

۲. آفرین (☆)

$f(x) = \cos^2(x) + ax^2 + b \rightarrow f'(x) = -2 \sin x \cdot \cos x + 2ax$ (۱)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin x \cdot \cos x + 2ax}{x} \xrightarrow{hop} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(\cos x \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot \cos x (-2 \sin x)) + 2a}{1}$

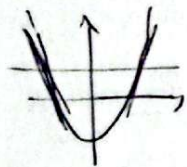
$= (-2)(2) + 2a = 2 \sim 2a = 4 \sim a = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2(x) + ax^2 + b}{x} = 0$ چونکہ منحنی است اما عدد در صورت باید کسر صفر شود.

$\cos^2(0) + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1$

$a + b = 4$

$y = x^2 - 1 \sim y' = 2x$



$f(x) = -1 \sim \sin^2 x = 1 \sim x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$y = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$

$-\frac{3}{4} + (-\frac{3}{4}) = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{a}{x-1}$

$(-1/8, -1/2) (2/3, 4) \sim m = \frac{4 - (-1/2)}{2/3 - (-1/8)} = \frac{17}{13} = 4$ (۲)

equation of line = $4x - 9 = y$

$f(x) = \frac{a}{x-1} = 4x - 9 \rightarrow a = (x-1)(4x-9) \rightarrow -2(x-1)^2 = (x-1)(4x-9)$

$f'(x) = \frac{-2a}{(x-1)^2} = 4 \sim a = -2(x-1)^2$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\rightarrow -2(x-1) = 4x-9 \sim 4x-9 = -4x+2 \sim 8x = 11 \sim x = 1$

$a = -2$

$f(a) = \frac{-2}{b-1} = -1$

$y = kx + b$
 $y' = 2$

$y = \frac{x+a}{ax+1} \sim y' = \frac{(ax+1) - a(ax+1)}{(ax+1)^2} \cdot x=1 \rightarrow \frac{1-a^2}{(1+a)^2}$ (۳)

$= \frac{(1-a)}{(1+a)} = 2 \sim 1-a = 2+2a \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$

$y = \frac{x-1/3}{1/3x+1}$

$x=1 \rightarrow y=1 \rightarrow 1(1)+b=1 \rightarrow b=-1$

$a-b = \frac{4}{3}$

$$g(n) = \frac{r}{p} \sin n \quad f(n) = \sin n + \frac{1}{p} \cos n$$

عندما $\rightarrow \frac{r}{p} \sin n = \sin n + \frac{1}{p} \cos n \rightarrow \sin n = \cos n \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{r\sqrt{p}}{\epsilon} \quad f'(n) = \cos n - \frac{1}{p} \sin n \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\epsilon}$$

عندما $\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\epsilon} n - \frac{r\sqrt{p}}{1p} + \frac{r\sqrt{p}}{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{y=0} \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\epsilon} n = \frac{r\sqrt{p}}{1p} - \frac{r\sqrt{p}}{\epsilon} \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{2} - p$

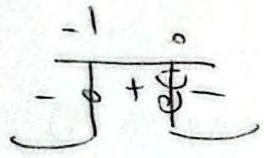
$$f(n) = kn^2 - 2n^2 - 1 \rightarrow f'(n) = 4n^2 - 4n - 2 = 4(n^2 - n - \frac{1}{2})$$

$A = (3, -1) \quad B = (-1, 1) \quad m_{AB} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$f(n) = -9 \rightarrow 4(n^2 - n - \frac{1}{2}) = -9 \rightarrow 4n^2 - 4n - 2 = -9 \rightarrow kn^2 - kn - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta^2} \dots$$

$$y = kn^2 + (k+1)n \rightarrow y' = 2kn + (k+1) \rightarrow y'' = 2k + 2(k+1)$$

$y'' = 0 \rightarrow 4kn + 2k + 2 = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-2k-2}{4k} \xrightarrow{n < 0} \frac{-k-1}{2k} < 0$



$k \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty) \xrightarrow{k < 0} k \in (-\infty, -1)$

$\rightarrow \emptyset = \emptyset$

$$\left(\frac{-2k-2}{4k}\right)^2 \left(\frac{-2k-2}{4k} + k + 1\right) > 0 \quad \frac{-1}{-|+|+} \quad k \in (-1, 0)$$

$$y = n^2 + an^2 + bn - 1$$

$$(-1)^2 + a(-1)^2 - b - 1 = \epsilon \rightarrow -a^2 - b = \epsilon \rightarrow a^2 - b = -\epsilon - 1$$

عندما $= \frac{-b}{ka} \rightarrow n = \frac{-a}{k \times 1} \rightarrow -1 = \frac{-a}{k} \rightarrow a = k$

$k - b = -1 \rightarrow b = k + 1$

9

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \rightsquigarrow f' = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$$

بزرگترین مقدار $C = \epsilon$

$$f'(0) = 0 \rightsquigarrow b = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax = x(3x + 2a) \rightsquigarrow f'(x) = 0 \rightsquigarrow x = -\frac{2a}{3}$$

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

$$\frac{-8a^3}{27} + \frac{4a^3}{9} = -\epsilon \rightsquigarrow a = -\frac{3}{2} \rightsquigarrow \frac{-2a}{3} = 1$$

پ

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

12

$$\rightsquigarrow f''(x) = 6x - 8 \rightsquigarrow f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

x	$-\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$	0	0	$+\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$
f'	\neq	$+$	$-$	$+$
f	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow

$$A(\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}, -\epsilon) \quad B(-\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}, \epsilon) \rightarrow m_{AB} = 0$$

$$C(0, \epsilon) \quad D(0, -\epsilon) \rightarrow m_{CD} = 0 \rightarrow 0 = \text{مماسه}$$