

کامیاب، تفسیری 14, 18 بسط دراز هم

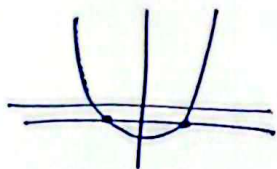
$$f(x) = \cos^2(x) + ax^2 + b \longrightarrow f'(x) = -2\cos(x)\sin(x) + 2ax \quad (1)$$

$$f''(x) = -12\cos^2(x) + 2a \quad f'(0) = 0 \quad f(0) = 1 + b = 0 \quad f''(0) = -12 + 2a = 2$$

$$b = -1 \quad a + b = 9 \\ a = +10$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = f'(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = f''(0) = 2$$

✓  $f(x) = 0$  (2)



$$f(x) = x^2 \quad -\epsilon x^2 = -1 \quad x = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{r} = \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

(2)

$$4x_0 - 9 = \frac{a}{2x_0 - 1}$$

(4x - 9)

$$n = \frac{4x_0 - 9}{2x_0 - 1} = 6$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{-2a}{(2x_0 - 1)^2} = 9 \rightarrow a = -\frac{9}{4}(2x_0 - 1)^2$$

(1, 1/2) (3)

$$3(2x_0 - 3) = \frac{-2(2x_0 - 1)^2}{(2x_0 - 1)} = 2x_0 - 1 \quad a = -9$$

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

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

(4)

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

$$f'(1) = 2 \quad \frac{1-a^2}{(1+a)^2} = \frac{1-a}{1+a} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b = \frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$g(x) = f(x)$$

(6)

$$\sin(x) \frac{1}{x} \cos(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin(x) \Rightarrow \cos(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = -\cos(x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x}$$

$$g = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x} x + b$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi$  ✓

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad m = \frac{\Delta + 19}{-1 - 2} = -9$$

$$f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0 \quad \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \text{دو نقطه}$$

$$x > 0 \quad f'(x) = 4kx^2 + 2(k-1)x \Rightarrow f(x) = 4kx^2 + 2(k-1)x$$

$$x < 0 \quad f''(x) = 0 \quad 4kx = -2(k-1) \quad x = \frac{-(k-1)}{2k} < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{-1+1} \quad 2^2(kx+k+1) > 0 \quad \frac{(k+1)^2}{(2k)^2} \left( \frac{-(k-1)}{2} + (k+1) \right) > 0$$

$$\frac{(k+1)^2}{(2k)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+1}$$

کمیستار یعنی درصیح  
باشند.

$$A(-1 - f) \quad 4a + 2c = 0 \quad -4 = -2a \quad f(-1) = -f$$

$$f'(-1) = 0 \quad a = 2 \quad -1 + 2 - b - 1 = -f$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{8} \quad \underline{b = 8}$$

$$f(0) = f \rightarrow c = f$$

$$a = \frac{-2a}{2} \rightarrow \underline{a_{\min} = \frac{-2(-2)}{2} = 2}$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow b = 0 \quad f'(x) = 4x^2 + 2ax = 0$$

$$f'\left(-\frac{2a}{4}\right) = 0 \quad x \cdot (2x + 2a) = 0$$

$$\frac{-(2a^2)}{2 \cdot 4} + a \left( \frac{2a}{4} \right) + f = 0 \quad -\frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} + f = 0 \quad -a^2 + f = 0 \quad \underline{f = a^2}$$

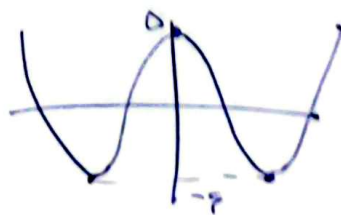
$$x_0 = 2$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 12x$$

$$f''(x) = 8x - 12$$

$$A(2 - f) \quad C(1 - f)$$

$$B(-2 - f) \quad D(-1 - f)$$



	$-2$	$2$	
$f(x)$	$-$	$+$	$-$
$f'(x)$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$
	$-f$	$0$	$-f$

نیست ← CD