

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۸۷۶... کلاس: B.....

$$f'(x) = r \cos^2(x) \times (-r \sin(x)) + r \sin(x)$$

$$f''(x) = -1r \sin(x) \cos(x) (-r \sin(x)) + (-r \cos(x)) (r \cos^2(x)) + r$$

$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + br = 1 \Rightarrow b = -1$
 $a + b = 4 - 1 = 3$

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$\frac{a}{r^2-1}, \frac{b}{r^2-1}$
 $\frac{a}{r^2-1} = \frac{1}{r^2-1} \Rightarrow a = 1$
 $\frac{b}{r^2-1} = \frac{-1}{r^2-1} \Rightarrow b = -1$

$\frac{a+b}{r} = \frac{-b}{ra} = 0 \Rightarrow r = -\beta$
 $\beta = \frac{1}{r\beta} \Rightarrow \beta = \pm \frac{1}{r}$

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نسبت ضلعها: $\frac{1r}{r} = 1$
 عدد ضلعها: $4n - 9$

$$4n - 9 = \frac{a}{n-1} \Rightarrow a = 1(n^2 - r^2n + 9)$$

$$4 = \frac{-ra}{(n-1)r} \Rightarrow a = -4n^2 + 4n - r$$

$\Rightarrow 1(n^2 - r^2n + 9) = -4n^2 + 4n - r$

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

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

$f(1) = r \Rightarrow \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} = r \Rightarrow 1 - a^2 = r(a^2 + 2a + 1)$
 $ra^2 + 2ra + 1 = 0$

$a = \frac{-2r \pm \sqrt{4r^2 - 4r}}{2r} = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - r}}{r}$

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

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

$y = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} x + b$
 $b = \frac{-\pi\sqrt{r}}{14} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r}$

$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{r} \sin x \rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$
 $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{r}$

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$$f'(n) = 4n^2 - 4n - 12 \rightarrow 4n^2 - 4n - 12 = 0$$

$$n^2 - n - 3 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \text{دو جواب}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \mid -1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \wedge \\ B \mid 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad -19 \end{array} \right\} m_{AB} = \frac{1+19}{-1-1} = -10$$

$$f(n) = rkn^2 + rkn + r$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow r \cdot 4k^2 + 4k + 1 > 0$$

$$s < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r \cdot 4k - r}{r \cdot 4k} < 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{-4} + \frac{1}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-s - 1 + a - b - 1 \Rightarrow a - b = s + 2$$

$$f'(n) = r n^2 + r a n + b$$

$$f'(-1) = r - r a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b - r a = -r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a - b = s + 2 \\ b - r a = -r \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a < b \\ b < r a \\ \frac{a}{b} < \frac{r}{1} \end{array}$$

C s f

$$r n^2 + r a n + b = f'(n)$$

$$f'(0) = b = 0$$

$$s = \frac{-r a}{r} \Rightarrow a = -s$$

$$f\left(\frac{-r a}{r}\right) = -1 a^2 = \frac{-r a^2}{r} - \frac{r a^2}{r} + r s$$

$$-r a^2 + 1 a = 0$$

$$\frac{-r a^2}{r} + \frac{1 a}{r} = 0$$

0
1.

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(n)}{n} = 2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \sin(\pi n) c \cdot s^2(\pi n) + 2an}{n} = 2 \quad \text{سازگار}$$

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

$$a + b = 2 + 2\pi - 1 = 1 + 2\pi$$

$$m = \frac{4 - (-1 \times 2)}{2 \cdot 0 - (-1 \cdot 10)} = \frac{12}{10} = 4 \rightarrow y = 4x - 4 \quad \underline{13}$$

$$\frac{a}{2n-1} = 4n-9 \rightarrow 12n^2 - 22n + 9 - a = 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \rightarrow 12 - 9 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -3 \quad \hookrightarrow a = -3$$

$$f(\Delta) = \frac{-3}{2(0)-1} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3$$

$$y' = 3kn^2 + 2(k+1)n \rightarrow y'' = 6kn + 2(k+1) = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{k+1}{-3k} \quad \underline{V}$$

$$\frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+k} < 0 \rightarrow k < -1 \text{ یا } k > 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{نقطه‌ای عطف در ضمیمه نمودار است پس}$$

$$\frac{-(k+1)}{3k} (k) + (k+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)}{3} + k+1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2k+2}{3} > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$$

$$1 \cap 2 \rightarrow k > 0$$

بنابراین هم مقدار k منفر و هم جواب ندارد!

$$x \text{ عطف} = -\frac{b}{3a} = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3 \quad \underline{1}$$

$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = 3 \\ b = 2 \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax \rightarrow x(3x + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow x = -\frac{2a}{3}$

x		0	$-\frac{2a}{3}$
y'	+	-	+
y	↑	↓	↑
			min

$f(-\frac{2a}{3}) = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{12a^3}{27} + \frac{2a^3}{3} + 0 = 0 \rightarrow a^3 = -27 \rightarrow a = -3$

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

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

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$
y'	-	+	-
y	↓	↑	↓
	min	max	min

نقاط A(-√3, -2) و B(√3, -2) نقاط min نسبتی تا بوجهت و سبب خط AB صفر است

$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

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

پاره‌های صفر است پس AB و CD صواری و زاریه کی بین این دو صفر است