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تعلیق: درازدم (مستقیم) B

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos^2(x) + ax^r + b}{x} = \frac{ax^r + b + 1}{x} \xrightarrow{ax^r} b+1 = \dots \rightarrow b = -1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \frac{2\cos^2(x) \times (-\sin(x)) + 2ax}{x} = -4\cos^2(x) \cdot \frac{\sin(x)}{x} + \frac{2ax}{x}$$

$$= -4\cos^2(x) \times r + 2a = -1r + 2a = r \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow a+b = \frac{r}{2} - 1 = \frac{r-2}{2}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{m} m = -1 \rightarrow rx = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \epsilon u^r = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = \left(\pm \frac{1}{r}\right)^{-1} = -\frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow y_{x_1} + y_{x_2} = r\left(-\frac{r}{\epsilon}\right) = -\frac{r^2}{\epsilon}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{x-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-a}{(x-1)^2} \rightarrow y = ax + b \rightarrow y = \frac{-a}{(x-1)^2} + b$$

$$\begin{cases} (r, 0, 4) & y = \frac{-0a}{1^2} + b \Rightarrow b = 4 + \frac{0a}{1r} \\ (-r, -r) & -1r = \frac{-a}{\epsilon} + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{-a}{\epsilon} - 1r \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow 4 + \frac{0a}{1r} = -1r - \frac{a}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a = -r\epsilon$$

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

$$y = \frac{x+a}{ax+1} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1-a^r}{(ax+1)^2} \xrightarrow{\omega} y_1, y_2 \rightarrow r = \frac{1-a^r}{(ax+1)^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} r = \frac{1-a^r}{(a+1)^2} \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\omega} y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow y = \frac{x+a}{ax+1} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1+a}{1+a} = r + b \rightarrow b = -1 \rightarrow a-b = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$g(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \sin(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{r} \cos x \rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \quad [x = \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{r} \sin(x) \xrightarrow{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \rightarrow A \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \\ \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \end{matrix} \right. \rightarrow \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \times \frac{r}{\epsilon} + b \rightarrow b = \frac{(r-\epsilon)\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} x + \frac{(r-\epsilon)\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{x=1} y = \frac{(r-\epsilon)\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon}$$

$$f(x) = rx^r - rx^r - 1rx + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^r - 4x - 1r = 4(x^r - x - r)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{r}{f'(x)} & n=2 \rightarrow A \left| \begin{matrix} r \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right. \\ f'(x) & n=1 \rightarrow B \left| \begin{matrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix} \rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{-1r}{r} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-1r}{r} \rightarrow 4(x^r - x - r) = \frac{-1r}{r} \rightarrow x^r - x - \frac{1r}{4}$$

$$y = kx^r + (k+1)x^r \rightarrow y' = rkx^{r-1} + (rk+r)x \rightarrow y'' = 4rk + (rk+r) \frac{1}{y^2} = 4rk + rk + r$$

$$\rightarrow rkx = -k-1 \rightarrow x = \frac{-k-1}{rk} \xrightarrow{\frac{r}{r}} \frac{-k-1}{rk} \cdot \frac{rk}{r} = k \in (-\infty, -1) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{y} x^r (kx + k+1) \rightarrow kx + k+1 \rightarrow k\left(\frac{-k-1}{rk}\right) + k+1 \rightarrow k+1 \rightarrow k > -1 \rightarrow k \in (-1, \infty) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \{ \emptyset \} \rightarrow k \text{ سلف } \{ \emptyset \}$

$$f(x) = x^r + ax^r + bx - 1$$

$$f'(x) = rx^r + rax + b$$

$$f(-1) = -1 - 1 - 1 + a - b - 1 \rightarrow a - b = -r$$

$$f'(-1) = r - ra + b$$

$$\rightarrow y = ax + b \rightarrow -1 = -(r - ra + b) + b \rightarrow$$

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$$(0, 1) \xrightarrow{f(x)} c = 1$$

$$\text{معدل } f'(x) \text{ في } x=0: b = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 4x + ra \xrightarrow{\text{بضعه}} x_{\text{و}} = -\frac{a}{r}$$

$$J_{\omega} = \frac{y_{\min} + y_{\max}}{r} = \frac{1 + 1}{r} = 1 \xrightarrow{f(x)} r = \frac{-a}{r} + a \left(\frac{a}{r}\right) + 0 + r \Rightarrow \frac{ra}{r} = -1 - a = -r$$

$$f'(x) = rx^r - 4x = r(x^r - 4/r) \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[r]{\frac{4}{r}}$$

$$f'(x) = rx^r - 4x \rightarrow r(x^r - 4/r) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[r]{\frac{4}{r}}$$

$$f''(x) = 1rx^{r-1} - 4 \rightarrow 4(r^{1/r} - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{r}}$$

x	$-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$	$+\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$
y	-4 + 4 - 4 +	

$$A \left| \begin{matrix} -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \\ -\frac{4}{r} \end{matrix} \right|$$

$$B \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \\ -\frac{4}{r} \end{matrix} \right| \rightarrow m_{AB} = 0$$

$$D \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{r}} \\ \frac{4}{r} \end{matrix} \right|$$

$$C \left| \begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{r}} \\ \frac{4}{r} \end{matrix} \right| \rightarrow m_{DC} = 0$$

0 = constant

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$$m = \frac{4 - (-12)}{2 \cdot 0 - (-10)} = \frac{16}{10} = 4 \rightarrow y = 4x - 9$$

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$$\frac{a}{2n-1} = 4n-9 \rightarrow 12n^2 - 22n + 9 - a = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} 12^2 - 4(12)(9-a) = 0 \rightarrow 12 - 9 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$f(\Delta) = \frac{-12}{2(0)-1} = \frac{-12}{-1} = 12$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x \rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \xrightarrow{0 \leq x \leq \pi} x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sqrt{2}$$

المعادلة $y = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} = 0$

$$\rightarrow y - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \xrightarrow{y=0} -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} x = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{a}{a} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{a} = -1 \rightarrow a = 12$$

$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + 12 - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow b = -10$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = 12 \\ b = -10 \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{12}{-10} = -\frac{6}{5}$$

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