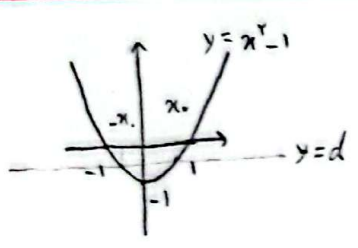


$f(x) = \cos^y(2x) + ax^r + b$, $f'(x) = -y \cos^y(2x) \times \sin(2x) \times 2 + rax^{r-1}$

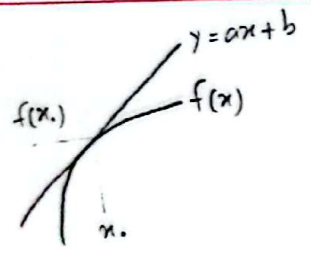
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0)}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1$ ①

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 2 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y \cos^y(2x) \times \sin(2x) \times 2 + rax^{r-1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-12x \cos^y(2x) + 2ax^r}{x} = 2 \rightarrow -12 + 2a = 2$

$\rightarrow 2a = -14 \rightarrow a = -7$ ② ①, ② $\rightarrow a+b = -8$



$f(x) = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$
 $f'(x_0) \times f'(-x_0) = -1 \rightarrow 2x_0 \times 2(-x_0) = -1 \rightarrow -4x_0^2 = -1 \rightarrow x_0^2 = 1/4 \rightarrow x_0 = \pm 1/2$
 $f(x_0) = 1/4, f(-x_0) = 1/4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$



مشتق نقطه مماس بر منحنی: $y = ax + b \rightarrow \frac{شیب}{y} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \rightarrow \text{شیب} = 4$
 $\rightarrow y = 4x - 9 \xrightarrow{\text{بمیانگین}} y_{x_0} = 4x_0 - 9, f(x_0) = \frac{9}{2x_0 - 1}$
 $\Rightarrow 4x_0 - 9 = \frac{9}{2x_0 - 1} \rightarrow a = (4x_0 - 9)(2x_0 - 1)$ ①

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

①, ② $\rightarrow \frac{-x \times (4x_0 - 9)(2x_0 - 1)}{(2x_0 - 1)(2x_0 - 1)} = 4 \rightarrow 4x_0 - 9 = -4x_0 + 4 \rightarrow 8x_0 = 13 \rightarrow x_0 = 13/8$
 $\rightarrow x_0 = 1, a = -3$

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

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

اول از همه برای عبارت‌ها تابعی می‌سازیم: ۳

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{12-x_0}{2} \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{12}{2} - 6$$

نقطه برخورد با محور

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

۶

$$4(x-3)(x+1) = 0$$

-1	3
+	+
↑	↓
max	min

$$\max(-1, 3) \rightarrow m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{-3} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}(x-3)(x+1) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{دو ریشه دارد}$$

۲ نقطه مماس هستند

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

$$\text{در نامی } y > 0 \rightarrow k \times \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{3k}\right)^3 + (k+1) \times \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{3k}\right)^2 > 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\frac{-(k+1)}{3k}\right)^2}_{\text{همواره مثبت}} \left[\frac{-k^2 - k}{3k} + k + 1 \right] > 0 \quad (2)$$

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

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

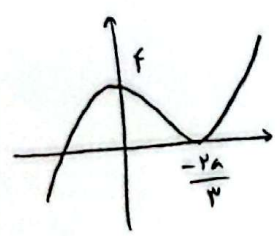
$(3) \cap (4) \rightarrow k > 0 \rightarrow$ به ازای هر مقدار مثبت k

- از صورت سوال به سبب مقویه من شیب $(-1, -1)$ نقطه عطف تابع است!!

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

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$$



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

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

$$(1) f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax \xrightarrow{f'(x)=0} x(3x + 2a) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -\frac{2a}{3} \text{ min} \end{cases}$$

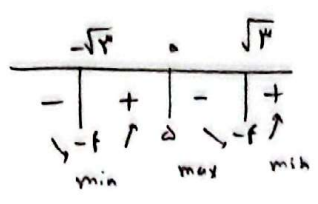
$$\rightarrow f\left(-\frac{2a}{3}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-8a^3}{27} + \frac{2a^3}{3} + f = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2a^3}{3} = -f \rightarrow a^3 = -\frac{3f}{2} \rightarrow a = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{3f}{2}}$$

$$x = -\frac{2a}{3} \text{ min} \rightarrow \frac{-2x - 2a}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

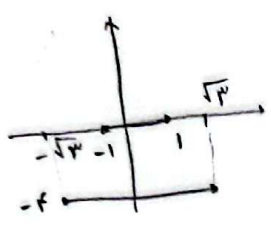


- A ($\sqrt{3}, -f$)
- B ($-\sqrt{3}, -f$)

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

نقطه عطف $x=1$
 $x=-1$ → C (1, 0)
 D (-1, 0)

$y = (x^2)^2 - 4x^2 + \Delta$] ۳)



→ دو خط موازی هستند. زاویه بین آنها = ۱۸۰ یا ۰

