

« پستان خدا »

کلید سوال ۲۷

۱۹ آذر

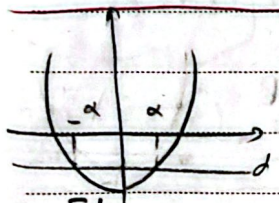
دکتر جوان مکتب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^r(x) + ax^r + b}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ case } \rightarrow 1 + 0 + b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1} \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \cos^r(x) \times (-\sin^r(x)) + rax \text{ then } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-r \cos^r(x) \cdot \sin^r(x) + rax}{x} = r$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4 \sin^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x) + (r \cos^2 x \cdot r^2) \cos^2 x}{1} = r$$

$$\rightarrow 0 + (\epsilon x^{-r}) + r a = r \rightarrow r a - r \epsilon = r \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \rightarrow a + b = 0 \quad (4)$$



$$A \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix}, B \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha \\ \alpha^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_A = r\alpha, M_B = -r\alpha \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow M_A \cdot M_B = -1 \rightarrow -r\alpha^2 = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\alpha^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{r^2} - 1 = \frac{1 - r^2}{r^2} \rightarrow -\frac{r^2}{r^2} = -\frac{r^2}{r^2} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{r = 1} \text{ صحیح جواب } (3)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{rx-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-a(r)}{(rx-1)^2} = \frac{-ra}{(rx-1)^2} = 4 \quad (3)$$

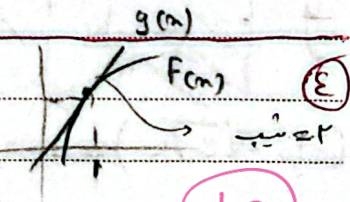
$$\begin{bmatrix} r\alpha \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -r\alpha \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{ضرب} = \frac{4(-r)}{r\alpha - (-r\alpha)} = \frac{-4r}{2r\alpha} = -\frac{2}{\alpha} = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a = -r(rx-1)^r \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-r(rx-1)^r}{rx-1} = -r(rx-1)$$

$$f(\alpha) = -r \left(\frac{1}{r} - 1 \right) = -r \left(\frac{1-r}{r} \right) = -r \cdot \frac{1-r}{r} = -(1-r) = r-1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{a+a}{ax+1} \\ g(x) &= rx+b \end{aligned} \right\} f'(x) = \frac{1-a^2}{(ax+1)^2} = r \quad x=1$$

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



$$\rightarrow 1-a^2 = ra^2 + 2ra + r \rightarrow ra^2 + 2ra + r = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{r}} \quad (4)$$

$$g(1) = f(1) \rightarrow r+b = \frac{1-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}+1} \Rightarrow r+b = \frac{r-\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1+r}{r}} = \frac{r^2-1}{1+r} = r-1 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$$

$$\rightarrow a-b = -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{1-r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (5)$$

$g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \cos x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \cos x = 0$ (5)
 $\sin x = \cos x \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{4}}$ $\rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{4} \sin x \rightarrow \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \right]$

$f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$ \rightarrow شیب خط مماس

$(y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} x - \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{14} + \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4}$ $\xrightarrow{y=0}$

$x = \frac{\frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{14}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2})}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}}$ (6)

$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 11 = 0$ (7)

$\rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0$

x	-1	0	2
y'	+	0	-
y	↗	↘	↗

$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$M_{AB} = \frac{1 - (-19)}{-1 - 2} = \frac{20}{-3} = -\frac{20}{3}$ (8)

Max: \nearrow
 Min: \searrow

$f'(x) = -9 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 11 = -9$

$\rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow$ \rightarrow نقطه روی منحنی با این شرط وجود دارد (9)

نقطه‌ای که $x < 0$ و $y > 0$ $\rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{ka} = \frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0$ (10)

$\rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} \frac{0}{+1} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$f(x) = x^r (kx + k+1) \rightarrow f(x_{\frac{r}{k}}) = \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{rk}\right)^r \left(-k\left(\frac{k+1}{rk}\right) + k+1\right)$

$f(x_{\frac{r}{k}}) = \frac{(k+1)^k}{9k^r} \times \frac{r}{k} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} \frac{0}{+1} = (-1, +\infty)$

\rightarrow به ازای هیچ مقدار k منفی صحیح، نقطه‌ای که در ناحیه دوم منحنی است.

Observation $= \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -\varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{1} f(-1) = -\varepsilon, \textcircled{2} f'(-1) = 0$ (1)

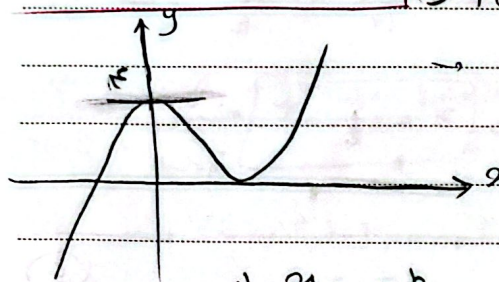
$f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + bx - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow f(x) = 4x + 1a$

$f'(-1) = 0 \rightarrow 4 + 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = -2$ ✓

$f(-1) = -1 + a - b - 1 = -\varepsilon \xrightarrow{a = -2} -1 + (-2) - b - 1 = -\varepsilon \rightarrow b = \varepsilon$ ✓

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-2}{\varepsilon} = \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$ ✓

$\textcircled{1} f(0) = \varepsilon, \textcircled{2} f'(0) = 0$ (9)



$f(0) = \varepsilon \rightarrow c = \varepsilon$ ✓, $f'(x) = 2x^2 + 2ax + b$

$f'(0) = b = 0$ ✓

$\frac{y_{max} + y_{min}}{r} = y_{avg} = \frac{\varepsilon + 0}{r} = \varepsilon$ ✓

avg $x = -\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + \varepsilon \rightarrow x_{avg} = -\frac{a}{2}$

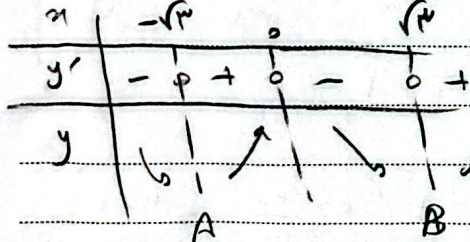
$f(-\frac{a}{2}) = \varepsilon \rightarrow -\frac{a^2}{4} + a(\frac{a^2}{2}) + \varepsilon = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{-a^2}{4} + \frac{2a^2}{2} + \varepsilon = \varepsilon$

$\frac{2a^2}{2} = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a^2 = -\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ ✓ $\rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - \sqrt{\varepsilon}x^2 + \varepsilon$

$f'(x) = 2x^2 - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon}x = 0 \rightarrow 2x(x - \sqrt{\varepsilon}) = 0 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$ ✓

... (faint handwritten text)

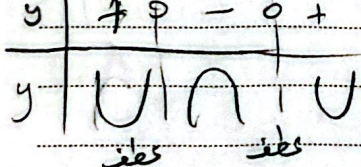
$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + a \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x = 0 \rightarrow x^2(x - \frac{8}{3})$ (b)



$A = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{8/3} \\ -\varepsilon \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{8/3} \\ -\varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow MA = 0$ (1)

$f''(x) = 6x - 8 = 6(x - \frac{4}{3}) = 0$

$D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow mCD = 0$ (2)



$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \frac{m - m'}{1 + mm'} = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 0^\circ$ ✓

$$m = \frac{4 - (-1r)}{r \cdot 0 - (-1 \cdot 10)} = \frac{4 + r}{r} = 4 \rightarrow y = 4x - 4$$

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$$\frac{a}{r \cdot n - 1} = 4n - 9 \rightarrow 12n^2 - 12n + 9 - a = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta^2} \cancel{12n^2} - \cancel{12n} + 9 - a = 0 \rightarrow 12 - 9 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$f(\Delta) = \frac{-12}{r(0) - 1} = \frac{-12}{9} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

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

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r}}{1 + \frac{1}{r}} = r + b \rightarrow b = -1 \rightarrow a - b = 1 - \frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{r-1}{r}\right)$$