

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \sin(2x) \cos^2(2x) + 2ax}{x} = r \xrightarrow{\text{Sind}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4x(2a) + 2ax}{x} = r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2a-1)x}{x} = r \rightarrow 2a-1=r \rightarrow \boxed{a=4} \quad a+b=4$$

نام و نام خانوادگی ..... کلاس ..... شماره ..... تکلیف شماره ..... پاسخنامه تشریحی

$$f(x) = \cos^2(2x) + ax^2 + b \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \cos^2(2x) = 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 1 + b$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+b}{x} = 0 \rightarrow 1+b=0 \rightarrow b=-1 \rightarrow f(x) = \cos^2(2x) + ax^2 - 1$$

$$f'(x) = -4 \cos^2(2x) \sin(2x) + 2ax \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = -4(1)(0) + 2a(0) = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow a+b = \boxed{0}$$

$f(x) = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$

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

$f(a) = f(-a) = a^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$

$a = \frac{1}{4} \quad -a = -\frac{1}{4}$

مجموع عرض های این دو نقطه =  $-\frac{3}{4} + (-\frac{3}{4}) = -\frac{3}{2}$

$A(-1, 5), B(2, 5, 4) \Rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{4 - (-1)}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{5}{3} = 4 \rightarrow y - 4 = 4(x - 2) \rightarrow y = 4x - 4$

$f'(x) = \frac{-2a}{(x-1)^2} = 4, f(x) = \frac{a}{x-1} = 4x - 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2(x-1)^2 \\ a = (x-1)(4x-4) \end{cases}$

$f(5) = \frac{-2}{5-1} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow -2(x-1)^2 = (x-1)(4x-4) \rightarrow -4x + 4 = 4x - 4 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow a = -2(1-1)^2 = -2$

$y' = \frac{1-a^x}{(ax+1)^2} \rightarrow y'(1) = \frac{1-a^1}{(a+1)^2} = 2 \rightarrow 2(a+2a+1) = 1-a^2 \rightarrow 2a^2 + 4a + 2 = 1 - a^2 \rightarrow 3a^2 + 4a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (a+1)(3a+1) = 0$

$y = 2x + b \rightarrow y' = 2$

$\rightarrow y = \frac{x - \frac{1}{3}}{-\frac{1}{3}x + 1} = \frac{2x-1}{-2+3} \xrightarrow{x=1} y = \frac{2-1}{-1+3} = 1$

$y = 2x + b \xrightarrow{(1,1)} 1 = 2 + b \rightarrow b = -1 \Rightarrow a - b = \frac{1}{3} - (-1) = \frac{4}{3}$

$\sin x + \frac{1}{x} \cos x = \frac{2}{x} \sin x \rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{[0, \pi]} x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$

$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x \rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{(\frac{\pi}{4})^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi^2}$

$y = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} (x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} x - \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4\pi} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \xrightarrow{y=0} x = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}} = \frac{\pi - 12}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} - 3$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 11 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 11 = 0 \rightarrow \underline{x = -1}, \underline{x = 2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A(-1, 1) \\ B(2, -19) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{1 - (-19)}{-1 - 2} = \underline{-9}$$

$$\rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 11 = -9 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} \boxed{\text{نقطه 2}} \checkmark$$

۲

$$y = kx^r + (k+1)x^r$$

$$y = k \left( \frac{-(k+1)}{rk} \right)^r + (k+1) \left( \frac{-(k+1)}{rk} \right)^r > 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-(k+1)}{rk} < 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -1 \\ -r + \frac{1}{k} \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)^r}{(rk)^r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) > 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{k < 0} \frac{-1}{-r + \frac{1}{k}} \rightarrow \boxed{k = (-1, 0)} \cap$$

$$\Rightarrow |n| = \infty \checkmark$$

بازای هر مقدار صحیح، منفی K

۲

$$y = x^r + ax^r + bx - 1 \rightarrow y' = rx^r + ra x \rightarrow y' = 4x + 2a = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2a}{4} = \frac{-a}{2} \left| \begin{matrix} x = \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-a}{r} \\ \text{نقطه بطن} \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow \underline{a = r} \rightarrow y = x^r + rx^r + bx - 1 \xrightarrow{(-1, -r)} -t = -1 + r - b - 1 \rightarrow \underline{b = \omega}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{\omega} = \underline{0.4}$$

۲

Alf  $\rightarrow f(0) = t \rightarrow \underline{c = t}$   
 $f(x) = x^r + ax^r + bx + t, f'(x) = rx^r + ra x + b$

$$\rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = x^r + ax^r + t \rightarrow f'(x) = rx^r + ra x = x(rx + ra)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ rx + ra = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-ra}{r} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{طبقه اول}} f\left(\frac{-ra}{r}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{-ra}{r}\right)^r + a\left(\frac{-ra}{r}\right)^r + t = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{ra^r}{r^r} + \frac{ra^r}{r} + t = 0 \rightarrow a^r = -rt \rightarrow \underline{a = -r} \rightarrow x = \frac{-ra}{r} = \frac{-r(-r)}{r} = \underline{r} \checkmark$$

۲

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

$$f'(x) = rx^r - 4x^r = 0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ (C)} \\ -1 \text{ (D)} \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = -t \rightarrow A \mid -t$$

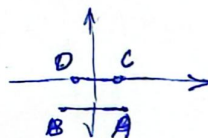
$$f(-1) = -t \rightarrow B \mid -t$$

$$f(1) = 0 \rightarrow C \mid 0$$

$$f(-1) = 0 \rightarrow D \mid 0$$

$$\rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{-t - (-t)}{1 + (-1)} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m_{CD} = 0$$



زاویه بین پارامترها برابر است  $\checkmark$

	$x$	$-t$	$0$	$t$
$f(x)$	$-1$	$1$	$-1$	$1$
$f(x)$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$
	min	max	min	max

۲