

$$f(x) = \cos^2(2x) + ax^2 + b \rightarrow f'(x) = -2\cos^2(2x) \cdot \sin(2x) \cdot 2 + 2ax$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = 2 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2\cos^2(2x) \cdot \sin(2x) \cdot 2 + 2ax}{x} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2\sqrt{x^2} - 2 + 2a = 2 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{2}$$

دقیق ~~خط~~ موازی محور x از این نمودار با قطع کردن آن دو نقطه طول یکی منفقارت و عرض یکی مساوی دارند

$$y = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow y' = 2x \rightarrow \left| \frac{m - m'}{1 + mm'} \right| = \tan \alpha$$

$$\left| \frac{2m - m'}{1 - mm'} \right| = \tan \alpha$$

$$1 - mm' = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{m'}$$

$$x' = -\frac{1}{x} \quad x = \frac{1}{x} \leftarrow m = 2x \leftarrow m' = 1$$

$(0, 0) \rightarrow (-1, 2) \rightarrow (2, 0) \rightarrow (4, 4)$

$$m = \frac{4 - (-12)}{2 - (-0.5)} = 9 \rightarrow y = 9x - 9$$

$$9x - 9 = \frac{a}{2x - 1}$$

$$12x^2 - 22x + 9 - a = 0$$

$$22x - 22 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$-9 - a = 0 \rightarrow a = -9$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-9}{2x - 1} \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{-9}{-1} = 9$$

$$y = 2x + b$$

$$y = \frac{x + a}{ax + 1}$$

$$2ax^2 + (ab + 1)x + b - a = 0 \xrightarrow{x=1} a + ab + b = -1$$

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

$$\frac{-1}{a} - 1 = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{x} \cos x$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x=2 \rightarrow f(2) = -9 \\ x=-1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$6x^2 - 6x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 6x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{قبول}$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta - (-12)}{-1 - 2} = \frac{9}{-3} = -3$$

$$y = kx^3 + (k+1)x^2 \rightarrow x^2(kx + k+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2k+2}{2} > 0$$

$$y' = 3kx^2 + 2(k+1)x$$

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

خط مماس در نقطه $(-1, 1)$ از منحنی عبور می کند پس این نقطه نقطه عطف تابع است

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$$x = x^3 + dx^2 + bx - 1 \rightarrow y' = 3x^2 + 2dx + b \rightarrow y'' = 6x + 2d = 0$$

$$f(-1) = -1 \Rightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 + bx - 1 \xrightarrow{x=-1} -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -1$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{0}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \xrightarrow{x=0} c = f$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b = 0$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow b=0$$

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

$$f\left(\frac{-2a}{3}\right) = 0 = \frac{-11a^3}{27} + \frac{4a^3}{9} + f = 0$$

$$\frac{4a^3}{9} = \frac{11a^3}{27} \rightarrow a^3 = 27 \rightarrow a = 3$$

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

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x \rightarrow f''(x) = 6x - 12 = 0$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

$$x=-1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 0$$

دو خط موازی در دو ناحیه با هم ندارند

$m_{CD} = 0$

$D(1, 0)$

$C(-1, 0)$

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

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