

۲۰ آفرین

سرس ۲۷

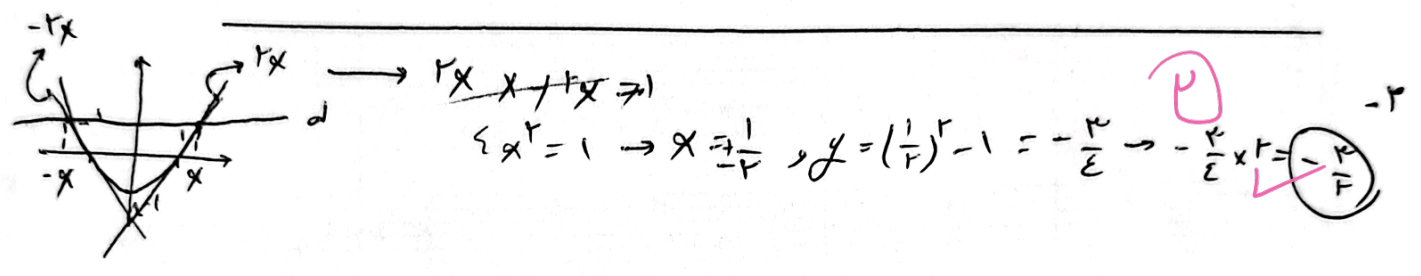
آرین کسری

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

$f'(x) = -4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$  و  $f''(x) = 2x \cos^2 x \sin^2 x - 12 \cos^2 x + 2a$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow f''(x) = 2 \Rightarrow -12 \cos^2 0 + 2a = 2 \Rightarrow a = 7$

}  $a+b = 6$



$\frac{4 - (-12)}{r \cdot 0 - (-1 \cdot 0)} = \frac{16}{r} = 4 \rightarrow m = 4 \rightarrow 4x - 4 \rightarrow f(x) = 4x - 4$

$f'(x) = 4 \rightarrow \frac{-ra}{2x^2 - 2x + 1} = 4$

$f(0) = \frac{-r}{1 \cdot -1} = \frac{-r}{-1} = r$

}  $x=1$   
 $a=-r$

$y' = \frac{ax+1 - ax-ar}{(ax+1)^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{(1+a)(1-a)}{(a+1)^2} = r \rightarrow \frac{1-a}{1+a} = r \rightarrow 1-a = r(1+a) \Rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{1+r}$

$y = \frac{x-1}{-\frac{r}{1+r}x+1} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{\frac{r}{1+r}}{\frac{1}{1+r}} = 1$  و  $r+b=1 \rightarrow b=-1$

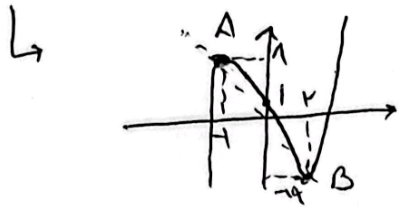
}  $\frac{1}{1+r} - (-1) = \frac{r}{1+r}$

$\frac{\sin x + \frac{1}{r} \cos x}{\frac{1}{r} \sin x} = \frac{r \sin x + \cos x}{\sin x} \Rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{r} \sin x \xrightarrow{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = m$

$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} x = \left( \frac{\sqrt{r} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{\frac{1}{r}} - \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{r} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - r}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - r$

$$f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12 \rightarrow f'(x) = 8x - 4 \rightarrow 4(x-1)(x+1) \rightarrow \frac{-12}{(x-1)(x+1)} \rightarrow \frac{-12}{x^2-1} \quad -9$$



$$A(-1, 1) \quad B(2, -12) \quad m_{AB} = \frac{1+12}{-1-2} = -9 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -9$$

$$4(x-1)(x+1) = -9 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \text{نقطه } 2 \text{ (circled)}$$

$$y'' = 4kx + 2k + 2 \rightarrow y'' = 0 \rightarrow 4kx + 2k + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1+k}{2k} \rightarrow x_0 \quad -11$$

$$y' = 0 \rightarrow x^2(kx+k+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1+k}{k} \rightarrow x_0 \rightarrow \frac{1+k}{2k} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2k}$$

استدلال بازه مناسب است، پس جوابی برای  $k$  وجود ندارد منفی صحیح باشد.

$$f' = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow x \neq 0 \Rightarrow y'' = 4x + 2a = 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad -1$$

$$-1 + a - b - 1 = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{(circled)}$$

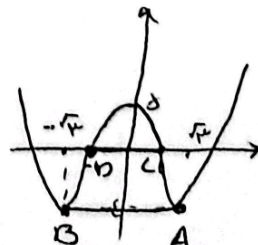
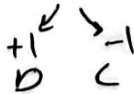
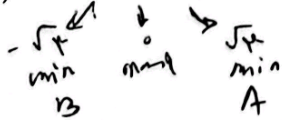
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \xrightarrow{f(0)=0} b = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + k \quad -9$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2}}{6} = 0, -\frac{2a}{6} = -\frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow (-\frac{a}{3} > 0) \rightarrow \frac{a}{3} = 2 \quad \text{(circled)}$$

$$f(-\frac{2a}{3}) = -\frac{1}{27} \frac{8a^3}{27} + \frac{4a^2}{9} + k = 0$$

$$\frac{4a^2}{27} = -\frac{8a^3}{27} \rightarrow a^2 = -2a \Rightarrow a = -2$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 12x \quad \text{و} \quad f''(x) = 8x - 12$$



$$f(\sqrt{3}) = f(-\sqrt{3}) = -k \quad \text{و} \quad f(1) = f(-1) = 0$$

$$m_{AB} =$$

دو باره خط موازی هستند و باید یکدیگر را برای نیز سازند. (circled)