

13, 12

Shri ijer

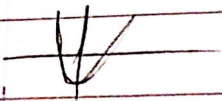
1 $f'(x) = \dots$ $f''(x) = r$ $f(x) = \text{ces}^r(x) + ax^r + b$

2 $f'(x) = r \times r \sin x \text{ces}^r x + rax$

12

3 $f''(x) = -r(\text{ces}^r x \times \text{ces}^r x) +$

5 $y = x^r - 1$ $y' = rx$ $(rx)(-rx) = -1$ $n = \pm \frac{1}{r}$



ll

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

1, 8

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

m < 1

$y = ym - a$

$\frac{a}{rx - 1} = ym - a \rightarrow a = (ym - a)(rx - 1)$

12 $f'(x) = \frac{-rx}{(rx - 1)^2} = y \rightarrow a = r(rx^r - rx + 1)$

$n = 1$
 $a = -r$

13 $f(x) = \frac{-r}{r} = -1$

15 $f(x) = \frac{x+a}{ax+1}$ $y = ka + b \rightarrow y' = r$

$b = -1 \leftarrow r + b = 1$

$y = 1 \leftarrow n = 1$

17 $f'(x) = \frac{1-ar}{(1+ax)^2}$

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

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

19 $f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{r} \text{ces}^r x$

$g(x) = \frac{r}{r} \sin x$

20 $g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{r}$

1



Genobar

$$g(x) = \frac{\mu}{r} \cos x$$

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

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

ss

$$f(x) = kx^m - kx^r - kx + 1$$

$m-1$ $m-r$

$$f'(x) = 9x^r - 9x - 1 = 9(x^r - x - r) = 9(x-r)(x+1)$$

$$A \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} r \\ -19 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

Ⓟ

$$9x^r - 9x - 1 = -9 \rightarrow 9x^r - 9x - r = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \quad \text{two}$$

$$y = kx^r + (k+1)x^r$$

⓪

$$y = ax^r + ax^r + bx - 1 \quad -1 + a - b - 1 = -r \quad a - b = -r$$

$$a = \frac{-a}{r} \quad -1 = \frac{-a}{r} \quad a = r \quad b = a$$

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

Ⓟ

$$f'(x) = rx^r + rx + b \quad f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0 \quad f(0) = r \quad C = r$$

$$rx^r + rx = x(rx + r) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -\frac{ra}{r} \end{cases}$$

⓪ 1, 0

$$f(x) = x^r + ax^r + r \quad \left(\frac{-ra}{r}\right)^r + a\left(\frac{-ra}{r}\right)^r + r = 0 \quad a = -r$$

1 $f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 0$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x$

2 $f''(x) = 6x - 18$

1

10

3 $18x - 18 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow C, D$

4 $3x^2 - 18x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x - 6) = 0$
 $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 6 \\ x = -\sqrt{6} \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(n)}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^n(n) + an^2 + b}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{n} = 0 \quad -1$$

$\hookrightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(n)}{n} = 2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \sin(n) \cos^n(n) + 2an}{n} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{هم‌ارزی}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(-4 \times 2n) + 2an}{n} = 2 \rightarrow 2a - 8 = 2 \rightarrow 2a = 10 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 5}$$

$$a + b = 5 - 1 = 4$$

-2 نقاط $(\alpha, \alpha^2 - 1)$ و $(-\alpha, \alpha^2 - 1)$ را در نظر بگیریم

$$f(n) = n^2 - 1 \rightarrow f'(n) = 2n$$

در این صورت ضرایب دست:

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

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -1 \quad \boxed{a = 1, a}$$

-3 $f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow \sin n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin n \rightarrow \sin n = \cos n \xrightarrow{0 < n < \pi}$

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

$\boxed{n = \frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$f(n) = \cos n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin n \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

مقادیر $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ و $y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ را در نظر بگیریم

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(n - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(n - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{n = \frac{\pi}{2} - \pi}$$

4 $y' = 3kn^2 + 2(k+1)n \rightarrow y'' = 6kn + 2(k+1) = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{k+1}{-3k}$

$$\frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+k} > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{k < -1} \cup \boxed{k > 0}$$

نقطه‌ای صاف در ضمیمه نام است پس \leftarrow

$$\frac{-(k+1)}{3k} (k) + (k+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)}{3} + k+1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2k+2}{3} > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{k > -1}$$

$$1 \cap 2 \rightarrow k > 0$$

به ازای هم مقدار k منفر و صفر جواب ندارد!

$f(x) = x \rightarrow c = x$

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

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax \rightarrow x(3x + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

$\hookrightarrow x = -\frac{2a}{3}$

$f(-\frac{2a}{3}) = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{12a^3}{27} + \frac{2a^3}{3} + c = 0 \rightarrow a^3 = -27 \rightarrow a = -3$

$x = -\frac{2a}{3} = -\frac{2(-3)}{3} = 2$

x		0	$-\frac{2a}{3}$
y'	+	-	+
y	↑	↓	↑
			min

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

نقاط A(-√3, -4) و B(√3, -4) نقاط min نسبی تا بوجهت و شبخفا AB صفر است

x	-√3	0	√3
y'	-	+	-
y	↓	↑	↓
	min	max	min

$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

نقاط C(1, 0) و D(-1, 0) نقاط عطف هستند و شب این

پاره‌های صفر است AB و CD و صفر است و زاویه ی بین این دو صفر است