

لحل:

$$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1$$

المعادلة الأصلية $f(x) = \cos x + a \sin x$

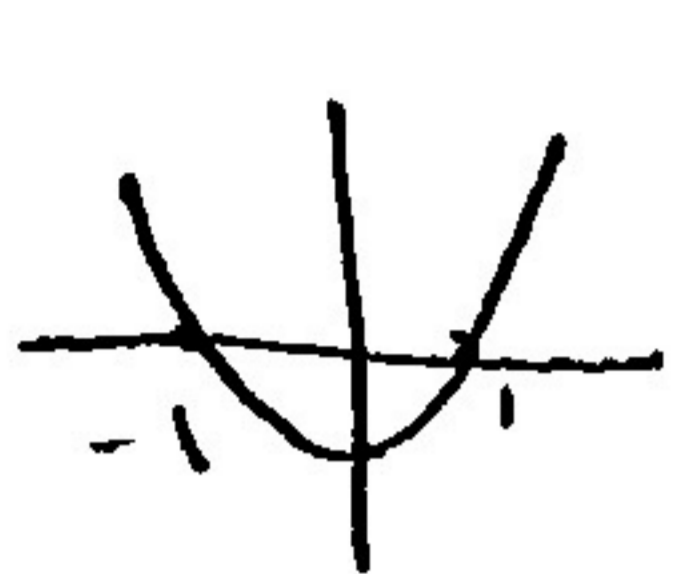
$$f'(x) = -\sin x + a \cos x = f'(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{f'(0)}{f(0)} = \frac{-\sin 0 + a \cos 0}{0} = \frac{a}{0}$$

$$f''(0) = 2$$

$$\rightarrow -\gamma \times 2 + 1a = 2 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$a + b = 2 - 1 = 1$$



$$y' = 2x$$

$$\text{في } x = \alpha \rightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{m} x - \frac{2\alpha}{m} = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$$

$$\rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$$

معادلة الخط المماس في النقطة $x = \alpha$: $m = \frac{1}{2}$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$$

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

معادلة الخط المماس في النقطة $x = \alpha$:

$$y - y_0 = \frac{1}{2}(x - x_0)$$

$$\rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + a - a = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta = 0} \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + a - a = 0$$

$$\text{معادلة الخط المماس في النقطة } x = \alpha: \frac{x + a}{a + 1} = 2x + b \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{a}{2} = x + \frac{b}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{a}{2} = x + \frac{b}{2}$$

$$1 = 2x_0 = \frac{-ab - 1}{2a} \rightarrow 2a = -ab - 1$$

$\Delta = 0$

$$\frac{a^2 b^2 + 1 + 2ab}{(2a+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2-2a} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(2a+1)(b-a)}{-1ab+1a^2}$$

$$\rightarrow (2a+1)^2 + 1 - 1a + 1 + 2ab + 1a^2 = 0 \rightarrow 4a^2 + 4a + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow b = -3$$

$$a - b = -1 - (-3) = 2$$

بما أن $a = -1$ و $b = -3$ فإن $a + b = -4$ وهذا هو المطلوب.

نقطة P :

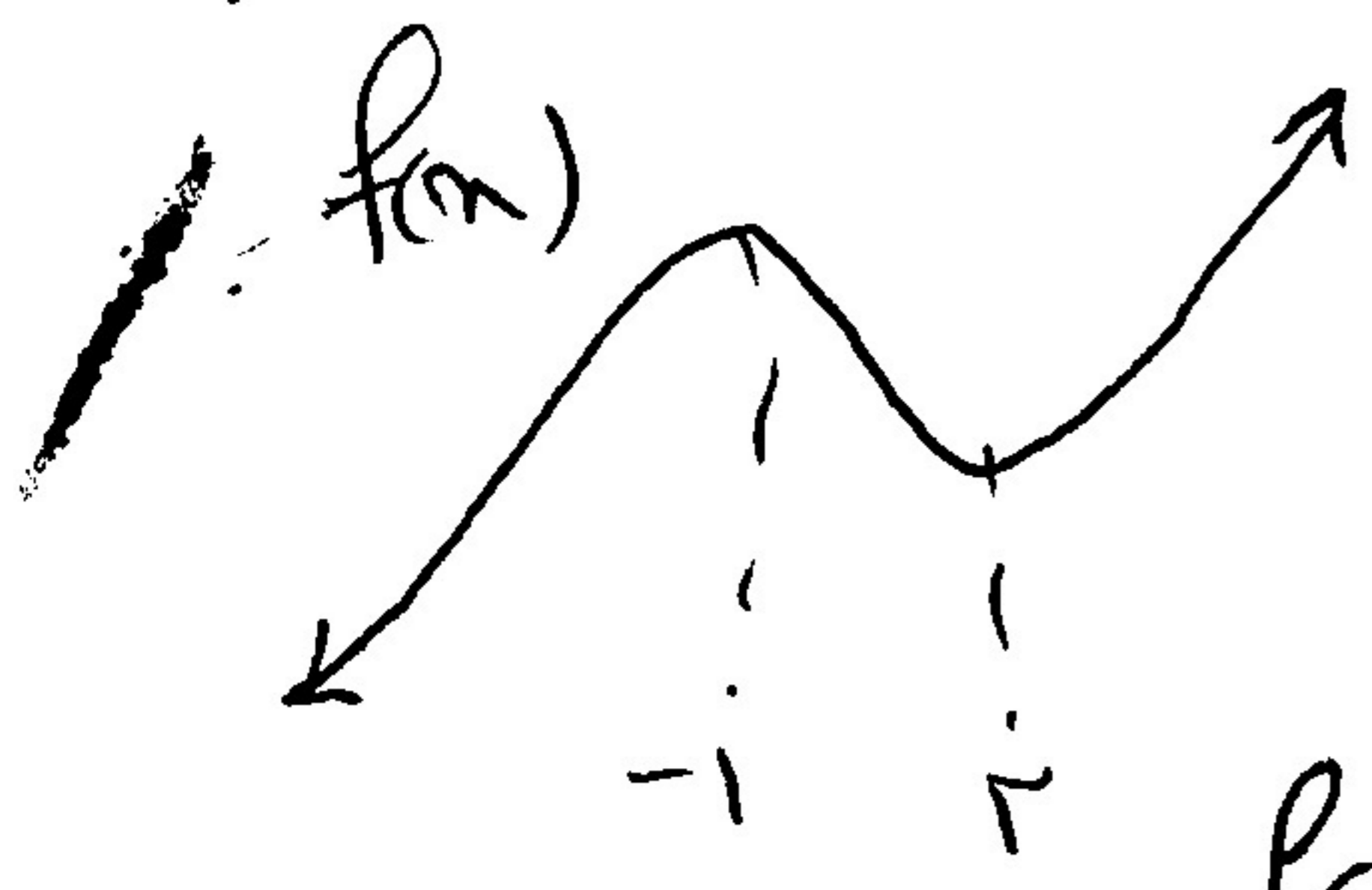
$$\frac{1}{2} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \xrightarrow{x \in [0, \pi]} x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{2}} f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

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



$f(x) = 9x^2 - 9x - 12 = 0$
 $x = 2, -1$

$f'(x) = 18x - 9$

$f(-1) = 8$
 $f(2) = -19$
 $m_{AB} = \frac{8+19}{-3} = -9$

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

نقطه = جواب

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-9)}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{9}{18} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

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

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

هیچ عدد

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

$(-1, -2) \in f \rightarrow -1 + a - 1 - 2 = -2 \rightarrow a - 2 = -2 \rightarrow a = 0$
 $(-1, -2)$ فقط
 $y = mx + m - 2$
 خط میانی است

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

$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2mx + a + 1 \rightarrow b = 0$

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

$f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + 2 = 0$
 $2x^2 + ax + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$
 $x = \frac{-a}{2}$

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

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

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

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|---|---|---|---|
| x | -1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| f' | - | + | - | + | - |
| f'' | - | + | + | + | + |

| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -1 | 1 |
| f'' | + | + |

min
 $x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = -2$
 $x = -\sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = -2$
 سقف
 $x = 1 \rightarrow y = 0$
 $x = -1 \rightarrow y = 0$

$m_{AB} = 0$

$m_{CD} = 0$

زاویه بین 0 درجه