

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

(3)

applied by

(1)

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

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

$$\Delta = 0 \quad a^2 - r a + 1 + A a + A a^2 = 0$$

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

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

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$1 + b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f'(-) = 0$$

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

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

$$a + b = 0$$

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

(2)

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

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

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{r\sqrt{5}}{r}$$

$$\left(y - \frac{r\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = \frac{r}{r} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{y=0} x = \frac{\pi - 4}{2}$$

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

(2)

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

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

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

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$2 + a = 0$$

(3)

$$m = \frac{4 + 1r}{r \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$4 + 1r = r \left(m + \frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$y = 4n - 9$$

$$4n - 9 = \frac{a}{r n - 1}$$

$$1r n^2 - r \varepsilon n + a = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = -r$$

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

(4)

$$f'(n) = 4n^2 - 4n - 1r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \begin{cases} -1, & f(-1) = A \\ r, & f(r) = -19 \end{cases}$$

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

$$4n^2 - 4n - 1r = -9$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n^2 - 4n - r = 0$$

$\Delta > 0$

نقطه

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

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

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

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

$$f\left(\frac{-a}{r}\right) = -\frac{a^2}{4r} + \frac{a^2}{r} + \varepsilon = \gamma \Rightarrow a = \frac{4r\gamma - \varepsilon}{r}$$

(9)

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

(V)

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

$$f''(x) = 2Kx + r(K+1) = 0$$

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

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

(1)

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

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

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

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

$$-1 + ra = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow b = \varepsilon$$

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