

$$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow \cos^3 0 + b = 0 \rightarrow 1 + b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$$

$$f(x) = 3 \cos^2(x) (-\sin x) x^2 + 2\alpha x \sin x \xrightarrow{\sin x = x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \cos^2 x x^2 + 2\alpha x}{x}$$

$$= -4 \cos^2 0 + 2\alpha = -4 + 2\alpha = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 4} \rightarrow a + b = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4} \\ f(x) = -1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{+} -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4 + 12}{2(\Delta + 0.5)} = 4 \rightarrow f'(x) = 4 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-2\alpha}{(2x-1)^2} = 4 \rightarrow -12x^2 + 12x - 3 = \alpha$$

معادله خط مماس:  $y = 4x - 9 \rightarrow 4x - 9 = \frac{\alpha}{2x-1} \rightarrow \alpha = 12x^2 - 2(4x+9)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\alpha = -12x + 4 \\ \alpha = -6x + 2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$f'(1) = 2 \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(\alpha+1) - \alpha(x+\alpha)}{(x+\alpha)^2} = \frac{\alpha x + 1 - \alpha x - \alpha^2}{(x+\alpha)^2} = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{(x+\alpha)^2}$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{(\alpha+1)^2} = 2 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (\alpha+1) = 1 - \alpha^2 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 + (\alpha+1) = 0 \rightarrow (\alpha+1)(3\alpha+1) = 0$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1+\alpha}{\alpha+1} = 1 = 2 + b \rightarrow \boxed{b = -1} \rightarrow a - b = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x \rightarrow \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x \rightarrow f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

معادله خط مماس:  $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} x + \frac{\sqrt{2}(12-\pi)}{14} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - 12$

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

$\begin{cases} x=3 \rightarrow f(3) = -19 \\ x=-1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{C_{\text{min}}}{AB} = \frac{19-1}{3+1} = -9 \rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 12 = -9 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$$

↓  
بایز

6

$$f'(x) = 3kx^2 + 2(k+1)x \rightarrow f''(x) = 6kx + 2k + 2 = 0 \rightarrow 3kx + k + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1-k}{3k}$$

k	-1	0
ضرب	-	+

در این مسئله باید  $x < 0$  باشد  
 $k < 0$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مثال}} k = -2 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{4}) < 0 \rightarrow \text{بایز} \rightarrow \text{در این مسئله جواب منفی است}$$

7

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

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow f''(x) = 6x + 2a \xrightarrow{x=-1} -6 + 2a = -6 \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow b = -1$$

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

8

$$f(0) = c = 1 \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow f'(0) = b = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax = 0 \rightarrow x(3x + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x = -\frac{2a}{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{2a}{3}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-1 - x^3}{x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-1 - x^3}{x^2} = -\frac{2x}{3} \rightarrow x^3 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \text{بایز} : \gamma \text{ Min}$$

9

$$f'(x) = (x^2 - 1)x = 0 \rightarrow x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = 9 - 11 + \Delta = -2 \quad f''(x) = 2x^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$f(-\sqrt{2}) = 9 - 11 + \Delta = -2 \quad f(1) = 1 - 9 + \Delta = 0$$

$$f(-1) = 1 - 9 + \Delta = 0 \rightarrow \text{CD} \parallel \text{AB} \rightarrow 0 = \text{بایز}$$

x	$-\sqrt{2}$	0	$\sqrt{2}$
f'	-	+	-
f	↘	↗	↘
	⊗	⊗	⊗

10