

1 ←

① $r \cos^2 \alpha + r x - \sin^2 \alpha + r a = f'(a)$
 $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a)}{a} = 0 \rightarrow f'(a) = 0 \rightarrow f'(0) = 0$
 $4a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \rightarrow 1 + 0 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1$
 $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a)}{a} = 2 \rightarrow f''(a) = 2$
 $f''(0) = 2$

② $f'(a) = -r \cos^2 \alpha + r a + r a$
 $f''(a) = -r x - r \sin^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha$
 $f''(0) = -r(r + r) = -2r \rightarrow r = 1$
 $\checkmark -1 = (9)$

③ $y = 2x - 1 \rightarrow 2x$
 $2x(-2x) = -1 \rightarrow x \pm \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow y = 2x - 1$
 $y = -\frac{x}{x} = \frac{1}{x} - 1$
 $-\frac{x}{x} \times x = \frac{1}{x}$

④ $m = \frac{4 + 12}{2 + 1} = 4 \rightarrow y = 4x - 9$
 $f(x) = \frac{a}{x-1} \rightarrow 4x - 9 \rightarrow f' = 4 = \frac{-a}{(x-1)^2}$
 $\rightarrow 12x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{1-1} = \frac{1}{0}$

⑤ $\frac{x+a}{ax+1} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{(1+a) - (a(1+a))}{(1+a)^2}$
 $ra^r + 1 = 1 - ar \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$
 $y = \frac{x - \frac{1}{r}}{-\frac{1}{r}x + 1} \rightarrow y = 1$
 $y = rx + b \rightarrow b = -1$
 $a - b = (\frac{1}{r}) + 1 = \frac{r+1}{r}$

⑥ $f' = 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = 4(x-2)(x+1)$
 $A \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix} B \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow m = \frac{1+19}{-4} = -5$
 $4x^2 - 4x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow \Delta > 0$
~~.....~~

حل المسألة (9)

~~C = f / P = r a r + r a r + b~~ $\rightarrow f'(a) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

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

$E a^r = -r \rightarrow a = -r \left\{ = \frac{-r a}{r} \right\}$

حاصل است \rightarrow min \rightarrow نبي

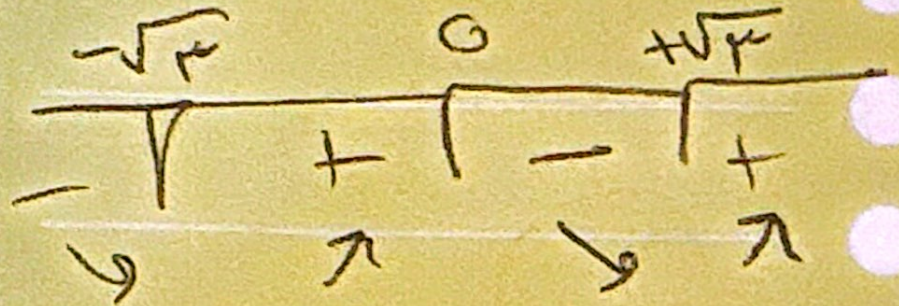
(9)

15) مینایز

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 5$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 18x$$

$$x \rightarrow \pm\sqrt{3}$$



$$f''(x) = 12x - 18 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$A \left| \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{3} \\ -4 \end{array} \right\} B \left| \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{3} \\ -4 \end{array} \right\} C \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} D \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$m=0$ $m=0$

AB و CD موازی هستند

چون هر دو کجی یکسان دارند

$$f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow \sin n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} C \cdot \sin n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin n \rightarrow \sin n = C \cdot n \xrightarrow{0 \leq n \leq \pi} - \Delta$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} C \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(n) = C \cdot \sin n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin n \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

مقادیر منفی
در جواب $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\rightarrow y - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}(n - \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad y=0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}(n - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2}$

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

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

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

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

به ازای هم مقدار k منفی و صحیح جواب ندارد!

$$x_{\text{عمیق}} = -\frac{b}{3a} = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$f(-1) = -2 \rightarrow -1 + 3 - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{-1}$$