

$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 2 \quad f(m) = \cos^r(\pi m) + a m^r + b$

$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow \cos^r(0) + 0 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1 \quad a + b = 4$

$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow r \times \pi \sin \pi m \cos^r(\pi m) + r a m = 0$

$f''(0) = 2 \rightarrow -r(r \cos(\pi m) \cos^r(\pi m) + \frac{r \cos(\pi m) \sin(\pi m)}{0}) + r a \rightarrow -1r + r a = 2 \rightarrow a = 5$

$f(m) = m^r - 1 \rightarrow m = \pm \alpha$  یہ تالیف کے مطابق ہے

۲) وقتی دو خطا ہر قسم کے درجہ  $m m' = -1$

$f'(m) = r m \quad r \alpha \times (-r) \alpha = -1 \rightarrow -r^2 \alpha^2 = -1 \quad \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{r}$

$f(\frac{1}{r}) = f(-\frac{1}{r}) = (\frac{1}{r})^r - 1 = -\frac{r}{r} \times r = -\frac{r}{r}$

$m = \frac{4 - (-1r)}{r \omega - (-0 \omega)} = \frac{11}{r} = 4 \quad y = 4m - 9 \quad f(m) = \frac{a}{r m - 1}$

$4m - 9 = \frac{a}{r m - 1} \Rightarrow 11m^r - 4m - 11m + 9 = a \Rightarrow 11m^r - 2Em + 9 = a$

$f'(m) = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{-ra}{(rm-1)^2} = 4 \Rightarrow 2Em^r - 2Em + 9 = -2a$

$\frac{11m^r}{r} - 2Em + 9 = a \Rightarrow 11m^r - 2Em + 11 = 0$

$n = 1 \rightarrow a = -r$   
 $n = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = 0$  قوی

$f(a) = \frac{-r}{9} = -\frac{1}{r}$

$y = \frac{n+a}{r} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{a n + 1 - a(n+a)}{r} = \frac{1-a^2}{r} = r \quad (n=1)$



$$y = Kn^{\nu} + (K+1)n^{\nu} \rightarrow y' = \nu Kn^{\nu-1} + \nu(K+1)n^{\nu-1} \rightarrow y'' = 4Kn^{\nu-2} + 2K + 2$$

صحيح مقادير (V)

$$4Kn^{\nu-2} + 2K + 2 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-K-1}{2K} \quad n < 0 \quad \frac{-1}{-1+1} \quad \{(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)\} \cap (-1, +\infty) = \emptyset$$

$$f\left(\frac{-K-1}{2K}\right) > 0 \rightarrow K \left(\frac{-K-1}{2K}\right)^{\nu} + (K+1) \left(\frac{-K-1}{2K}\right)^{\nu} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2(K+1)^{\nu}}{2^{\nu} K^{\nu}} > 0 \Rightarrow K > -1$$

$$-1 + a - b - 1 = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a - b = -\nu$$

$$f''(n) = 4n + 2a = 0 \quad (n = -1)$$

$$-4 + 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

← في (مقادير) (-1, -ε) صحيح (A)

في (مقادير) (-1, -ε) صحيح

$$f(n) = n^{\nu} + an^{\nu} + bn + c \quad f(0) = \nu \rightarrow c = \nu$$

صحيح مقادير (A)

$$f'(n) = \nu n^{\nu-1} + \nu an^{\nu-1} + b \Rightarrow f(n) = n^{\nu} + an^{\nu} + \nu$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = (n-\alpha)^{\nu} + (n-\beta)$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f(n) = n^{\nu} + d^{\nu}n - \nu \alpha n^{\nu} - \beta n^{\nu} - \beta \alpha^{\nu} + \nu \alpha \beta n$$

$$f'(a) = 0$$

$$-2d - \beta = a$$

$$\alpha^{\nu} + 2\alpha\beta = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -2\beta$$

← صحيح مقادير

min d b

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

$$f'(x) = 2x + 2ax + b \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + k$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f'(a) = 0$$

↓  
min

9) دو پارامتر  $\alpha$  و  $\beta$  را در نظر بگیرید و  $f(x)$  را در نظر بگیرید.

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x - \alpha)^2 + (x - \beta)^2$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha x - 2\beta x + 2\alpha\beta$$

$$-2\alpha - 2\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -\beta$$

$$-2\alpha^2 = k \rightarrow -2\beta^2 = k \rightarrow \beta = -1$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

در این مسئله  $\alpha = 1$  و  $\beta = -1$  است که در این صورت  $f(x)$  در  $x=0$  کمینه است.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x^2 + a$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 8x \rightarrow 2x(x - 4) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{4} \\ -\sqrt{4} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{4} \\ -4 \end{vmatrix} \quad B = \begin{vmatrix} -\sqrt{4} \\ -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$f''(x) = 2x - 8 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \\ +1 \end{cases}$$

$$C = \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -\sqrt{4} & 0 & \sqrt{4} \\ -1 & +1 & -1 & +1 \\ \text{min} & \text{max} & \text{min} & \end{matrix}$$

10) AB و CD در دو نقطه

مماسی با هم در  $x=0$  است

در نتیجه زاویه بین آنها صفر است.