

$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$ $-r(r \cos(\theta) + r \sin(\theta)) + \epsilon \cos(\theta) (-1)$

$f'(0) = 0 \quad f''(0) = r$

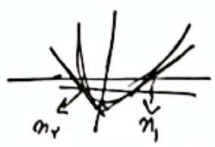
$$\frac{r \cos(\theta) - r \sin(\theta) + \epsilon \cos(\theta) + r \sin(\theta)}{-r \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) + r \sin(\theta)}$$

$-r(r \cos(\theta) \cos(\theta) + \epsilon \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta)) + r \sin(\theta)$

$-r + r \sin(\theta) = r \Rightarrow \sin(\theta) = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$a + b = r$ ✓

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$f(m) = x^r - 1 \Rightarrow y = k \quad / \quad x^r - 1 = k \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[r]{k+1}$

$f'(m) = r x^{r-1}$
 $r x_1 \times r x_2 = -1 \Rightarrow x_1 \times x_2 = -\frac{1}{r}$

$\Rightarrow k+1 = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow k = -\frac{r-1}{r}$ $-\frac{r}{2} - \frac{r}{2} = -\frac{r}{1}$ ✓

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$A(-1, 0) \quad B(1, 0) \Rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{1-0}{1-(-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$ $f(m) = \frac{a}{m-1}$

$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{m-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}m - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{m-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}m(m-1) - \frac{1}{2}(m-1) = a$

$f'(m) = \frac{a}{(m-1)^2} = r \Rightarrow a = r(m-1)^2$

$\frac{1}{2}m(m-1) - \frac{1}{2}(m-1) = r(m-1)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{1}{2}m - \frac{1}{2}m + \frac{1}{2} = r(m^2 - 2m + 1)$

$f(m) = -\frac{r}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓

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

$\frac{1-a^r}{a^m+1} = r \Rightarrow r a^m + \epsilon a + r = 1 - a^r \Rightarrow r a^m + \epsilon a + 1 = 1 - a^r$

$y = \frac{m - \frac{1}{r}}{-\frac{1}{r}m + 1}$ $f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow r + b = 1 \quad b = -1 \quad a - b = -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{r-1}{r}$ ✓

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$f(m) = g(m) \Rightarrow \sin m + \frac{1}{r} \cos m = \frac{m}{r} \sin m \Rightarrow \sin m = \cos m \quad [0, \pi] \quad m = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} = \frac{2\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon}$ $f'(m) = \cos m - \frac{1}{r} \sin m \Rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon}$

$y = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} m + \frac{2\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \quad (y=0) \Rightarrow m = \frac{\pi - 1}{\epsilon}$ ✓

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\Rightarrow دایره

$$f' = 0 \Rightarrow A \cdot \frac{-1}{1} = B(2, -1)$$

$$m_{AB} = -9$$

$$\text{از شرط } \Rightarrow m_{\text{خط}} = m_{AB} = -9 \Rightarrow f'(2) = -9 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_c = -1 \\ m_D = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9m^2 - 4m - 1 &= -9 \\ \Rightarrow 9m^2 - 4m &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

✓ **همواره** (Y)

$$y = km^r + (k+1)m^r \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dm} = \frac{-(k+1)}{r k} < \Rightarrow \frac{k+1}{r k} > \cdot \frac{-1}{+1-f}$$

$$f\left(\frac{-(k+1)}{r k}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow k \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{r k}\right)^r + (k+1) \left(\frac{-(k+1)}{r k}\right)^r > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{r(k+1)^r}{r k^r} > 0$$

$$r(k+1)^r > 0 \Rightarrow (k+1)^r > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1 \text{ (D.S.)}$$

QNE = \emptyset - **کلیتاً صحیح** ✓ (Y)

$$y = am^r + am^r + b \cdot 1 \xrightarrow{(-1, 2)} -r + a - b = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - b = -\varepsilon \\ a + b = -\varepsilon \end{cases} \text{ (S)}$$

$$y' = ram^r + ram + b \xrightarrow{(-1, -2)} r - ra + b = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - b = -\varepsilon \\ a + b = -\varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{1} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{یعنی } k = \frac{-b}{ra} \rightarrow a = \frac{-a}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow a = r$$

$$-r = -1 + r - b - 1 \rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$f(m) = am^2 - 2m + a \rightarrow f'(m) = 2am - 2 \rightarrow f''(m) = 2a > 0 \Rightarrow m = 1, -1$$

$$\Rightarrow C(-1, 0), D(1, 0) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{از } \varepsilon \text{ در } (m^2 + r) \\ \begin{cases} \text{L } \sqrt{r} \\ \text{L } -\sqrt{r} \end{cases} \end{matrix} \quad \frac{-\sqrt{r} \quad \sqrt{r}}{-(+1) + 1} \text{ (Y)}$$

AB و CD دو نقطه همبستگی هستند و از این دو نقطه می‌توانیم خطی بکشیم.

$$f(0) = \varepsilon \Rightarrow c = \varepsilon$$

$$f' = 0 \Rightarrow ram^r + ram + b \xrightarrow{0} 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{-ra}{r}\right) = \left(\frac{-ra}{r}\right)^r + a \left(\frac{-ra}{r}\right)^r + \varepsilon =$$

$$\text{Min } f(m) \xrightarrow{0} ram^r + ram = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{-ra}{r} \leftarrow m_{\text{min}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{min}} = 1 \text{ (Y)}$$