

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

(3) $1 < a$

applies by

(1) $f(0) = 0$
 $1+b = 0$
 $\Rightarrow b = -1$

$$\frac{2+a}{a+1} = r n - 1$$

$$r a n + (-a+1)n - 1 - a = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad a^2 - (a+1) + 1 + a^2 = 0$$

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

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

$$f'(-) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{h.o.p.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = r$$

$$f'(0) = r a = r \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$a + b = 0$$

(2) $\frac{r}{r} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{1}{r} \cos x$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

(1, 1/2)

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$(y - \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r}) = \frac{r}{r} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi - y}{r}$$

(2) $f'(m) \cdot f(-m) = -1$

(1)

$$r m \cdot (-r m) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$a + 0 = 0$$

(2)

$$m = \frac{y + 1/r}{r \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$y + 1/r = r(n + \frac{1}{r})$$

$$y = r n - 9$$

$$r n - 9 = \frac{a}{r n - 1}$$

$$1 r n^2 - 2 r n + 9 - a = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 r^2 - 4 \times 1 r (9 - a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -r$$

$$f(0) = \frac{-r}{1 - 1} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f'(m) = 4m^2 - 4m - 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1$$

$$r = 1, f(1) = -19$$

$$m = \frac{-19 - 1}{r + 1} = -9$$

$$4m^2 - 4m - 15 = -9$$

$$\Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4m - 6 = 0$$

(2)

$\Delta > 0$

دو جواب

$$f(x) = c - \varepsilon$$

(9)

$$f'(x) = rx^2 + rax + b$$

$$f'(0) = b = 0$$

(1, 2)

$$f\left(\frac{-a}{r}\right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{-a}{r}\right) = -\frac{a^2}{r^2} + \frac{a^2}{r} + \varepsilon = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{r\sqrt{1-\varepsilon}}{r}$$

$\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}$

(V)

$$f'(x) = rx^2 + r(k+1)x$$

$$f''(x) = 2kx + r(k+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-k - 1}{2k} < 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{0}{+} \quad \frac{-}{-}$$

(1)

$$-\varepsilon = -1 + a - b - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b = -\varepsilon$$

$$f'(x) = rx^2 + rax + b$$

$$f''(x) = 2x + ra$$

$$-1 + ra = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{0}$$

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

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

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

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

$$a + b = 2 + 2\pi - 1 = 1 + 2\pi$$

$$f(n) = n^2 - 1 \rightarrow f'(n) = 2n \quad \text{نقطه } (\alpha, \alpha^2 - 1) \text{ و } (-\alpha, \alpha^2 - 1) \text{ را در نظر بگیریم} \quad -2$$

$$f'(\alpha) \times f'(-\alpha) = -1 \rightarrow 2\alpha \times (-2\alpha) = -1 \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

در این صورت ضرایب مثبت:

$$\rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} - 1 + \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad (a=1, a)$$

$$f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow \sin n + \frac{1}{\pi} \cos n = \frac{\pi}{\pi} \sin n \rightarrow \sin n = \cos n \quad \text{با } n \leq \pi \quad -3$$

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

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

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

$$\text{مماس خط } y - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad y=0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 3}$$

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

$$\frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+k} > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{k < -1 \text{ یا } k > 0} \quad \text{نقطه‌ای عطف در ضمیمه نمود است پس}$$

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

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

بنابراین هم مقدار k منفی و هم جواب ندارد!

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

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

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

$f(-\frac{2a}{3}) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1a^3}{3} + \frac{4a^3}{9} + \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow a^3 = -27 \rightarrow a = -3$

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

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

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

نقاط $A(-\sqrt{3}, -2)$ و $B(\sqrt{3}, -2)$ min نسبتی تابع هستند و سیخ AB صفر است

x	$-\sqrt{3}$.	$\sqrt{3}$
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 سیخ این

پاره‌خط نیز صفر است پس AB و CD موازی و زاویه‌های بین این دو صفر است