

تعیین A و B - (۲۷)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(n) - f(0)}{n - 0} = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = 3 \cos^2(n\pi) (-8r\pi)(r) + 29\pi \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 0} f'(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(n) - f'(0)}{n - 0} = 2 \Rightarrow f''(0) = 2$$

$$f''(n) = \dots (-8r\pi) \dots + 29 \Rightarrow f''(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 0 + 29 = 2 \Rightarrow 29 = 1 \checkmark$$

(جواب منفرد)

$$g(x) = \left| \frac{m - 1}{1 + m} \right|$$

دو حالت
 ۱. در صورتی که $m \geq 1$
 ۲. در صورتی که $m < 1$

$$m \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow m(-m) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow f'(n) = 2n = 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(n) \Big|_{n = \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{3}{2} \times 2 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{3}{2} \right] \rightarrow \text{جواب} \checkmark$$

$$d \text{ بکم} \Rightarrow \frac{4 + 12}{2.8 + 2.8} = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4x - 9$$

$$4x - 9 = \frac{9}{2x - 1} \Rightarrow 12x^2 - 28x + 9 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x^2 - 28x + 9 - 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 0} (28)^2 - 4(12)(9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - 9 = 12 \rightarrow 9 = -3 \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{-3}{9} = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$f(n) = g(n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + a}{1 + a} = 1 + b \Rightarrow b > -1$$

دو حالت
 ۱. $g(n) = f(n)$
 ۲. $g'(n) = f'(n)$

$$f'(n) = g'(n) \Rightarrow \frac{(a+1) - a(a+1)}{(a+1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow 1 - a = 2a + 2 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$a - b \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} + 1 = \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \ln x = \ln x + \frac{1}{4} \ln x \Rightarrow \ln x = \ln x \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$f'(n) = \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \ln x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{5}{4}} \frac{3}{4} = f'\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

$$d \Rightarrow y - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (x - \frac{5}{4}) \xrightarrow{y=0} -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (x - \frac{5}{4}) \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{4} - 3$$

$$f(x) = \cos^4(x) + ax^2 + b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^4(x) + ax^2 + b}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \sin(x) \cos^3(x) + 2ax}{x} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \times 1 + 2a}{1} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(2a - 4)x}{x} = 2 \rightarrow 2a - 4 = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 3}$$

$$\boxed{a + b = 2}$$