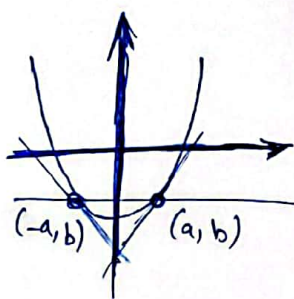


10, 10

10



$$f(x) = x^{n-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = nx^{n-2}$$

$$f'(a) = na \quad f'(-a) = -na \rightarrow \text{if } na \times na = 1 \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\rightarrow f(a) = \frac{1}{n} - 1 = -\frac{n-1}{n} \rightarrow b = -\frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{x^{n-1}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-na}{(x^{n-1})^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (-1, -1) \\ (1, 1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow m = \frac{1 - (-1)}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \rightarrow y = x + b$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{at } x=1 \\ \text{at } x=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-na}{(1-1)^2} = 1 \\ \frac{a}{1-1} = 1 + b \end{cases}$$

$$y = x + b \xrightarrow{(1, 1)} b = -1$$

$$-1 = \frac{-na}{(1-1)^2} \rightarrow -1 = -\frac{na}{0} \rightarrow \text{undefined}$$

$$1 = \frac{a}{1-1} = 1 + b \rightarrow a = 1 + b$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1 = 1 + b \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-1}{x^{n-1}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \frac{1}{x^n} - \frac{1}{x^n} + \frac{1}{x^n} = \frac{1}{x^n} - \frac{1}{x^n} + 1 = 0 \\ &\text{at } x=1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1^n} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \text{at } x=1 \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{1-a^2}{(1+1)^2} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-a^2}{4} = 1 \rightarrow 1-a^2 = 4 \rightarrow a^2 = -3$$

$$f'(1) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1-a^2}{(1+1)^2} = 1 \rightarrow 1-a^2 = 4 \rightarrow a^2 = -3 \rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{-3}$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{1} + 1 = 0$$

10/10

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \ln x = \ln x + \frac{1}{y} \ln y \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \ln x + \frac{1}{y} \ln y \rightarrow \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$f'(x) \cdot g(x) - \frac{1}{y} \ln x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{1}{y}} \ln \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \ln \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\ln y}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{\ln y}{y} = \frac{\ln y}{y} - \frac{\ln y}{y^2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = \frac{\ln y}{y} \rightarrow y = \frac{\ln y}{y} \rightarrow y^2 = \ln y \rightarrow y = \frac{\ln y}{y^2} \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\left(\frac{\ln y}{y^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{y}} = \ln y \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\ln y}{y}$$

1/0

$$f(x) = \ln^2 x - \ln^2(x+1) \rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \ln x - 2 \ln(x+1) = 2(\ln x - \ln(x+1)) = 2(\ln(x/(x+1)))$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & & 2 \\ + & | & - & + \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow & \uparrow \end{matrix} \rightarrow \text{eat } \begin{matrix} A(-1, 1) \\ B(1, -1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{f}{g} = \frac{1 - (-1)}{-1 - 1} = -1 \rightarrow f'(x) = -1$$

$$f'(x) = -1 \rightarrow \ln^2 x - \ln^2(x+1) = -1 \rightarrow \ln^2 x - \ln^2(x+1) = -1 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{no solution}$$

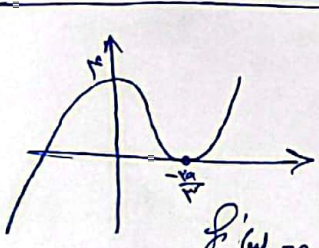
$$f(x) = Kx^2 + (K+1)x \rightarrow f'(x) = 2Kx + (K+1) = 0 \rightarrow f''(x) = 2K > 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-(K+1)}{2K}$$

$$\frac{-1}{-\phi + \phi} = 0$$

$$y > 0 \rightarrow Kx^2 + (K+1)x > 0 \rightarrow x(Kx + K+1) > 0 \rightarrow Kx + K+1 > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{-(K+1)}{K}$$

$$\frac{-(K+1)}{K} + K+1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{K^2 + K - 1}{K} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-\phi + \phi - \phi} = 0$$

no K (1) (2)
 K > 0
 K < 0
 K > 0
 K < 0



$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow f'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$f(0) = c \rightarrow c = 0$$

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

1/0

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2ax + b}{2a} = 0 \rightarrow f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = \frac{-1a^2}{2} + \frac{2a \cdot \frac{-b}{2a}}{2} + c = \frac{-1a^2}{2} + \frac{-2ab}{2} + c = \frac{-1a^2}{2} - ab + c$$

سوال ۵: اگرین راصل جانبی بود ت دی تقاطع نمایی نزه نذره ت

تاج داد شده یک تاج زوج است برای عرض نقاط

A و B و عرض نقاط C و D یکسان است س
سب هر دو خط AB و CD موازی است و این دو خط بهم
موازی هستند.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C \cos(x) + ax^2 + b}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+b}{x} = 0 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \gamma = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \sin(x) C \cdot \sin(x) + 2ax}{x} = \gamma \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4x \cos(x) + 2a}{1} = \gamma \rightarrow 2a - 4 = \gamma \rightarrow 2a = \gamma + 4 \rightarrow a = \frac{\gamma + 4}{2}$$

$$a + b = \frac{\gamma + 4}{2} - 1 = \frac{\gamma + 2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} C \cdot \sin x = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{e}} \sin x \rightarrow \sin x = C \cdot x \xrightarrow{x \leq \pi} x = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{e}}$$

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

$$f(x) = C \cdot \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \sin x \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = \sqrt{e} - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}}$$

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

$$\text{L'Hôpital} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{-a}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{\sqrt{e}} = -1 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{e}$$

$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + \sqrt{e} - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow b = \sqrt{e} - 1$$

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

$$f(x) = \gamma \rightarrow C = \gamma$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \gamma x^2 + \gamma x + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \gamma x^2 + \gamma x \rightarrow x(\gamma x + \gamma) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = -1$$

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

$$x = -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = -\frac{\gamma(-\gamma)}{\gamma} = \gamma$$

x			$-\frac{\gamma a}{\gamma}$
y'	+	-	+
y	↑	↓	↑
		min	

4

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x \rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 4x(x^2 - 3) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$
y'	-	0	+
y	↘	↗	↘
	min	max	min

نقاط A ($-\sqrt{3}, -4$) و B ($\sqrt{3}, -4$) نقاط min نسبی مابودند و صفا AB صفاست

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12 \stackrel{f''=0}{\rightarrow} x = \pm 1$$

نقاط C (1, 0) و D (-1, 0) نقاط عطف هستند و صفا این

پاره‌های صفا AB و CD موازی و زاویه ی بین این دو صفا است