

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

$$f(0) = (\cos(0) + a(0)^r + b = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} f''(0) = 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \cos(x) (-2 \sin(x)) + 2ax$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = -4 \sin(x) \cos(x) + 2ax = -2 \sin(2x) + 2ax$$

$$\rightarrow f''(0) = -2 + 2a = 2 \Rightarrow 2a = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

طبق ضابطه اول روش اول با شرط  $x_1 = -x_2$  باشد  $\rightarrow y_1 = 2x_1$   
 $y_2 = -2x_2$   
 $2x_1 \times (-2x_2) = -1 \rightarrow x_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x_1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow x_2 = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $y_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2a}{(2x-1)^2} \quad m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4 - (-12)}{4(2) - (-2)^2} = \frac{16}{12} = \frac{4}{3}$$

NO

$$y_1 = 2 \quad y_2 = \frac{1-a^r}{(a^r+1)^2} \xrightarrow{x_1=1} y = \frac{1-a^r}{(a^r+1)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow 2a^r + 2 + 2a = 1 - a^r \rightarrow 3a^r + 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$y = \frac{2 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1} = 2x + b \rightarrow \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2}} = 2 + b \rightarrow -1 = 2 + b \rightarrow b = -3$$

$$a - b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 3 = \frac{1 + 3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \Rightarrow \sin x = \cos x$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 1 < 0 \rightarrow x_2 = 1$$

$x$	$-1$	$1$
$y'$	$+$	$-$
$y$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

max  $x = 0$   $\rightarrow$  min  $x = 1$

$$M_{AB} = \frac{-19 - 1}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{-20}{3} = -\frac{20}{3}$$

$$4x^2 - 4x - 1 = -\frac{20}{3} \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x + \frac{19}{3} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 16 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{19}{3} < 0$$

$$y' = 3kx^2 + 2(k+1)x \rightarrow y'' = 6kx + 2k + 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 6kx = -2(k+1) \rightarrow x = \frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0$$

$$y > 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{3k}\right)^3 \cdot xk + (k+1) \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{3k}\right)^2 > 0$$

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

$-$	$+$
$-$	$+$

$$-5 = -1 + a - b - 1 \rightarrow a - b = -3$$

بازی بی شمار

1, 0

$$f(0) = 5 \rightarrow c = 5 \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow f'(0) = 0 = b$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax = x(3x + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{2a}{3}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{2a}{3}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-12a^3}{27} + \frac{5a^3}{9} + 5 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{5a^3}{27} = 5 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\frac{-2a}{3} = -\frac{2 \cdot 3}{3} = -2$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^2 - 12x = 5x(x - \frac{12}{5}) \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{12}{5}}$$

$$f''(x) = 10x - 12 \rightarrow x = 1.2 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$M_{AB} = 0$$

$$M_{CD} = 0 \rightarrow \text{بازی ای ایجاد نمی شود}$$

$x$	$-\sqrt{\frac{12}{5}}$	$0$	$+\sqrt{\frac{12}{5}}$
$y'$	$-$	$+$	$-$
$y$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

9

7

8

10

$$m = \frac{4 - (-12)}{2 \cdot 0 - (-10)} = \frac{16}{10} = 4 \rightarrow y = 4x - 4$$

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$$\frac{a}{2x-1} = 4x-9 \rightarrow 12x^2 - 22x + 9 - a = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4(12)(9-a) = 0 \rightarrow 12 - 9 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$f(\Delta) = \frac{-12}{2(0)-1} = \frac{-12}{-1} = 12$$

$$f'(1) = g'(1) \rightarrow \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1+a)}{(a+1)(a+1)} = 2 \rightarrow 1-a = 2a+2 \rightarrow 3a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow \frac{1-\frac{1}{3}}{1+\frac{1}{3}} = 2+b \rightarrow b = -1 \rightarrow a-b = 1-\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

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

$$1 \cap 2 \rightarrow k > 0$$

بنابراین هم مقدار  $k$  منفی و هم جواب ندارد!

$$\text{نقطهٔ عطف } x = -\frac{b}{3a} = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

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$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow b = 3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = 3 \\ b = 3 \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$f(x) = x \rightarrow c = x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \mu x^2 + \lambda a x + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \mu x^2 + \lambda a x \rightarrow x(\mu x + \lambda a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = -\frac{\lambda a}{\mu}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{\lambda a}{\mu}\right) = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{\lambda a^2}{\mu} + \frac{\lambda a^2}{\mu} + \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow a^2 = -\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \rightarrow a = -\sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

$$x = -\frac{\lambda a}{\mu} = -\frac{\lambda(-\varepsilon)}{\mu} = \frac{\lambda \varepsilon}{\mu}$$

x		.	$-\frac{\lambda a}{\mu}$
y'	+	-	+
y	↑	↓	↑
			min