

$$f(x) = \cos^2(x) + ax^2 + b$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(2a-4)x}{x} = 2 \rightarrow 2a-4 = 2 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$a+b = 4$

$y = k : d$

$$\begin{cases} m_1 = f'(a_1) = 2a_1 \\ m_1 \times m_2 = -1 \\ m_2 = f'(b_1) = 2b_1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{2a_1 \cdot 2b_1 = -1} a_1 \times b_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_1 = -b_1 \rightarrow a_1(-a_1) = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow a_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{a_1 < 0} a_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(a_1) = f(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(b_1) = f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$-\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4 - (-12)}{2 - (-0.5)} = \frac{4+12}{2+0.5} = 6 \xrightarrow{y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)} y - 6 = 6(x - 2) \Rightarrow y = 6x - 6$$

$$\frac{a}{2x-1} = 6x-6 \rightarrow 2ax^2 - 2ax + 9 - a = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=0} (2a)^2 - 4(2a)(9-a) = 0 \rightarrow 4a^2 = -16a$$

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

$$f'(1) = g'(1) \rightarrow \frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1+a)}{(1+a)^2} = 2 \rightarrow 1-a = 2(1+a) \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{9}}{-\frac{1}{9} + 1} = 2 + b \rightarrow b = -1$$

$a-b = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\sin x + \frac{1}{3}\cos x = \frac{2}{3}\sin x \rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow A(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{3}\sin x \rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \rightarrow \text{خط مماس: } y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$$

$f(x) = 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 9x^2 - 6x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -2 - 3 + 12 + 1 = 8 \rightarrow A(-1, 8) \\ x = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = 12 - 12 - 24 + 1 = -19 \rightarrow B(2, -19) \end{cases}$
 نقاط مورد نظر همان نقاطی اند که مشتق تابع در آن نقاط برابر شیب خط AB باشد
 $m_{AB} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{-21}{3} = -7$
 $f'(x) = 9x^2 - 6x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 9x^2 - 6x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 9x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$ جواب ۲

$y' = 3kx^2 + 2(k+1)x \rightarrow y'' = 6kx + 2(k+1) = 0 \rightarrow 6kx + 2k + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-k-1}{3k} < 0$
 تعیین علامت $\begin{cases} k > 0 \\ k < -1 \end{cases}$ I
 $k(\frac{-k-1}{3k})^2 + (k+1)(\frac{-k-1}{3k})^2 > 0$ باید طول منفی باشد
 $\rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)^2 + 3(k+1)^2}{27k^2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{2(k+1)^2}{27k^2} > 0 \rightarrow k+1 > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$ II
 باید عرض مثبت باشد

$y = x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 1$
 $-\frac{9}{3} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$
 $f(-1) = -8 \rightarrow (-1)^3 + a(-1)^2 + b(-1) - 1 = -8 \rightarrow a - b = -2$
 $a = 3 \rightarrow b = 5 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$ نقطه $(-1, -8)$ نقطه عطف است

$\begin{cases} f'(0) = 0 \\ f(0) = \epsilon \rightarrow 0 + 0 + 0 + c = \epsilon \rightarrow c = \epsilon \end{cases}$
 $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$
 $f'(x) = 6x + 2a = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{2a}{6} = -\frac{a}{3}$
 $f(-\frac{a}{3}) = 0 \rightarrow 3(\frac{a^2}{9}) + 2a(-\frac{a}{3}) + b = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{3} - \frac{2a^2}{3} + b = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{a^2}{3} + b = 0 \rightarrow b = \frac{a^2}{3}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{-2a}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} = x_{min}$ مشتق تابع در دو نقطه برابر صفر است.

$f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x = 0 \rightarrow x(x-6) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, 6$
 $f''(x) = 6x - 18 = 0 \rightarrow x = 3$

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$+\sqrt{3}$
y'	$- \oplus +$	$\oplus - \oplus +$	
y	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow
		min	min

x	-1	$+1$
y''	$+ \oplus - \oplus +$	
y	\cup	\cap

 $A(-\sqrt{3}, -\epsilon)$
 $B(+\sqrt{3}, -\epsilon)$
 $m_{AB} = \frac{-\epsilon + \epsilon}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}} = 0$
 $m_{CD} = \frac{0 - 0}{1 + 1} = 0$
 موازی اند و موازی با محور است