

(1)

$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 3 \times \cos^2(\pi/4) \times 2 \times (-\sin(\pi/4)) + 2 \times \sin(\pi/4) = 0$

$f''(0) = 2 \rightarrow k' + 2 \times \sin(\pi/4) = 2$

$1 + 0 + b = 0$   
 $b = -1$

(2)

$k' \rightarrow \cos(\pi/4) \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$

$a + b = 2 - 1 = 1$

(3)

$d \rightarrow y = k \quad y = x^r - 1 \quad x^r - 1 \quad (x, x^r - 1)$   
 $y' = 2m \rightarrow 2 \times x \times 2B = -1$   
 $4B = -\frac{1}{x}$

$(-\frac{1}{x}) + (-\frac{1}{x}) = -\frac{2}{x} = -\frac{2}{x}$

(4)

$x^r - 1 = k \rightarrow x^r - 1 - k = 0 \rightarrow x \cdot B = -1 - k = -\frac{1}{x}$   
 $\rightarrow -k = -\frac{1}{x} + 1 = \frac{x-1}{x} \rightarrow k = \frac{1-x}{x}$

(2)

$-\frac{1}{x}$

$(-\frac{1}{x}, -1), (\frac{1}{x}, 4) \quad m = \frac{4 - (-1)}{\frac{1}{x} - (-\frac{1}{x})} = \frac{5}{\frac{2}{x}} = \frac{5x}{2}$

$f'(x) = \frac{-f(x)}{(f(x)-1)^2} = 9$

$f(x) = \frac{-x}{9} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{x}{9} = 9$   
 $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 1x^2 - 2x + 9 - 9 = 0$   
 $1x^2 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x(x-2) = 0$

(2)

$y = km + b \quad y = \frac{x+9}{ax+1} \quad (1/y)$

$km + b = \frac{x+9}{ax+1} \xrightarrow{x=1} k + b = \frac{1+9}{a+1} \rightarrow k + b = \frac{10}{a+1}$   
 $\xrightarrow{x=0} k + b = \frac{0+9}{0+1} = 9$   
 $k + b = 9$

(2)

$k = \frac{1-a}{(a+1)^2} \rightarrow k = \frac{1-a}{(a+1)^2} \rightarrow ka + r = 1 - a$   
 $ka + 1 = 1 - a \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{a+1} + 1 = 1 - a$   
 $\frac{1-a+a+1}{a+1} = 1 - a \rightarrow \frac{2}{a+1} = 1 - a$   
 $2 = (1-a)(a+1) = 1 - a^2$   
 $a^2 = -1$

$\frac{1}{x} - (-1) = \frac{1}{x} + 1$

$g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow \frac{x}{r} \sin mx + \frac{1}{r} \cos mx \rightarrow \sin mx \cos mx$

$f'(x) \rightarrow \cos x - \frac{1}{r} \sin x$

$(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \leftarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

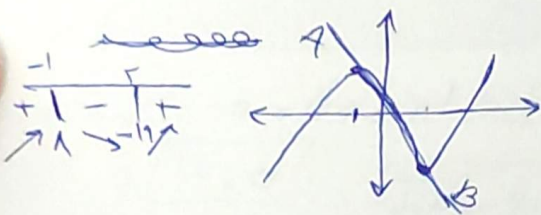
(2)

$\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{r} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a - \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow y = 0$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a - \frac{\pi}{2})$

$x = \frac{\pi - \pi}{2} = 0$

$2x^r - 4x^r - 12m + 1 = f(m)$  ext:  $-br$   $MAB: \frac{-19-1}{r+1} = \frac{-20}{r} = (-4)$   
 $f'(m), 4x^r - 4m - 12 = 0 \quad (-1, 1), (r, -19)$   
 $-1 \rightarrow r \rightarrow x^r - m - r = 0$



$4m^r - 4m - 12 = 0 \rightarrow 4m^r - 4m - 12 = 0$   
 $4m^r - 4m - 12 = 0 \rightarrow 4m^r - 4m - 12 = 0$   
 نقطه وجود دارد

$y = kx^r + (k+1)x^r$   
 $y' = 4kx^r + 4(k+1)x$   
 $y' = 4kx^r + 4k + 4 = 0$   
 $\frac{-4k-4}{4k} = x$

$x = \frac{-4k-4}{4k} < 0$   
 $y = k \left(\frac{-4k-4}{4k}\right)^r + (k+1) \left(\frac{-4k-4}{4k}\right)^r$   
 $\frac{r(-4k-4)^r}{4^r k^r} > 0 = \frac{-1}{1+k} > 0$  I  
 $\frac{-1}{1+k} > 0$  II

$y = x^r + ax^r + b = -1, -\varepsilon$   
 $x^r + a - b = -1 \rightarrow a - b = -1 - \varepsilon \rightarrow a, b - r$   
 $y' = 4x^r + 4a + b = 0 \rightarrow 4x^r + 4a + b = 0$   
 $x^r + a + \frac{b}{4} = 0$   
 $x = -\frac{a + \frac{b}{4}}{r} \rightarrow a = -\frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow a = -r$   
 $-r = -1 + \frac{b}{4} - b - 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{a}{4}$   
 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{a}$

$f(m) = x^r + ax^r + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$   
 $f(m) = x^r + ax^r + \varepsilon = 0$   
 $(-\frac{4a}{r})^r + a(\frac{4a}{r})^r + \varepsilon = 0$   
 $\frac{-16a^r}{r^r} + \frac{16a^r}{r^r} + \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow \frac{16a^r}{r^r} = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a^r = -\frac{\varepsilon r^r}{16} \rightarrow a = \sqrt[r]{-\frac{\varepsilon r^r}{16}}$

$f(m) = x^r - 4m^r + d \rightarrow f'(m) = 4x^r - 12m = 0 \rightarrow f''(m) = 12m^r - 12 = 0$   
 $1 \rightarrow 1 - 4 + d = 0$   
 $-1 \rightarrow 1 - 4 + d = 0$   
 $0 \rightarrow d$   
 $+ \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 9 - 4(3) + d = 14 - 12 = 2$   
 $- \sqrt{3} \rightarrow 9 - 4(3) + d = 14 - 12 = 2$   
 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{2}$