

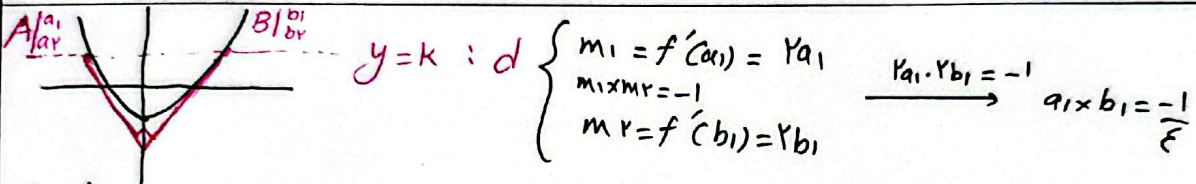
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$$a_1 = -b_1 \rightarrow a_1(-a_1) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a_1^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad a_1 < 0 \rightarrow a_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \rightarrow b_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$f(a_1) = f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} - 1 = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\epsilon}$$

$$f(b_1) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} - 1 = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\epsilon} \quad \left. \vphantom{f(b_1)} \right\} -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\epsilon} - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\epsilon} = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\epsilon}$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4 - (-12)}{2 \cdot 12 - (-0/12)} = \frac{4 + 12}{2 \cdot 12 + 0/12} = 6 \quad y - y_0 = m(x - x_0) \rightarrow y - 6 = 6(x - 2 \cdot 12) \Rightarrow y = 6x - 9$$

$$\frac{a}{2x-1} = 6x-9 \rightarrow 2ax^2 - 2ax + 9 - a = 0 \quad \frac{\Delta = 0}{\text{تشریحی}} \rightarrow (2a)^2 - 4(2a)(9-a) = 0 \rightarrow 4a^2 = -144$$

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

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

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

$$y = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$f(x) = 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 9x^2 - 6x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -2 - 3 + 12 + 1 = 8 \rightarrow A(-1, 8) \\ x = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = 12 - 12 - 24 + 1 = -19 \rightarrow B(2, -19) \end{cases}$
 نقاط مورد نظر همان نقاطی اند که مشتق تابع در آن نقاط برابر شیب خط AB باشد
 $m_{AB} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{-21}{3} = -7$
 $f'(x) = 9x^2 - 6x - 12 = -7 \rightarrow 9x^2 - 6x - 12 = -7 \rightarrow 9x^2 - 6x - 5 = 0$ جواب: $x = 1$

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$y' = 3kx^2 + 2(k+1)x \rightarrow y'' = 6kx + 2(k+1) = 0 \rightarrow 6kx + 2k + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-k-1}{3k} < 0$
 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 $(+)$ باشد
 I & II $\rightarrow k > 0$ و $k > -1$ یعنی $k > 0$

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

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$\begin{cases} f'(0) = 0 \\ f(0) = \epsilon \rightarrow 0 + 0 + 0 + c = \epsilon \rightarrow c = \epsilon \end{cases}$
 $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$
 $f'(x) = 6x + 2a = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{2a}{6} = -\frac{a}{3}$
 $f(-\frac{a}{3}) = 0 \rightarrow 3(\frac{a^2}{9}) + 2a(-\frac{a}{3}) + b = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{3} - \frac{2a^2}{3} + b = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{a^2}{3} + b = 0 \rightarrow b = \frac{a^2}{3}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{-2a}{3} = \frac{a^2}{3} \rightarrow a^2 = -2a \rightarrow a = -2$
 $\rightarrow \frac{-2a}{3} = \frac{4}{3} = x_{min}$

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$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 \rightarrow f''(x) = 6x - 12$
 $3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1, 3$

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

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

 $C(-1, 0)$
 $D(1, 0)$
 $A(-\sqrt{3}, -\epsilon)$
 $B(+\sqrt{3}, -\epsilon)$
 $m_{AB} = \frac{-\epsilon + \epsilon}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}} = 0$
 $m_{CD} = \frac{0 - 0}{1 + 1} = 0$
 (موازی اند و موازی بودن آنها منفرجه است)

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