

(14)

سینه بر روی

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0 \Rightarrow f'_+(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = 2 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \cos^2(x) \sin x + 2x \sin x$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2a - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow 2a = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1.5} \Rightarrow \boxed{a + b = 0.5}$$

به تصویر به خطه در حال تقاطع از آنجا عرض برابر و شیب خطهای بر آن قرینه و معکوس یکدیگر (مورد) باشد

$$y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 - 1 = x_2^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow \text{مورد اول} \\ x_1 = -x_2 \Rightarrow \text{مورد دوم} \end{cases}$$

$$y'_1 = 2x_1 \Rightarrow y'_2 = -\frac{1}{x_2} \Rightarrow 2x_1 = -\frac{1}{x_2} \Rightarrow 2x_1 x_2 = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \text{مورد اول} \\ 2(-x_1)^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \text{مورد دوم} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ x_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y_1 + y_2 = 2y_1 = 2\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

خطهای مماس به هم

$$m = \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{2x - 2x_0}{x - x_0} = 2 \Rightarrow d: y = 2x - 9$$

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

$$I) 2x - 9 = \frac{a}{x-1} \Rightarrow a = (2x-9)(x-1) \Rightarrow a = \frac{-2(2x-9)(x-1)}{(x-1)^2} \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{2x-9}{x-1}$$

$$II) -1 = \frac{2x-9}{x-1} \Rightarrow -1(x-1) = 2x-9 \Rightarrow -x+1 = 2x-9 \Rightarrow -3x = -10 \Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = (2(\frac{10}{3})-9)(\frac{10}{3}-1) = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{2}{x-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(a) = -\frac{2}{\frac{10}{3}-1} = -\frac{6}{7}}$$

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

در نقطه تقاطع  $t, g$

$$\begin{cases} I) f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1+a}{a+1} = 2+b \Rightarrow 1+a = (a+1)(2+b) \\ II) f'(1) = g'(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow 1-a^2 = 2(a+1)^2 \Rightarrow 1-a^2 = 2(a^2+2a+1) \Rightarrow 3a^2+4a+1=0 \\ III) f(1) = g'(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1+a}{a+1} = 2 \Rightarrow 1+a = 2(a+1) \Rightarrow 1+a = 2a+2 \Rightarrow a = -1 \end{cases}$$

● dotnote

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

د:  $f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{y} \cos x = \frac{y}{x} \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \cos x = \frac{1}{x} \sin x \Rightarrow \sin x \cos x \Rightarrow \tan x = 1$   
 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

~~حل~~  
 ~~$f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{y} \cos x = \frac{y}{x} \sin x$~~   
 ~~$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{y} \sin x = \frac{y}{x^2} \cos x$~~   
 ~~$\cos x - \frac{1}{y} \sin x = \frac{y}{x^2} \cos x$~~   
 ~~$\cos x (1 - \frac{y}{x^2}) = \frac{1}{y} \sin x$~~   
 ~~$\tan x = \frac{y(x^2 - y)}{y}$~~   
 ~~$\tan x = \frac{x^2 - y}{y}$~~   
 ~~$x^2 - y = y \tan x$~~   
 ~~$x^2 - y = y \frac{y}{x^2 - y}$~~   
 ~~$x^2(x^2 - y) = y^2$~~   
 ~~$x^4 - x^2 y = y^2$~~   
 ~~$x^4 - x^2 y - y^2 = 0$~~   
 ~~$x^2 = \frac{y^2 \pm \sqrt{y^4 + 4y^3}}{2}$~~   
 ~~$x = \frac{y \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 4y}}{2}$~~

د:  $y = 0$  (c)

$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 1 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})(x + \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$   
 $A(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}), B(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4})$   
 $m_{AB} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4} - (-\frac{1}{4})}{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = m \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 16}}{8} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$  د:  $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$

$y = kx^2 + (k+1)x \Rightarrow y' = 2kx + (k+1) \Rightarrow y'' = 2k + (k+1)$   
 $y'' = 0 \Rightarrow 2k + k + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3k + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{3}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{y}{y'} \times \frac{(k+1)^2}{k^2} > 0$   
 $\frac{1}{y} \times \frac{(k+1)^2}{k^2} > 0$   
 $\frac{1}{k^2} > 0$   
 $k \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$  (c)

$f(-1) = -f \Rightarrow -f = -1 + a - b - 1 \Rightarrow a - b = -2 \Rightarrow b = a + 2$   
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$   
 $f(-1) = -f \Rightarrow -1 + a - b - 1 = -(-1 + a - b - 1) \Rightarrow -1 + a - b - 1 = 1 - a + b + 1 \Rightarrow -2 + a - b = 2 - a + b \Rightarrow 2a - 2b = 4 \Rightarrow a - b = 2$   
 $b = a + 2$   
 $f(x) = ax^2 + (a+2)x + c$   
 $f'(x) = 2ax + a + 2$   
 $f'(x) = m \Rightarrow 2ax + a + 2 = m$   
 $d: \beta s m a x + m - f = 2ax + a + 2 - (ax^2 + (a+2)x + c) = -ax^2 + (2a - a - 2)x + a + 2 - c = -ax^2 + (a - 2)x + a + 2 - c$   
 $t: \beta s ax^2 + aax + (a+2)x - 1$

$f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + bx - 1$  (d)  
 $f(-1) = -f \Rightarrow -1 + a - b - 1 = -(-1 + a - b - 1) \Rightarrow -1 + a - b - 1 = 1 - a + b + 1 \Rightarrow -2 + a - b = 2 - a + b \Rightarrow 2a - 2b = 4 \Rightarrow a - b = 2$   
 $b = a + 2$   
 $f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + (a+2)x - 1$   
 $f'(x) = 2x + 2a + 2$   
 $f'(x) = m \Rightarrow 2x + 2a + 2 = m$   
 $d: \beta s m a x + m - f = 2x + 2a + 2 - (x^2 + ax^2 + (a+2)x - 1) = -x^2 + (2 - a - 2)x + 2a + 2 + 1 = -x^2 + (-a)x + 2a + 3$   
 $t: \beta s ax^2 + aax + (a+2)x - 1$

معادله بر حسب  $x$  درجه  $n$  معین (ای  $n$  است)  $\rightarrow P_n(x) + (a+1)x^n + 2ax^{n-1} + \dots + 2a^2x + a - 1 = 0$

در این حالت در بعضی موارد ممکن است بر حسب  $x$  درجه  $n$  و  $(n-1)$  و دیگری آن که می توانیم با  $x$  برای  $n$  و  $(n-1)$  به معادله بر حسب  $x$  درجه  $n$  تبدیل می کنیم و این کار را می توانیم برای  $n$  و  $(n-1)$  و  $(n-2)$  و ... انجام دهیم

$\frac{P_n(x) + (a+1)x^n + 2ax^{n-1} + \dots + 2a^2x + a - 1}{P_n(x) + (a+1)x^n + a - 1} = \frac{(a+1)x^n + 2ax^{n-1} + \dots + 2a^2x + a - 1}{(a+1)x^n + a - 1}$

$\frac{(a+1)x^n + 2ax^{n-1} + \dots + 2a^2x + a - 1}{(a+1)x^n + a - 1} = \frac{(n+1)(2ax^{n-1} + (a+1)x^{n-2} + \dots + (a+1))}{(a+1)x^n + a - 1} = 0$

$(a+1)x^n + a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (a+1)x^n = 1 - a \Rightarrow x^n = \frac{1-a}{a+1} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1-a}{a+1}}$

$\frac{(a+1)x^n + a - 1}{0} \Rightarrow b = a+1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{0}$

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

I)  $f(0) = c = 0$  II)  $f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 = x^2(x+a)$

نقطه  $x=0$  است و  $x = -\frac{a}{3}$  است که نقطه استیجی می باشد

$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{3}$  است  $\Rightarrow f(-\frac{a}{3}) = 0 \Rightarrow (-\frac{a}{3})^3 + a(-\frac{a}{3})^2 + c = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-a^3}{27} + \frac{a^3}{9} + c = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2a^3}{27} + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{2a^3}{27}$

$\Rightarrow a^3 = -27 \Rightarrow a = -3 \Rightarrow x_{\text{استیجی}} = -\frac{a}{3} = 1$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x \Rightarrow f''(x) = 6x - 12 = 6(x-2)$  (1a)

$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$   $f(2) = 8 - 24 + 12 = -4$   $f(0) = 0$

$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x = x(3x - 8)$

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$8/3$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$
	$-f$	$0$	$-f$	

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

در  $A$  و  $B$  و  $C(0,0)$  و  $D(8/3, 0)$  است  $\Rightarrow AB \parallel CD$