

$F(x) = \cos^2(x) + ax^2 + b$ ① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x)}{x} = 0$ ② $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{F'(x)}{x} = 2$ $a+b?$

① $\rightarrow x \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow F(0) = 0 \rightarrow \cos^2(0) + 0 + b = 0 \rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$
 (نقطه ۰ از روی نمودار $F(x)$ مشخص می‌شود)

② $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2 \sin(x) \cos(x) + 2ax}{x} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-2(x) \cos(x) + 2ax}{x} = 2$
 $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -1 + 2a = 2 \rightarrow -1 + 2a = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 3}$

$V + (-1) = 2$

$y = x^2 - 1$
 $F'(x) = 2x$

نقطه ۰ از روی نمودار مشخص می‌شود
 $A |_{y=1} \rightarrow F(x) = 2x \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{3}{4}$
 $B |_{y=-1} \rightarrow F(x) = 2x \rightarrow y = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{3}{4}$

$(x)(-2x) - 2x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$F(x) = \frac{a}{x-1}$ $(-0.5, -1), (1.5, 2)$ $F(0)?$

$\frac{y+1}{x-1} = \frac{1.5}{-0.5} = -3 = a$

$F'(x) = \frac{-a}{(x-1)^2} = -3 \rightarrow a = -3(x-1)^2$

$\rightarrow F(x) = \frac{-3(x-1)^2}{x-1} \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{-3(1)^2}{-1} = \boxed{-3}$

$y = 2x + b$ $F(x) = y = \frac{x+a}{ax+1}$ $a-b?$

$F'(x) = \frac{1-a^2}{(ax+1)^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} F'(1) = \frac{(1-a)(1+a)}{(a+1)^2} = \frac{1-a}{a+1} = 2 \rightarrow 2a+2 = 1-a \rightarrow 3a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$

$F(1) = \frac{1-\frac{1}{3}}{-\frac{1}{3}+1} = 1 \xrightarrow{y=2x+b} 2+b=1 \rightarrow b = -1$

$a-b = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) - (-1) = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$

$F(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \cos x$ $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin x$ $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$\sin x + \frac{1}{4} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin x - \sin x = \cos x$

$F'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{4} \sin x \rightarrow F'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \text{بیم}$

$F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$F(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1$$

$$F'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, x = 2 \text{ (نقاط بحرانی)} \quad (-1, 1), (2, -19) \rightarrow m = \frac{1+19}{-3} = -\frac{20}{3}$$

$$6x^2 - 6x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 6x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \text{معادله در جواب دارد}$$

پس یعنی مشتق با 9 برابر

۲ نقطه

$$y = Kx^r + (K+1)x^r \quad \text{اثرات} \rightarrow y > 0, x < 0 \rightarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ صعودی}$$

$$F'(x) = 3Kx^r + 2(K+1)x \rightarrow F''(x) = 4Kx + 2K + 2 = 0 \rightarrow 4Kx = -2K - 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2K-2}{4K} = \frac{K+1}{-2K}$$

نقطه عطف $\left| \frac{K+1}{-2K} < 0 \right| \rightarrow K > 0$
 $\left| \frac{K+1}{-2K} > 0 \right| \rightarrow K < -1$
 $\rightarrow K \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$$x = \frac{K+1}{-2K} \rightarrow K \left(\frac{K+1}{-2K} \right)^r + (K+1) \left(\frac{K+1}{-2K} \right)^r = \left(\frac{K+1}{-2K} \right)^r \left(K \left(\frac{K+1}{-2K} \right) + (K+1) \right) = \left(\frac{K+1}{-2K} \right)^r \left(\frac{K+1}{-2K} \right)$$

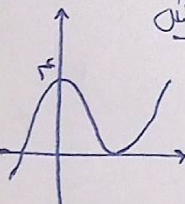
$$y = x^r + ax^r + bx - 1 \quad (-1, -\varepsilon)$$

$$A(-1, -\varepsilon) \rightarrow \text{نقطه عطف} \rightarrow x_A = \frac{-b}{3a} = \frac{-a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = +3$$

$$F(-1) = -\varepsilon \rightarrow x^r + 3x^r + bx - 1 \xrightarrow{x=-1} -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -\varepsilon \rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$F(x) = x^3 + ax^r + bx + c \quad F'(x) = 3x^r + 2ax = x(3x^r + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, -\frac{2a}{3}$$



$$F(0) = \varepsilon \rightarrow c = \varepsilon$$

$$F'(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$x_{\text{Min}} = -\frac{2a}{3} = -\frac{2(-3)}{3} = 2$$

$$0 = \left(-\frac{2a}{3} \right)^3 + a \left(-\frac{2a}{3} \right)^r + \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow \left(-\frac{2a}{3} \right)^r \left(-\frac{2a}{3} + a \right) = \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2a}{3} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \rightarrow a^r = -2\varepsilon \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$F(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 5 \quad B, A \rightarrow \text{Min} \quad D, C \rightarrow \text{عطف}$$

$$F'(x) = 4x^3 - 8x = 4x(x^2 - 2) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$F''(x) = 12x^2 - 8 = 12(x^2 - \frac{2}{3}) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

	$-\sqrt{2}$	0	$+\sqrt{2}$	A(-\sqrt{2}, -\varepsilon)
F'	-	0	+	B(\sqrt{2}, -\varepsilon)
F	↗	↘	↗	
	(A) Min	Max	Min (B)	

$0 = m_{AB}$

$$C(+1, 0) \rightarrow D(-1, 0) \rightarrow m_{CD} = 0$$

لبه در فقط با المانیکر برابر و برابر صفر است پس توانی هسته در این بین $m_{AB} = 0$ است.

$$m = \frac{4 - (-12)}{2,0 - (-1,0)} = \frac{16}{3} = 4 \rightarrow y = 4n - 9$$

12

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

$\hookrightarrow a = -3$

$$f(\Delta) = \frac{-12}{2(8)-1} = \frac{-12}{15} = -\frac{4}{5}$$
