

(14)

سید علی 19,0

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$ در حد دارد

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \cos^2(x) \sin x + 2x \sin x$ (2)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cos^2(x) \sin x + 2x \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cos^2(x) + 2x}{1} = -2 \cos^2(0) + 2(0) = -2$
 $\Rightarrow 2a - 2 = -2 \Rightarrow 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = -2$ ✓

به دو خط در حال تقاطع در امتداد عرض برابر و شیب خطهای برآیند قرمز و سبز یکدیگر (مضاد) باشد (3)

$y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 - 1 = x_2^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$
 $y' = 2x \Rightarrow y'_1 = -\frac{1}{y_1} \Rightarrow 2x_1 = -\frac{1}{2x_1} \Rightarrow 4x_1^2 = -1$
 $\Rightarrow x_1^2 = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm \frac{i}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$

$y_1 + y_2 = 2y_1 = 2(-\frac{3}{4}) = -\frac{3}{2}$ ✓

$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1 - (-1)}{1/2 - (-1/2)} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \Rightarrow d: y = 2x - 1$
 $f'(x) = -\frac{2a}{(x-1)^2}$ خطهای عمود $\Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1$

I) $2x - 1 = \frac{a}{x-1} \Rightarrow a = 2(x-1)(x-1) \Rightarrow a = 2(x-1)^2 \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{x-1}{x-1} \Rightarrow x=1$
 II) $2 = -\frac{2a}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow 1 = -\frac{a}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow a = -(x-1)^2 \Rightarrow a = -1$
 $\Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1}{1-1} = -\frac{1}{0}$
 $\Rightarrow f(a) = -\frac{1}{a} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$ ✓

$f(x) = \frac{x+a}{a+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1-a}{(a+1)^2}$, $g(x) = 2x+b \Rightarrow g'(x) = 2$ (5)

1) $f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1+a}{a+1} = 2+b \Rightarrow 1+a = 2+b(a+1) \Rightarrow -a+b = 1$
 II) $f'(1) = g'(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{(a+1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow 1-a = 2(a+1)^2 \Rightarrow 2a^2 + 4a + 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow a = -1$ ✓
 $\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓

● dotnote

$$f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos x \quad (a)$$

$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \Rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \Rightarrow \tan x = 1$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$

$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$
 $\Rightarrow d: (y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$
 $y=0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

در این محل و اکثر هم به اصل تغییر حالت فقط مشتق دوم را می‌توانیم در نظر بگیریم

$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 1 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $f(2) = 14 - 12 - 2(2) + 1 = -19, \quad f(-1) = -2 - 2 + 1(2) + 1 = 1 \quad A(2, -19), B(-1, 1)$
 $m_{AB} = \frac{1 - (-19)}{-1 - 2} = \frac{20}{-3} = -\frac{20}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{20}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$y = kx^2 + (k+1)x \Rightarrow y' = 2kx + (k+1) \Rightarrow y'' = 2k + 2(k+1)$
 $y'' = 0 \Rightarrow 2k + 2(k+1) = 0 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{k+1}{k} \Rightarrow k^2 = -k - 1 \Rightarrow k^2 + k + 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2k} \times \frac{(k+1)^2}{k^2} > 0 \Rightarrow k \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$

$f(-1) = -f = -1 + a - b - 1 \Rightarrow a - b = -2 \Rightarrow b = a + 2$
 $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b, \quad d: (y - (-f)) = m(x - (-1)) \Rightarrow y = mx + (m - f)$
 $f'(x) = y' \Rightarrow 2x + a = m$

$f(x) = x^2 + ax + b - 1$

$f(-1) = -f \Rightarrow -1 + a - b - 1 = -f \Rightarrow b = a + 2$
 $f(x) = x^2 + ax + (a+2) - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + ax + a + 1$

$f'(x) = m \Rightarrow 2x + a = m$

$d: \beta s m \alpha + m - f = 2x + a + (2a+2)x^2 + (2a+2)x + a - 1$
 $t: \beta s \alpha^2 + a \alpha^2 + (2a+2)\alpha - 1$

معادله بر حسب دو طرفه معین (ای) $\alpha^3 + (a+\alpha)\alpha^2 + \alpha a + a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^3 + (a+\alpha)\alpha^2 + \alpha a + a - 1 = 0$

در این مرحله بعضی دو طرفه بر حسب دو طرفه و یکی (ک) و (-) و دیگری آن که می توانیم با α برای مسائل بدون به معادله بر حسب دو طرفه

تقدیر و محاسبه داشته باشد. برای یافتن ریشه دیگر α باید $\alpha = 1$ را جایگزین کرد

$\frac{\alpha^3 + (a+\alpha)\alpha^2 + \alpha a + a - 1}{\alpha^3 + (a+1)\alpha^2 + a - 1}$

$\frac{\alpha^3 + (a+1)\alpha^2 + \alpha a + a - 1}{(a+1)\alpha^2 + \alpha a}$ $(n+1)(\alpha^2 + (a+1)\alpha + a - 1) = 0$

$\frac{(a+1)\alpha^2 + \alpha a + a - 1}{(a+1)\alpha^2 + \alpha a} \rightarrow (a+1)^2 - 1(a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (a-3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$

$\frac{(a-1)\alpha + a - 1}{0} \rightarrow b = a + 2 = 5 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$

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

I) $f(0) = f \Rightarrow c = f$ II) $f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \rightarrow f(n) = n^3 + an = a(n^2 + n)$

$\Rightarrow n = -\frac{2a}{3}$ $f(-\frac{2a}{3}) = 0 \Rightarrow (-\frac{2a}{3})^3 + a(-\frac{2a}{3}) + f = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{8a^3}{27} - \frac{2a^2}{3} + f = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{8a^3}{27} - \frac{2a^2}{3} = -f$

$\Rightarrow a^3 = -27 \Rightarrow a = -3 \Rightarrow x_{min} = -\frac{2a}{3} = 2$

$f'(n) = 3n^2 - 12n \rightarrow f''(n) = 6n - 12 = 6(n-2)$ $n=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 0$ $n=3 \rightarrow f(3) = 0$

$f(n) = n^3 - 4n^2 \rightarrow$

n	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$	$+\infty$
$f'(n)$		$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$
$f(n)$		\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow
		$-f$	0	$-f$	
		\swarrow	\nwarrow	\swarrow	\nwarrow
		f	0	f	

 $\Rightarrow A(-\sqrt{3}, -f), B(\sqrt{3}, f)$

AB // CD (قضی اندیس)