

f(0) = 0 → 1 + b = 0 → b = -1

المسألة الأولى جزر (واحد هم جزر)

f'(0) = 0 → m cos(πn) x - π sin(πn) + πa n = f'(n)

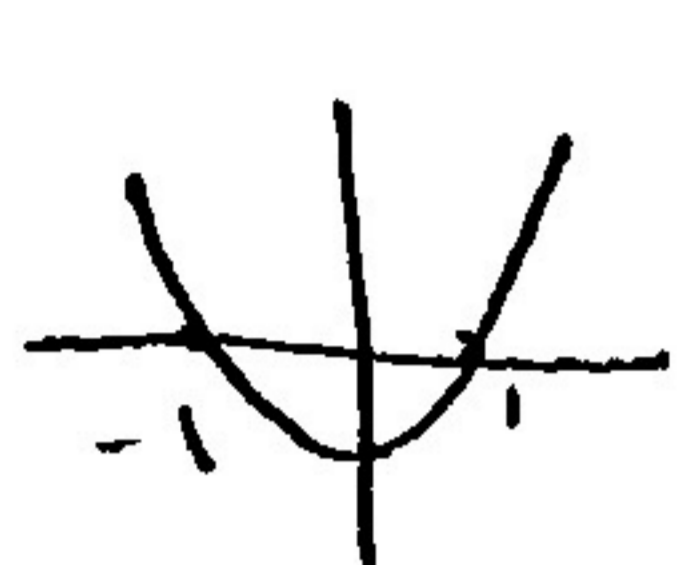
→ m x - π x + 0 = 0

f''(0) = π

a + b = π - 1 = π

→ -π x π + πa = π → a = π

(4)



y' = πn

→ x = α → π α x - π α = -1 → α = 1/π → y = 1/π

→ B = 1/π → y = 1/π

(4)

مباركة بقرابة  
الزينة من نور

m = 1/π = π

y = πn - 1

f(n) = 1/π = 1/π

مباركة بقرابة  
حفاوة

πn - 1 = 1/π → n = 1/π + 1

→ 0 = πn^2 - πn + 1 - a = 0 → Δ = 0 → π^2 - 4(1)(1-π) = 0

(4)

المباركة بقرابة: (n+a)/(an+1) = πn+b → πan^2 + (ab+1)n + b-a = 0

1 = πn = (ab+1)/πa → πa = ab+1

Δ = 0

(ab+1)^2 + 1 + πab - π(πa)(b-a) = 0 → (πa+1)^2 - 1 - πa + 1 + ππa + πa^2 = 0

→ πa^2 + πa + 1 = 0 → a = -1 → b = πa

a-b = -1/π + 1 = π/π + 1 = π/π + π/π = 2π/π = 2

a = 1/π → b = -1

بالتأويل من خارج المسألة  
لذا كثره بنسبة لت

نقطة ما؟

π sin n = sin n + 1/π cos n → sin n = cos n x ∈ [0, π]

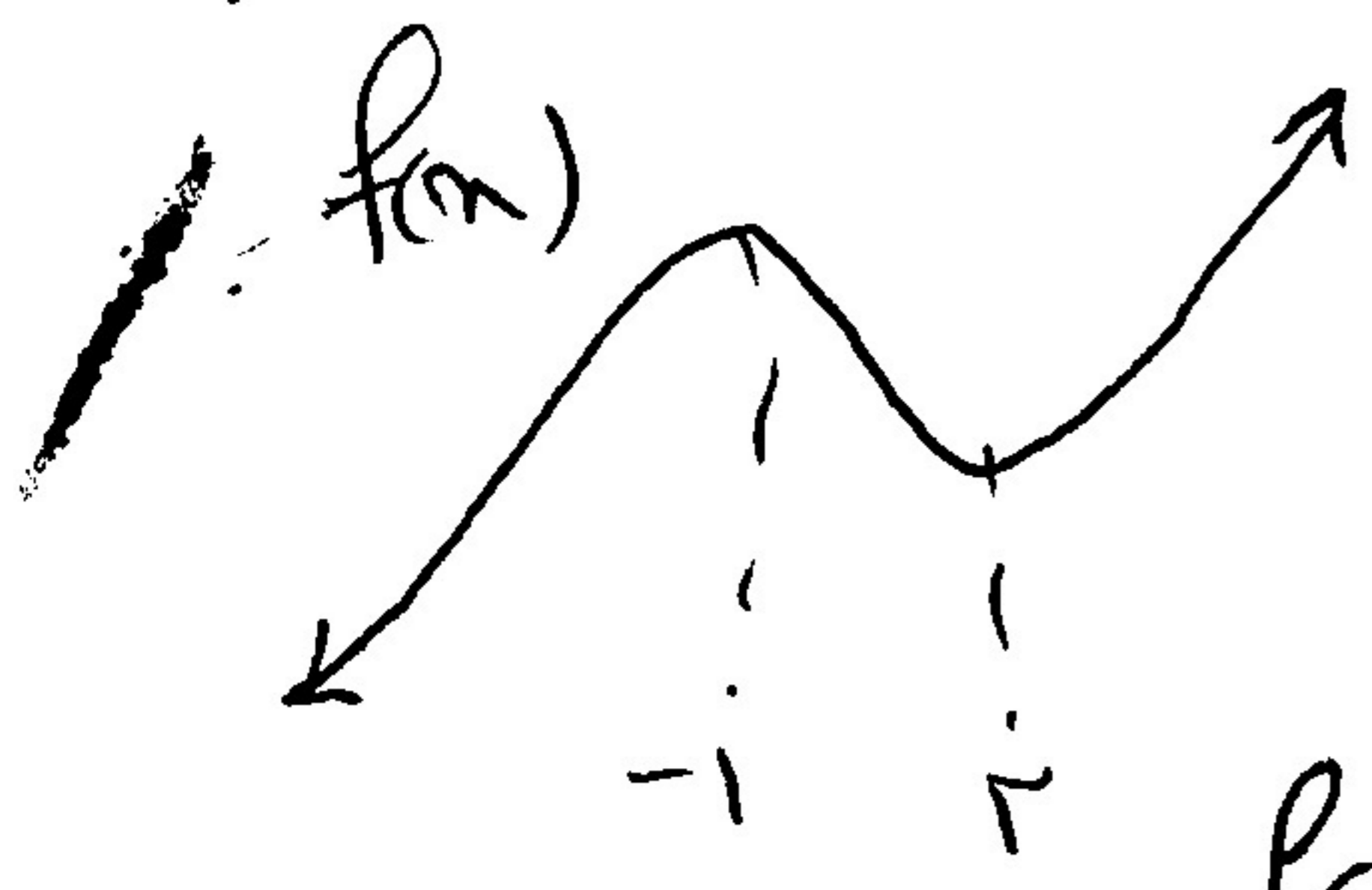
x = π/2

f(π/2) = √π/π + √π/2 = π√π/2

f'(n) = cos n - 1/π sin n → f'(π/2) = 0 - 1/π = -1/π → m = f'(π/2) = -1/π

(4)

y = mx + b → y = -1/π x + π√π/2 → y = 0 → x = π/2 - π



$$f(x) = 9x^2 - 9x - 12 = 0$$

$$x = 2, -1$$

$$f(-1) = 8$$

$$f(2) = -19$$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{8+19}{-3} = -9$$

$$f'(x) = -9$$

$9x^2 - 9x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 9x^2 - 9x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0, \Delta > 0$   
 نقطه = جواب ✓  
 علامه 2 جواب  $\Delta > 0$  دارد یعنی 2 نقطه بر تابع f وجود دارد که سبب فضا معاش آن برآید -4 -3 باشد

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-k-1)}{2k}$$

$$f\left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right) = k\left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right)^2 + (k+1)\left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right)$$

$$x < 0: \frac{-k-1}{2k} < 0 \rightarrow k \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$$y > 0: \left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right)^2 \left(\frac{-k-1}{2k} + k+1\right) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-k-1}{2k} + k+1 > 0 \rightarrow k \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + (a+1)x - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مساوی}} mx - 2 + m = x^2 + ax^2 + (a+1)x - 1$$

$$(-1, -2) \in f \rightarrow -1 + a - 1 = -2 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$y = mx + m - 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow a = \frac{-a}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a = -2$$

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

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$f(0) = 2 \rightarrow c = 2$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2mx + a \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$b = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1a}{2} = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + ax = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, -a$$

$$f\left(\frac{-1a}{2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1a^2}{4} + a \times \frac{2a}{2} + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -2$$

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

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

x	-1	1	3	5
f'	-	+	-	+
f''	-	+	+	+

x	-1	1
f''	+	+

min  
 $x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = -2$   
 $x = -\sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = -2$

inf  
 $x = 1 \rightarrow y = 0$   
 $x = -1 \rightarrow y = 0$  ✓

$m_{AB} = 0$   
 $m_{CD} = 0$   
 زاویه بین 0 درجه