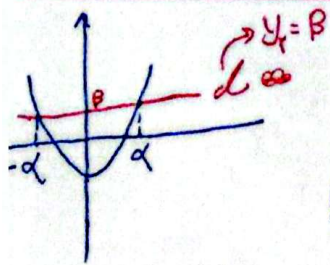


① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(n)}{n} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f''(n) = 2 \implies -12 \cos(2n) + 2a = 2 \implies a = 4$

۱، ۵

①



① $y_i' = 2n \implies 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \rightarrow (2\alpha)^2 = 1 \implies \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

② $2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \implies \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \implies \beta = -1/2$

۲

شیب = $\frac{12}{2} = 6 \implies f'(n) = \frac{24n}{(2n-1)^2}$

② $9n-9 = \frac{a}{2n-1} \implies 9n^2 - 2fn + 9 = a \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} 2V9 - 4A(9f-a) = 0$

$\implies 2V9 - 4Aa = 0 \implies a = -9 \implies f(a) = \frac{-9}{9} = -1$

① $y' = \frac{1-a^2}{(ax+1)^2} = 2 \implies 1-a^2 = 2a^2 + 2fa \implies 3a^2 + 2fa + 1 = 0 \implies a = -\frac{1}{3}$

② $\frac{n - \frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}n + 1} = 2n + b \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 + b \implies b = -1$

آرغونیک باشد تابع در آن تعریف نشده می شود

③ $a-b = \frac{2}{3}$

۲

① $\sin n + \frac{1}{2} \cos n = \frac{2}{2} \sin n \implies \sin n = \cos n \implies n = \frac{\pi}{4}$

② $f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos n - \frac{1}{2} \sin n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \implies f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{4} + b = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4} \implies b = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - \pi\sqrt{2}}{4}$

۱، ۵

① $f'(n) = 9n^2 - 9n - 12 = 9(n^2 - n - 2) = 9(n-2)(n+1)$

n	-1	2
y'	+	-
y	↗	↘

② $\begin{cases} f(-1) = 1 \\ f(2) = -19 \end{cases}$ ③ $AB \text{ شیب} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$ ④ $9(n^2 - n - 2) = 9$

$\implies 2n^2 - 2n - 4 = 3 \implies 2n^2 - 2n - 7 = 0 \implies \Delta > 0$

۷

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

$n^2(kn+k+1) > 0 \Rightarrow (kn+k+1) > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)}{3k} + k + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow 2(k+1) > 0$
 $\Rightarrow k > -1$

$n < 0, \frac{-k+1}{3k} < 0 \Rightarrow$

k	0	1	2
$3n$	+	+	-
2	-	+	+
	-	*	-

$k: (-1, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$

برای ای صحیح مقدار صحیح و منفی k (مدرائنه نقطه روی محور n و $n < 0$)
 حساب باشد که در این صورت $k = -1$ نمی تواند باشد.

خط مماس بر منحنی در نقطه $(-1, f(-1))$ منحنی عمودی کند \Rightarrow
 $3n + 2a = 0 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{a}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{-a}{3} = -1 \Rightarrow a = 3$

$f(-1) = -f \Rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -f \Rightarrow b = 5$
 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$

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

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax \xrightarrow{f'(x)=0} 3x^2 + 2ax = 0 \Rightarrow x(3x+2a) = 0$
 $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{2}{3}a \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$

$f(-\frac{2}{3}a) = 0 \Rightarrow (-\frac{2}{3}a)^3 + (a(-\frac{2}{3}a))^2 + f = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{2}f$
 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}f}{f} = -\frac{3}{2}$

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

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12 = 3x(x^2 - 4)$ \rightarrow مینیمم نسبی $\begin{cases} A | -\sqrt{3} \\ B | +\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

$f''(x) = 6x - 12 \Rightarrow$ نقاط گسسته $\begin{cases} C | -1 \\ D | +1 \end{cases}$

دو خط برخورد ندارند موازی اند

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(n)}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{C \cos^2(xn) + an^2 + b}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{n} = 0 \quad -1$$

$\hookrightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(n)}{n} = \gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \sin(xn) C \cdot \sin^2(xn) + 2an}{n} = \gamma \quad \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(-4 \times xn) + 2an}{n} = \gamma \rightarrow 2a - 4 = \gamma \rightarrow 2a = \gamma + 4 \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{\gamma + 4}{2}}$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$f'(n) = C \cdot \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \cos x \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}}$$

ملاحظه
بر حسب $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$

$$\rightarrow y - \frac{2\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}}(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad y=0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}}(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{2\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2}$$