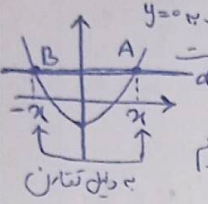


$F(x) = \cos^2(x) + ax^2 + b$  ①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x)}{x} = 0$  ②  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{F'(x)}{x} = 2$   $a+b?$   
 ①  $\rightarrow x \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow F(0) = 0 \rightarrow \cos^2(0) + 0 + b = 0 \rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$   
 $V + (-1) = 4$   
 ②  $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2 \sin(x) \cos(x) + 2ax}{x} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-2(x) \cos(x) + 2ax}{x} = 2$   
 $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -12 \cos^2(x) + 2a = 2 \rightarrow -12 + 2a = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 7}$

$y = x^2 - 1$   
 $F'(x) = 2x$   
  
 $\rightarrow (x) \cdot (-2x) = -1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $A | \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow F'(x) = 2x \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $B | \frac{x}{y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow F'(x) = -2x \rightarrow y = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$F(x) = \frac{a}{x-1}$   $(-0.5, -12), (2.5, 2)$   $F(0)?$   
 $\frac{y+12}{2.5+0.5} = \frac{12}{1} = 12$   
 $F'(x) = \frac{-a}{(x-1)^2} = -x^{-2} \rightarrow a = -x^2(x-1)^2$   
 $\rightarrow F(x) = \frac{-x^2(x-1)^2}{x-1} \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{-x^2(9)}{9} = \boxed{-27}$

$y = 2x + b$   $F(x) = y = \frac{x+a}{ax+1}$   $a-b?$   
 $F'(x) = \frac{1-a^2}{(ax+1)^2} \xrightarrow{x=1} F'(1) = \frac{(1-a)(1+a)}{(a+1)^2} = \frac{1-a}{a+1} = 2 \rightarrow 2a+2 = 1-a \rightarrow 3a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$   
 $F(1) = \frac{1-\frac{1}{3}}{-\frac{1}{3}+1} = 1 \xrightarrow{y=2x+b} 2+b = 1 \rightarrow b = -1$   
 $a-b = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) - (-1) = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$

$F(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \cos x$   $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin x$   $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$   
 $\rightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin x - \sin x = \cos x$   
 $F'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{4} \sin x \rightarrow F'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \text{بیم}$   
 $F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \text{نقطه در نقطه} \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{matrix} \right. \rightarrow y - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow \boxed{x = -2 + \frac{\pi}{2}}$

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

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

$$6x^2 - 6x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 6x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow 34 - 2(6)(-3) > 0 \rightarrow \text{معادله جواب دارد}$$

پس یعنی مشتق با 9 برابر

نقطه 2

$$y = Kx^r + (K+1)x^r \quad \text{اثرات 1 و 2} \rightarrow (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{صیغه عدد صحیح منتهی ندارد}$$

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

$$4Kx = -2K - 2 = \frac{K+1}{-2K} \rightarrow K \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

نقطه 1:  $\frac{K+1}{-2K} < 0$  علامت +  
 نقطه 2:  $\left(\frac{2(K+1)}{4}\right) \left(\frac{K+1}{-2K}\right)^2 > 0$  علامت +  
 $\rightarrow K > -1, K \neq 0$

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

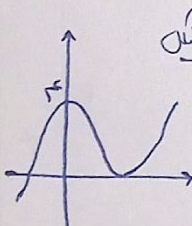
$$y = x^r + ax^r + bx - 1 \quad (-1, -2)$$

$$A(-1, -2) \rightarrow \text{نقطه عطف} \rightarrow x_A = \frac{-b}{3a} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = +3$$

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

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

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



$$F(0) = 2 \rightarrow c = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$F'(x) = 3x^r - 12x = 3x(x^r - 4) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, \pm 2$$

$$F''(x) = 12x^r - 12 = 12(x^r - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

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

	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$+\sqrt{3}$	A(-\sqrt{3}, -2)
F'	-	+	-	B(\sqrt{3}, -2)
F	↘	↗	↘	
	(A) Min	Max	Min (B)	

$0 = m_{AB}$

لب هر دو فقط با یکدیگر برابر و برابر صفر است پس توانی هسته درازایی بین آن دو است.