

$A (-1, 1) \quad B (2, -19)$ شیب $\frac{19}{3}$
 $R > A$ طول قطب $= \frac{-19-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{-20}{3} = -9$ (4)
 $f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 3 = -\frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow x^2 - x + \frac{3}{4} = 0$
شیب نقطه ای و جبریناد $\Delta = 1 - 3 = -2 < 0$

$x^2 - x - 3 = -\frac{9}{4}$
 $x^2 - x - \frac{3}{4} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0$

$\text{طول قطب} = \frac{-b}{ka} = \frac{-(k+1)}{k} < 0$ نقطه x منفی و مثبت است (5)

$\frac{k+1}{k} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1-0} \Rightarrow k \in \{k > 0, k < -1\}$ (6)

وقتی خط مماس از منحنی عبور کند یعنی آن نقطه نقطه مماس است (7)

$\frac{-a}{k} = -1 \Rightarrow a = k \quad f(-1) = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow -1 + k - b - 1 = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow b = \varepsilon$
 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{k}{\varepsilon} = 14$ (8)

$(0, \varepsilon) \rightarrow \max$ (9)

$f(x) = 2x^2 + ax^2 + bx + c$
 $f'(x) = 4x + 2a$
 $f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$
 $(-\frac{2a}{4}, 0) \quad x = -\frac{2a}{4}$
 $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2ax = 0 \Rightarrow x(x+a) = 0$ طول نقطه مماس
 $f(-\frac{2a}{4}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-10a^2}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon a^2}{4} + \varepsilon = 0$ (10)
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \quad a = 0 \Rightarrow \text{نقطه مماس}$
 $\min(-\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, 0) = (-1, 0)$ (11)

$f(x) = x^2 - 4x^2 + 12 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x^2 - 12x$ (12)

x	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$	$+\infty$
f'	$-$	0	$+$	0	$-$
f	$+\infty$	$-\varepsilon$	0	$-\varepsilon$	$+\infty$

$f(x) = 12x^2 - 12 \Rightarrow 12x^2 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$
 $f(1) = 0 \quad f(-1) = 0$ (13)

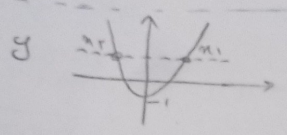
$\Sigma x^2 - 12x = 0$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{3} \quad x = 0$
 $A (-\sqrt{3}, -\varepsilon) \quad B (\sqrt{3}, -\varepsilon)$
 $C (1, 0) \quad D (-1, 0)$
 $m_{AB} = 0$
 $m_{CD} = 0$ (14)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^r(x) + ax^2 + b}{x} = 0 \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{HOP} \\ \text{سواء (الحد)} \end{array} \right\rangle \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^r(x) + ax^2 - \sin^2(x) + 1 + 2x}{x} \quad \text{14/10}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^r(x) + ax^2 - \sin^2(x) + 1 + 2x}{x} = r \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-r(-\sin^2(x))^r + 2x + 2ax}{x} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-r(1 - \cos^2(x))^r + 2x}{x} = r \implies -r + 2a = r \implies a = r \quad \text{1/0}$$

$b = 0$



$$y = 2x^2 - 1 \implies y' = 4x$$

$$f'(1/r) = 4/r \quad f'(-1/r) = -4/r \quad m_1 \times m_2 = -1$$

$$f(1/r) = 1/r^2 \quad f(-1/r) = 1/r^2$$

$$m_1 \times m_2 = -1 \implies -4/r^2 = -1/r^2 \implies 4/r^2 = 1/r^2 \implies 4 = 1$$

$$m_1 = -m_2 \implies 4/r = 4/r \implies r = 1/2$$

$$f(1/r) + f(-1/r) = 2 \times \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{2}{r^2} \implies r = 1/2$$

$$f(r) = 4 \implies \frac{a}{r^2 - 1} = 4 \implies \frac{a}{r} = 4 \implies a = 4r$$

$$f(-r) = -12 \implies a = 12 \implies f(r) = \frac{12}{r-1} = \frac{1}{r} \implies \text{1/0}$$

$$f(r) = g(r) \implies \sin r + \frac{1}{r} \cos r = \frac{r}{r} \sin r \implies \frac{1}{r} \sin r = \frac{1}{r} \cos r$$

$$\sin r = \cos r \implies r = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad f'(r) = \cos r - \frac{1}{r} \sin r = 0$$

$$f'(r) = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \quad f(r) = \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{2r}{r} \implies y = ax + b$$

$$y = \frac{r}{r}x + b \implies b = \frac{r}{r} \left(r - \frac{r}{r} \right) \quad y = \frac{r}{r}x + \frac{r}{r} \left(r - \frac{r}{r} \right) \implies 0 = \frac{r}{r}x + \frac{r}{r} \left(r - \frac{r}{r} \right)$$

$$x = r - \frac{r}{r} = 1 - \frac{1}{r} \implies A / \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{1/0}$$

$$f'(1) = r \quad f(r) = \frac{r+a}{ar+1} \implies f'(r) = \frac{1-ar}{(ar+1)^2} \implies f'(1) = \frac{1-a}{(a+1)^2} = r$$

$$ra^2 + \epsilon a + 1 = -a^2 \implies ra^2 + \epsilon a + 1 = -a^2 \implies a = -1 \implies a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(r) = \frac{r - \frac{1}{r}}{-\frac{1}{r}r + 1} \implies f(1) = \frac{1 - 1}{-1 + 1} = 1 \quad y = rx + b \implies 1 = r(1) + b \implies b = -1$$

$$a - b = -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{r-1}{r} \quad \text{1/0}$$

$$f(r) = rx^r - rx^{r-1} - rx + 1 \implies f'(r) = 4rx^{r-1} - 9x - r = x^r - x - r = 0$$

$$f(-1) = 1 \quad f(r) = -19 \quad \begin{array}{cc} -1 & r \\ +1 & -1 + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} r = r \\ r = -1 \end{array} \quad (4)$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(n)}{n} = \tau = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \sin(n) \cos^2(n) + 2an}{n} = \tau \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-4 \times 1 + 2a}{1} = \tau \rightarrow 2a - 4 = \tau \rightarrow 2a = \tau + 4 \rightarrow \boxed{a = \tau}$$

$$a + b = \tau - 1 = 4$$

$$m = \frac{4 - (-12)}{\tau - (-10)} = \frac{16}{\tau} = 4 \rightarrow y = 4n - 9 \quad \mu$$

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

$$\tau^2 - \tau(\tau)(9-a) = 0 \rightarrow \tau^2 - 9\tau + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\tau$$

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

$$f'(n) = 4n^2 - 4n - 12 \rightarrow f'(n) = 0 \rightarrow 4(n^2 - n - 3) = 0 \rightarrow n = 2 \quad -4$$

$$\hookrightarrow n = -1$$

x	-1	2	
y'	+	-	+
y	↑	↓	↑
	max (1)	min (-19)	

$$\rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{1 - (-19)}{-1 - 2} = -4 \rightarrow f'(n) = -4$$

$$4n^2 - 4n - 12 = -4 \rightarrow 4n^2 - 4n - 8 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{انقلا } \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(\cdot) = \tau \rightarrow \boxed{c = \tau}$$

$$f'(n) = 0 \rightarrow \tau n^2 + \tau a n + b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 0}$$

$$f'(n) = \tau n^2 + \tau a n \rightarrow n(\tau n + \tau a) = 0 \rightarrow n = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow n = -\frac{\tau a}{\tau}$$

$$f(-\frac{\tau a}{\tau}) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1a^2}{\tau} + \frac{\tau a^2}{\tau} + \tau = 0 \rightarrow a^2 = -\tau \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\tau}$$

$$n = -\frac{\tau a}{\tau} = -\frac{\tau(-\tau)}{\tau} = \tau$$

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

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

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

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

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

به ازای هم مقدار k منفی و صحیح جواب ندارد!