

-12B: i b o l u A A IV: c u l t u r C u l t u r (3) 1 2 3 4 5 6

$f(x) = \cos(px) + ax^2 + b$      $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$      $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = p$      $a + b = 9$   
 $\Rightarrow f(0) = \cos(0) + 0 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$   
 $f'(x) = -px^p \sin(px) \cos(px) + 2ax$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-px^p \sin(px) \cos(px) + 2ax}{x} = p$   
 $= -px^{p-1} \sin(px) \cos(px) + 2a = p$   
 $\Rightarrow a = 1$

V-1=4 D

$g = x^p - 1$

$g' = px$

$(p\alpha)(-p\alpha) = 1$

$\pm \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{p}$

$g = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$g(-\frac{1}{p}) = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

D

$f(x) = \frac{a}{px-1}$      $(p\alpha, \gamma)$   
 $(-q\alpha, -1p)$

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

$m_{AB} = \frac{-1-1}{-p} = \frac{2}{p}$

$f(\beta) = \frac{a}{p\beta-1} = \gamma\beta - 9$

$g + 1p = g(x + \frac{1}{p})$      $f'(x) = \frac{-pa}{(px-1)^2}$      $\Rightarrow a = (\gamma\beta - 9)(p\beta - 1) \Rightarrow a = -p$

$\Rightarrow g = \gamma x - 9$

$f'(\beta) = \frac{-pa}{(p\beta-1)^2} = \gamma \Rightarrow \frac{(\gamma\beta-9)(p\beta-1)}{(p\beta-1)^2} = -p \Rightarrow \beta = 1$

D

$g = \frac{x+a}{ax+1}$

$g = px + b$

$g(1) = 1$

$p + b = 1$   
 $b = -1$

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

$g' = p$

$g' = \frac{1-a^2}{(ax+1)^2} = p \Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{a+1} = p \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$

D

$g(x) = \frac{p}{p} \sin x$      $f(x) = \sin x + \frac{c \cos x}{p}$      $(c, n)$

$g(x) = f(x)$

$\frac{p}{p} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{c \cos x}{p}$

$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{\sin x}{p} = \frac{p \cos x - \sin x}{p}$

$\Rightarrow \sin x \leq c \cos x$   
 $x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{p \cos x - \sin x}{p} = \frac{p \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{p}$      $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{p}$

D

$$f(x) = px^2 - 4qx - 11x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2qx - 4q - 11 = 0$$

$$x = -1/p$$

$$f(-1) = -p - 4q + 11 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(p) = 1p - 4p - 11p + 1 = -19$$

$$MAB = \frac{-p}{p} = -1$$

$$4qx - 4q - 11 = -9$$

$$4qx - 4q - 11 = -9$$

$$= 1 \text{ (korrekt)}$$



$$g = kx^2 + (k+1)x^2$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(k+1)}{2k} < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & 0 & \\ \hline - & - & + \end{array}$$

Wachstum

$$k < -1, k > 0$$

$$\frac{-(k+1)^2}{4k^2} + \frac{(k+1)^2}{4k^2} = \frac{p(k+1)^2}{4k^2} > 0, k > -1$$

$$k > -1$$



$$g = x^2 + ax + bx - 1$$

$$g = a - b - p = -\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b = p$$

$$g' = 2x + a + b = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{a+b}{2}$$

~~$$g = x^2 + ax + bx - 1$$~~

$$2x^2 + (a+b)x - p = 0$$

$$\Delta = (a+b)^2 + 4p = 0$$

$$a = -p$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\frac{a}{b} > \frac{p}{1}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + bx + c = x^2 + ax^2 + \varepsilon$$

$$f(0) = \varepsilon = c$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + a + b = 0$$

$$f(-\frac{a}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4}a^2 + \frac{\varepsilon a}{2} + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$a = -p$$

$$x(2x + p) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{p}{2}, x_{min} = -\frac{p}{2} = -\frac{p-p}{2} = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x^2 + c$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 2x = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \pm 1 \quad (1,0) \quad (-1,0)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \infty & -\sqrt{0} & 0 & \sqrt{0} \\ \hline f'' & - & + & - \\ \hline f' & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$x = 0$$

$$g = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow MAB = 0$$



$$\text{نصف } x = -\frac{b}{\frac{a}{3}} = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{1} \quad \underline{\Delta}$$