

# امتحان

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = 0 \rightarrow f(n) = 0 \rightarrow f(n) = 1 + a + b + \dots \rightarrow (1)$$

$$f(n) = r \cos^n(rn) (r \sin^n(rn)) + r a n = \frac{r(1 - \sin^{2n}(rn))(\sin^{2n}(rn)) + r a n}{\sin^{2n}(rn) - \sin^{2n}(rn)}$$

$$f'(n) = 1 + \sin^{2n}(rn) \times r \cos^{2n}(rn) = 1 + r \cos^{2n}(rn)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'(n) = 1 + r a = r \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} - a + b = \epsilon$$

میتوانیم بنویسیم  $f(nA) = r nA$   $m = r$   
 می توانیم بنویسیم  $m r = f(nB) = r nB$   $m = r$

و می دانیم چون فقط  $n = 0$  خودتقلی است  $nA = -nB$

$$nA(-nB) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow nA^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow nA = -\frac{1}{r}, nB = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(nA) &= f(-\frac{1}{\epsilon}) = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \\ f(nB) &= f(\frac{1}{\epsilon}) = -\frac{r}{\epsilon} \end{aligned} \right\} = -\frac{r}{\epsilon} - \frac{r}{\epsilon} = -\frac{2r}{\epsilon}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{r} = 4 \Rightarrow y' = 4 \Rightarrow f(n) = -a \times r = 4$$

$$y = 4n - 9 \rightarrow 4n - 9 = \frac{a}{r^{n-1}} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{a}{r^{n-1}} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r^{n-1}} = -3 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r^{n-1}} = -3$$

$$f(n) = \frac{a}{r} = -3 \Rightarrow a = -3r$$

نقطه مورد نظر  $(1, -3)$

$$\Rightarrow b(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$y = \frac{a-1}{a+1} = \frac{r-1}{r+1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{r-1}{r+1}$$

ARGHAVAN

$$\sin \alpha + \frac{1}{r} \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(\alpha) = \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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$$0 \leq y \leq \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(n - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{y=0} \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - c$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

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eqn  $f(-1, 1)$   $m \Delta B = -9$

$$4x^2 - 4x - 1 = -9 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0 \rightarrow x > 0$$

اجواب

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$$y' = 3k^2 + 2(k+1)x \rightarrow y'' = 4k + 2(k+1) = 0$$

$$4k + 2k + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-k-1}{2k} < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} k > 0 \\ k < -1 \end{matrix} \quad (D)$$

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$$k \left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right)^2 + (k+1) \left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right) > 0 \rightarrow -k > -1 \quad \mathbb{N}$$

عرض نقطه عطف باید مثبت باشد  $f\left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right)$

$\mathbb{N} \cap \mathbb{N} \quad k > 0 \rightarrow$  همه منفی صحیح و منفی

$$m(-1, -2) \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + a - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow a - b = -2$$

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$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow -2 = 3 - 2a + b - b \rightarrow a = 1$$

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$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{11} \rightarrow a = 1, b = 11$$

$$f(0) = f \rightarrow f(x) = 3x^2 + ax + b + \epsilon \quad f'(x) = 6x + a + b - f(0) = 0$$

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$$\rightarrow b = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 3x^2 + ax + \epsilon \quad f'(x) = 6x + a \quad f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{6}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{a}{6}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{3a}{6}\right)^2 + a\left(-\frac{a}{6}\right) + \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3\epsilon}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{3a}{6}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(n)}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{C \cos^3(xn) + an^2 + b}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{n} = 0 \quad -1$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(-4 \times 2n) + 2an}{n} = 2 \rightarrow 2a - 12 = 2 \rightarrow 2a = 14 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 7}$$

$$a + b = 7 - 1 = 6$$

$$\text{نقطهٔ عطف} = -\frac{b}{3a} = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 3}$$

$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -5}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{-5}$$

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

$x$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$0$	$\sqrt{3}$
$y'$	$-$	$+$	$-$
$y$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$
	min	max	min

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نقاط  $A(-\sqrt{3}, -2)$  و  $B(\sqrt{3}, -2)$  نقاط  $\min$  نسبت به  $x$  هستند و نیز نقطه  $AB$  صفر است

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

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

پاره‌خط نیز صفر است پس  $AB$  و  $CD$  موازی و زائده‌ی یک‌دیگر است این دو صفر است