\mu-1} + \nu(k+1)x^{\nu-1} \rightarrow y'' = 4kx + \nu(k+1)$

$0 = 4kx + \nu(k+1) \rightarrow x = \frac{-\nu k - \nu}{4k}$      $\frac{-\nu k - \nu}{4k} < 0$      $K \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$\left(\frac{-\nu k - \nu}{4k}\right)^\mu \left(\frac{-\nu k - \nu}{4k} + k + 1\right) > 0$   
 $\frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{\nu k + \nu}{\mu}$

$\frac{-1}{-1} + 1 + 1$

$\eta = \emptyset$

بازای هر مقدار صحیح و غیر منفی  $k$  ✓

$y = x^\mu + ax^\nu + bx - 1 \rightarrow x + a - b - 1 = \frac{f}{-1}$

$\rightarrow y' = \mu x^{\mu-1} + \nu ax^{\nu-1} + b \xrightarrow{x=1} \mu - \nu a + b = 0$

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

$\frac{1}{\nu} a = \frac{b}{\nu} \rightarrow a = \frac{b}{\nu} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\nu} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\nu}$

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

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

$-1 = -1 + \nu - b - 1 \rightarrow \boxed{b = \nu}$

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

$0 = f'(x) \leftarrow x=0$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = x(3x + 2a)$$

$\left(\frac{-2a}{3}\right)$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{-2a}{3}\right)^3 + a\left(\frac{-2a}{3}\right)^2 + c$$

$-c$

$$\frac{fa^3}{3} - \frac{2a^3}{3} + \frac{fa^3}{3 \times 9} = -c \rightarrow a = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-2(-3)}{3} = 2$$

فواصله سوال

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 6 \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x \rightarrow f(x)(x^2 - 3)$$

$$\rightarrow f''(x) = 6x - 8 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

نقاط عطف

min نسبی

$(-\sqrt{3})$	0	$(\sqrt{3})$
+		-
+		-
↘	↗	↘

A  $(\sqrt{3}, -1)$  B  $(-\sqrt{3}, -1)$   $\rightarrow m_{AB} = 0$

C  $(1, 0)$  D  $(-1, 0)$

\* خطوطی که را قطع می کنند  
زاویه صفر درجه از روی هم بیاندازند

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