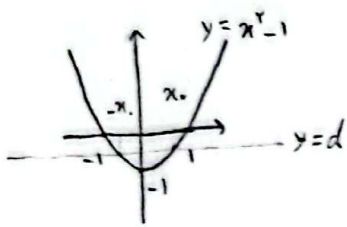


$$f(x) = \cos^y(2x) + ax^2 + b, \quad f'(x) = -y \cos^y(2x) \times \sin(2x) \times 2 + 2ax$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{1} \quad f(0) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = y \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y \cos^y(2x) \times \sin(2x) \times 2 + 2ax}{x} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-12x \cos^y(2x) + 2ax}{x} = y \rightarrow -12 + 2a = y$$

$$\rightarrow 2a = -1f \rightarrow a = +7 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}} a+b = +6 \quad \textcircled{y}$$

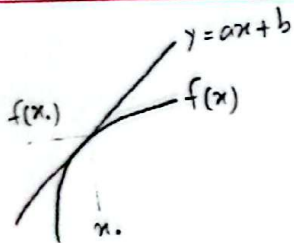


$$f(x) = x^2 - 1 \quad f'(x) = 2x$$

$$f'(x_0) \times f'(-x_0) = -1 \rightarrow 2x_0 \times 2(-x_0) = -1 \rightarrow -4x_0^2 = -1 \rightarrow x_0^2 = 1/4 \rightarrow x_0 = \pm 1/2$$

$$f(x_0) = 1/4, \quad f(-x_0) = 1/4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(1/2) + f(-1/2) = 1/4 - 1 + 1/4 - 1 = -1/2 \quad \textcircled{1/2}$$



$$\text{شیب خط مماس بر منحنی} = y = ax + b \rightarrow \frac{\text{شیب}}{y} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \rightarrow \text{شیب} = y$$

$$\rightarrow y = 4x - 9 \quad \frac{y}{x_0} \rightarrow y_{x_0} = 4x_0 - 9, \quad f(x_0) = \frac{9}{4x_0 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x_0 - 9 = \frac{9}{4x_0 - 1} \rightarrow a = (4x_0 - 9)(4x_0 - 1) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2a}{(4x-1)^2} \quad f'(x_0) = y'_{x_0} \rightarrow \frac{-2a}{(4x_0-1)^2} = 4 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}} \frac{-x \times (4x-9)(4x-1)}{(4x-1)(4x-1)} = 4 \rightarrow 4x-9 = -4x+3 \rightarrow 8x = 12$$

$$\rightarrow x_0 = 1.5, \quad a = -3 \quad \textcircled{y}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-3}{4x-1} \rightarrow f(2) = \frac{-3}{8-1} = \frac{-3}{7}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+a}{ax+1}, \quad g(x) = 2x+b$$

اول از همه برای عبارت‌ها تابعی می‌سازیم: ۴

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow \frac{1+a}{1+a} = 2+b \rightarrow b = -1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

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

$$f'(1) = g'(1) \rightarrow \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} = 2 \rightarrow 1-a^2 = 2(a+1)^2 \rightarrow a = -1 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

تایید به صورت  
تایید ثابت مشهور = -1  $\frac{مماس}{برای این رسم نمی‌شود}$   $\alpha$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \rightarrow a-b = -1 - (-1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

-5

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x \rightarrow f'(x_0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad f(x_0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + b \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}x_0}{f \times f} + b \rightarrow b = \frac{12\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}x}{12} \rightarrow y = \dots \rightarrow x = \frac{-\sqrt{2}(12-x)}{f+12} \times \frac{f}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{12-12}{f} \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{12}{f} - 12$$

نقطه برخورد با محور  $x$  محور  $y$

۲

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1 \xrightarrow{f'(x)} f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12 \rightarrow f'(x) = 4(x^2 - x - 3) \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

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$$4(x-2)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & \ominus & 2 \\ \hline + & - & + \\ \hline \uparrow & \wedge & \searrow \\ \text{max} & & \text{min} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \max(-1, 2) \\ \min(2, -1) \end{array} \rightarrow m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2-(-1)}{-3-2} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{AB} \rightarrow f'(x) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{f}(x-2)(x+1) = -1 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{دو ریشه دارد}$$

۲ نقطه موازی هستند ✓

۲

$$y = kx^3 + (k+1)x^2 \rightarrow \text{نقطه عطف تابع} = \frac{-b}{3a} = \frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0 \quad (1) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{مثبت } y \\ \text{منفی } x \end{array}$$

$$\text{در ادامه } y > 0 \rightarrow k \times \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{3k}\right)^3 + (k+1) \times \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{3k}\right)^2 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)}{3k} \left[ \frac{-k^2 - k}{3k} + k + 1 \right] > 0 \quad (2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{همواره مثبت} \end{array}$$

$$(1): \frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{k+1}{3k} > 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+1} - \frac{1}{k} + \dots \rightarrow k: (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty) \quad (3)$$

$$(2): \frac{2k^2 + 2k}{3k} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2k(k+1)}{3k} > 0 \rightarrow k+1 > 0 \rightarrow k > -1 \quad (4) \quad k \neq 0$$

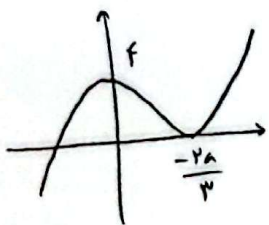
$$\frac{(3) \cdot (4)}{7} \rightarrow k > 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{به ازای} \\ \text{همه مقادیر} \\ \text{کند } k \end{array} \right\} \quad (5) \quad \checkmark$$

- از صورت سوال به سفتی مقویه من شویم که (-1, -1) نقطه عطف تابع است!!

$$y = x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 1 \quad \text{نقطه عطف} = \frac{-b}{3a} = \frac{-a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$y = x^3 + 3x^2 + bx - 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -f \rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -f \rightarrow b = 5$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \checkmark \quad (6)$$



$$f(0) = f \rightarrow c = f \quad \rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + f$$

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

$$(c) \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax \xrightarrow{f'(x)=0} x(3x + 2a) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -\frac{2a}{3} \text{ min} \end{cases}$$

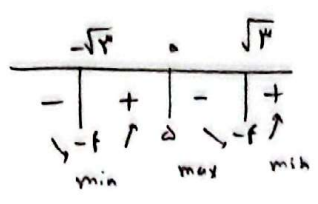
$$\rightarrow f\left(-\frac{2a}{3}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-11a^3}{27} + \frac{fa^3}{9} + f = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{fa^3}{9} = -f \rightarrow a^3 = -9 \rightarrow a = -3 \quad (7) \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = -\frac{2a}{3} \text{ min} \rightarrow \frac{-2x - 3^3}{3} = 2 \quad \checkmark \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{min} \\ \text{min} \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + \Delta \xrightarrow{(1)'} \boxed{f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x} \xrightarrow{(2)'} \boxed{f''(x) = 6x - 8}$$

①:  $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x = 0 \rightarrow 3x(x - \frac{8}{3})$



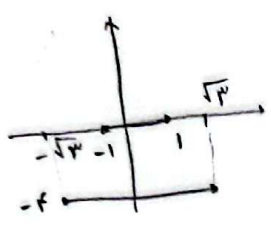
- A ( $\sqrt{3}, -f$ )
- B ( $-\sqrt{3}, -f$ )

②:  $f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow 6x - 8 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$

نقاط عطف:  $x=1$  و  $x=-1$

- C (1, 0)
- D (-1, 0)

$y = (x^2)^2 - 4x^2 + \Delta$



دو خط موازی هستند. زاویه بین آنها =  $180^\circ$

