

۱۵/۷۵

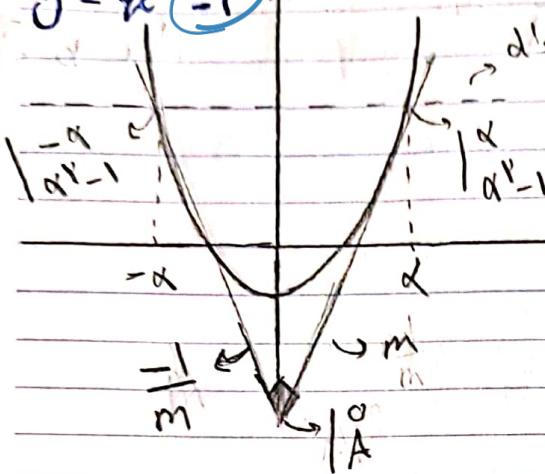
پنجشنبه

۲۴ FEB 2016

مرسدس بنز / ۲۷

بهرمن ۹۴

$y = 2x^2 - 1$



$y' = 2x \rightarrow m = 2\alpha$

$m = \frac{\alpha^2 - 1 - A}{\alpha} \rightarrow$

$2\alpha^2 = \alpha^2 - 1 - A \rightarrow A = -\alpha^2 - 1$

$\frac{\alpha^2 - 1 - A}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1 - A} \rightarrow A = -\alpha^2 - 1$

$\frac{2\alpha^2}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{2\alpha^2} \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$2\alpha^2 - 2 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}$

معرفی $= 2\alpha^2 * 2 = 2 * \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 2, \omega$

(۲)

۱/۷۵

$f(x) = \frac{a}{2x-1}$ $(\frac{1}{2}, \omega) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{a}{2\omega-1})$ $f(\omega) = ?$

$m = \frac{a + 1\omega}{2\omega + 2\omega} = \frac{1\omega}{\omega} = 1$ $f'(x) = \frac{-2a}{(2x-1)^2}$

$f'(x) = m = 1 = \frac{-2a}{(2x-1)^2} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}(2x-1)^2$

$\frac{-2a + \frac{1}{2}}{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-2\alpha + 1}{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} = -2 \rightarrow 2\alpha + 1 = -2\alpha + \omega \rightarrow 4\alpha = \omega - 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\omega - 1}{4}$

$a = -\frac{1}{2}(2-1)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2x-1} \rightarrow f(\omega) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2\omega-1} = -\frac{1}{4\omega-2}$

(۲)

$$f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{y} \cos x$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\psi}{y} \sin x$$

(3)

$$\sin x + \frac{1}{y} \cos x = \frac{\psi}{y} \sin x \rightarrow \cos x = \sin x \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{loci: } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\psi \sqrt{2}}{4} \right)$$

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

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

(2)

$$\psi'(n) = 4n^2 - 4n - 12 \rightarrow \psi'(n) = 0 \rightarrow 4(n^2 - n - 3) = 0 \rightarrow n = 2 \quad -4$$

$$\rightarrow n = -1$$

x	-1	2	
y'	+	-	+
y	↑	↓	↑

max (1)
min (-19)

$$\rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{1 - (-19)}{-1 - 2} = -9 \rightarrow \psi'(n) = -9$$

$$4n^2 - 4n - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 4n^2 - 4n - 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} \text{انقادا داریم}$$

يكشنبه

۱۳۳۷ ربيع الثاني ۲۷ 7 FEB 2016

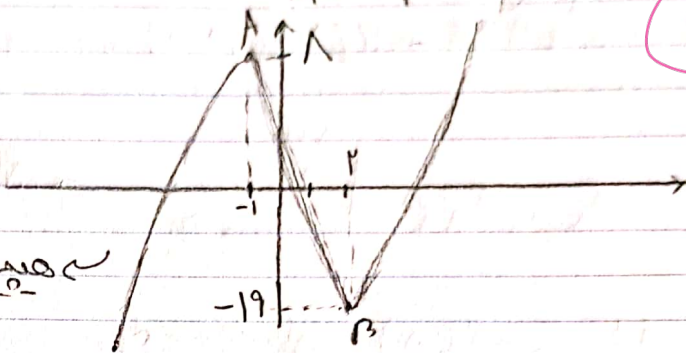
بهمن ۹۴

$$f(x) = 29x^3 - 132x^2 - 179x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 87x^2 - 264x - 179 \rightarrow 87x^2 - 264x - 179 = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 9x - 2 = 0$$

x	-1	2	
y'	+	-	+
y	↑	↓	↑

max (1)
min (-19)



صحيح نقطه اي

$$y = kx^k + (k+1)x^{k-1} \quad k < 0 \quad k \omega < 0 \quad y \omega > 0$$

$$\frac{-b}{3a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \\ | \quad | \\ - \quad + \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{-(k+1)^k + 3(k+1)^{k-1}}{3k^2} = \frac{2(k+1)^{k-1}}{3k^2} > 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \\ | \quad | \\ + \quad - \end{array} \right)$$

$k \leq -1$
چون سار مقدار صحيح

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

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

نقطه اي صحت در ضميمه نوم است پس ←

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

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

به ازاي هم مقدار k منفر و صفر جواب ندارد!

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

$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow b = -5$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{-5}$$

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بوم ٩٤

8 FEB 2016 ٢٨ ربيع الثاني ١٤٣٧

19 دوشنبه

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$\begin{cases} \circ \\ \circ \end{cases} \rightarrow c = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \circ \\ \circ \end{cases} \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax \rightarrow x(3x + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -\frac{2a}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + 2 \rightarrow 0 = \frac{-10a^3}{27} + \frac{2a^3}{9} + 2 \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2a^3}{27} \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$\min \text{ قبل نقطه } = \frac{-2(-3)}{3} = 2$$

$$f(0) = 2 \rightarrow c = 2$$

$$f'(n) = 0 \rightarrow 3n^2 + 2an + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f'(n) = 3n^2 + 2an \rightarrow n(3n + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 0 \\ n = -\frac{2a}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f(-\frac{2a}{3}) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-10a^3}{27} + \frac{2a^3}{9} + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a^3 = -27 \rightarrow a = -3$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-4 \times 2n + 2an}{n} = 2 \rightarrow 2a - 12 = 2 \rightarrow 2a = 14 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 7}$$

$$a + b = 7 - 1 = 6$$

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

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

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

در این صورت ضلعیم مثبت:

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1, 5$$

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

$$3\alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{9}}{1 + \frac{1}{9}} = 2 + b \rightarrow b = -1 \rightarrow a - b = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

n	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$
y'	-	+	-
y	↓	↑	↓
	min	max	min

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نقاط $A(-\sqrt{3}, -4)$ و $B(\sqrt{3}, -4)$ نقاط min نسبت به x هستند و $C(0, -4)$ نقطه AB صفر است

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

نقاط $C(0, -4)$ و $D(-1, -4)$ نقاط عطف هستند و $E(1, -4)$ نقطه CD و AB صفر است

پارافونین صفر است پس AB و CD موازی و زاویه کسین این دو صفر است