

$A (-1, 1) \quad B (2, -19)$ ④
 شیب $AB = \frac{-19-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{-20}{3} = -\frac{20}{3}$
 $f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = x^2 - x - 3 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 3 = -9 \quad x^2 - x + 6$
 $\Delta < 0$ هیچ نقطه‌ای وجود ندارد

⑤ $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(k+1)}{2k} < 0$ نقطه صفر و مثبت است
 $\frac{k+1}{2k} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{0}{-} \Rightarrow k \in \{k > 0, k < -1\}$

⑥ وقتی ضرایب از منفی عبور کند یعنی آن نقطه نقطه عطف است نقطه عطف است
 $A \begin{cases} -1 \\ -\varepsilon \end{cases}$
 $\frac{-a}{3} = -1 \Rightarrow a = 3 \quad f(-1) = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -\varepsilon \Rightarrow b = 1$
 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$

⑦ $(0, \varepsilon) \rightarrow \max$ $C = \varepsilon \quad f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + bx + c$
 $f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$
 $f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + c$
 $f'(x) = 2x + 2ax = 0 \Rightarrow x(1+a) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$
 $f(0) = c = \varepsilon$
 $f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + \varepsilon \quad f(-\frac{2a}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1a^2}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon a^2}{9} + \varepsilon = 0$
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2} \quad a = 0$
 $\min(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 0) = (-1, 0)$

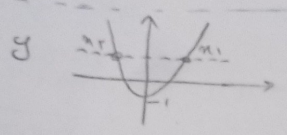
⑧ $f(x) = x^2 - 4x^2 + 12 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x$
 $\Sigma x^2 - 12x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3} \quad x = 0$
 $A (-\sqrt{3}, -6) \quad B (\sqrt{3}, -6)$
 $C (1, 0) \quad D (-1, 0)$
 $m_{AB} = 0$
 $m_{CD} = 0$
 $f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 12x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 6$
 $f(1) = 2 - 12 = -10$
 $f(-1) = 2 + 12 = 14$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^r(x) + ax^2 - \sin^2 x + ax^2}{x} = r \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9 \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon x^2}{r}\right)^r + ax^2 + ax^2}{x} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-12(1 - rx^2)^r + ax^2}{x} = r \Rightarrow -12 + ax = r \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{r}$$

$b = 9$



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

$$f'(x_1) = 2x_1 \quad f'(x_2) = 2x_2 \quad x_1 + x_2 = 2 \quad \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 = -1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad -2x_1 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{2\epsilon}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{2\epsilon}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) = \frac{4}{\epsilon^2} = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow r = 4\epsilon$$

$$f(x) = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{rx^2 - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = 4 \quad a = 4r$$

$$f(-1) = -12 \Rightarrow a = 12 \quad f(x) = \frac{12}{x-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{12}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{r} \cos x = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin x = \frac{1}{r} \cos x$$

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

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} = \frac{2\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow y = ax + b$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} x + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} x + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} x + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad A \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}$$

$$f'(1) = r \quad f(x) = \frac{x+a}{ax+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1-a^2}{(ax+1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} = r$$

$$ra^2 + \epsilon a + 1 = -a^2 \Rightarrow a = -1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -\frac{1}{r} \\ a = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$a - b = -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \frac{r}{\epsilon}$$

$$f(x) = rx^2 - rx^2 - rx + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 4rx^2 - 2rx - r = 2x^2 - x - r = 0$$

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