

این جوابی

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{x=0} = 0 \Rightarrow b=0 \quad \underline{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b = \underline{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Lop}} f'(x) = -4 \cos^3 \pi x + \pi a x = 0$$

1/8

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Lop}} f''(x) = -12 \cos^2 \pi x + \pi a = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{a = 11}$$

$x > -x$   $\tan^{-1} \frac{c}{-} = m > -\frac{1}{m}$   $y' = \pi x$

$$\Rightarrow \pi x = -\frac{1}{(-\pi x)} \Rightarrow \pi x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{\pi} \Rightarrow y_2 = -\frac{1}{\pi^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left[ \frac{y_1}{x_1} \right] = \left[ \frac{1/\pi^2}{1/\pi} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

2

$$MAB = 9 \rightarrow y = 9x - 9$$

(11)

$$f'(x) = \frac{-Pa}{(1x-1)^{\mu}} = 9$$

$$f(x) = \frac{9}{1x-1} = 9x - 9$$

$$a = -\mu(1x-1)^{\mu}$$

$$a = (1x-1)(9x-9)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\mu(1x-1) = 9x-9$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = -\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) = -\frac{\mu}{9} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{9}}$$

(2)

$$y' = \frac{1-a^p}{(ax+1)^p} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1-a^p}{(a+1)^p} = p \Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{1+a} = p \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{1-\frac{1}{p}}{-\frac{1}{p}+1} = p+b \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow a-b = -\frac{1}{p} - (-1) = \frac{p-1}{p}$$

(f)



$$g(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{p} \cos x = \frac{1}{p} \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \cos x = \frac{1}{p} \sin x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{p}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{p} \sin x = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}$$

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Juli*

1,0

(a)

$$f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$$

(4)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 = x_A \rightarrow A(-1, 1) \\ x = 3 = x_B \rightarrow B(3, -12) \end{array} \right.$$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{-12 - 1}{3 - (-1)} = \boxed{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = -4 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

نقطه وجود دارد  $\Leftrightarrow \Delta > 0$   $\oplus$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$

$$-\frac{b}{\frac{1}{3}a} < 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{k+1}{\frac{1}{3}k} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+\frac{1}{3}}$$

$\cdot K\sigma$

①

طول نقاط  $= -\frac{b}{\frac{1}{3}a} \Rightarrow -\frac{a}{\frac{1}{3}} = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=3}$

$$\Rightarrow -1+3 - b-1 = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-1} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{-1}$$

$1, \sqrt{3}$

②

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{C=1}$$

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

③

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

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x = -\frac{3a}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{3a}{3}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{3a}{3}\right)^3 + a\left(-\frac{3a}{3}\right)^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{min} = \frac{-3(-3)}{3} = \boxed{3}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3x \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ - & + & - \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \text{min} & & \text{min} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow A = (-\sqrt{3}, -1) \quad B = (\sqrt{3}, -1)$$

④

$$f''(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} -1 & 1 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \Rightarrow C = (-1, 0) \quad D = (1, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{AB} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{0 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{CD} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(n)}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^2(xn) + an^2 + b}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{n} = 0 \quad -1$$

$\hookrightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(n)}{n} = 2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \sin(xn) \cos^2(xn) + 2an}{n} = 2 \quad \text{هم‌ارزی}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \times 2n + 2an}{n} = 2 \rightarrow 2a - 4 = 2 \rightarrow 2a = 6 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 3}$$

$$a + b = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow \sin n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \cos n = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} \sin n \rightarrow \sin n = \cos n \quad \text{for } n \in [0, \pi]$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{2\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f(n) = \cos n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \sin n \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}}$$

مشتق

$$y - \frac{2\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{2\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad y=0 \rightarrow -\frac{2\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1}$$

$$y' = 3kn^2 + 2(k+1)n \rightarrow y'' = 6kn + 2(k+1) = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{k+1}{-3k} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+k} \rightarrow k < -1 \text{ or } k > 0$$

نقطه‌ای عطف در ناحیه دوم است پس

$$\frac{-(k+1)}{3k} (k) + (k+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)}{3} + k+1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2k+2}{3} > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$$

$1 \cap 2 \rightarrow k > 0$   
 بنابراین هم مقدار  $k$  منفی و هم جواب ندارد!

$$x \text{ عطف} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + 2 - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -5}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-5}{2}$