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20 August 2010

مرداد ۱۳۹۲

۸ ذی الحجه ۱۴۳۹

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(۵)

$$(f \circ g)'(-\sqrt[3]{2}) = g'(-\sqrt[3]{2}) \times f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{2})) \Rightarrow n = -\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2n}} \\ g(n) = \frac{1}{2n^2} \end{cases}$$

✓ (۲)

$$f(g(n)) = f\left(\frac{1}{2n^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{2n^2}}} = n \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(n') = 1 \quad \text{✓}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}a - d, \quad f'(x) = -a$$

(۶)

$$\frac{f'(x) - f(x)}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow -a + \frac{3}{2}a + d = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}$$

(۲)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = -\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} - d = \frac{-1}{2} \\ f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{\frac{-1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{-1}{3} \quad \text{✓}$$

$$\text{دلیل } g\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = (f \circ g)'(n) = g'(n) \times f'(g(n)) \quad (۷)$$

$$g\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{n} - 1}} = 2 \Rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}) = g'(\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}) \cdot \boxed{f'(2)} \quad \text{حساب می کنیم}$$

$$g(n) = (n^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow g'(n) = -\frac{1}{3}(n^2 - 1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \times 2n = \frac{-2n}{3\sqrt[3]{(n^2 - 1)^4}}$$

(۲)

مرداد ۱۳۹۷

۹ ذی الحجه ۱۴۳۹

$$g'\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{8}}\right) = \frac{-2 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{8}}}{3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^4}} = \frac{-12}{\sqrt{2}} = -8\sqrt{2} \checkmark$$

★ برای محاسبه $f'(2)$ باید $n=2$ ضابطه f به صورت زیر است.

$$f(n) = (fn)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow f'(n) = 2fn \Rightarrow f'(2) = 4f \checkmark$$

$$(f \circ g)'\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{8}}\right) = -8\sqrt{2} \times 4f = -128\sqrt{2} \times f \checkmark$$

① چون f تناوب و دوره تناوب ۵ است پس مشتق f نیز دوره تناوب ۵ دارد.

$$g'(n) = f'(n+1) + 3f'(3n+10) \quad \star \text{ مشتق تابع } f$$

$$g'(-2) = f'(-2+1) + 3f'(-6+10) = f'(-1) + 3f'(4)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(4) = f'(4-5) = f'(-1) \Rightarrow g'(-2) = 4f'(-1) = 4 \times \frac{4}{2} = 8 \quad \text{②} \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - f(a-h) + r}{h(a-h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f(a-h) - 1)(f(a-h) - r)}{h(a-h)} \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - 1}{a-h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - r}{h} = \frac{f(a-h) - r}{h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - r}{h}$$

$$= \frac{r-1}{a} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+(-h)) - f(a)}{h} = -\frac{1}{a} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+(-h)) - f(a)}{-h}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+t) - f(a)}{t} = -\frac{1}{a} f'(a)$$

$$f(x) = (x-r) \sqrt[r]{x+r} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \times \sqrt[r]{x+r} + \frac{x-r}{r \sqrt[r]{(x+r)^r}}$$

$$f'(a) = \sqrt[r]{a} + \frac{1}{r \sqrt[r]{4r}} = r + \frac{1}{r \times r} = r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

(r)

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

١١ ذى الحجه ١٤٣٩

(١٠)

$$4y \leq 2n+1 \Rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y = \frac{1}{2}$$

الحل

$$y' \leq 2n - 1 \Rightarrow n \leq 1 \Rightarrow y \leq 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n \leq 1 \\ y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

✓

(١١)

سوال ۱۱ تابع $f(x)$ در $x=0$ نقطه گوشه دارد پس مشتق ناپذیر است.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \rightarrow a+1=b \rightarrow a-b=-1 \rightarrow a-b=-1 \rightarrow a-\frac{1}{r}=-1 \rightarrow a=\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f'_+(1) = f'_-(1) \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{r} b \times a^{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{r} b(1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$a+b = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r+1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

سوال ۱۲

$$f(x) = \frac{|2x-1|}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2}} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{-2x+1}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{-2x+1}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2}} \right)' = \frac{-2(1) - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{2x} (2)}{\sqrt[3]{2x^4}} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{-2(1) - \frac{2}{3} (2)}{1} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2-1} + \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2}} = \frac{|2x-1| + \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2}} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{(-2+1) + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\left(-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}\right)(1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2x}}(1+\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt[3]{2x^4}} \rightarrow g'(1) = \frac{\left(-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}(1+\sqrt{2})}{1} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f'(1) - 2g'(1) = -\frac{10}{3} - 2\left(-\frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

سوال ۱۳

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = ba + c$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} & x > a \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_+(a) = f'_-(a) \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{1}{a^r} \times a + c \\ \frac{r}{a} &= c \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a^r} \times a + c$$

$$ac = r$$

سوال ۱۴

$$f \text{ نقطه گوشه} \rightarrow f'_-(a) \neq f'_+(a)$$

$$m=0 \rightarrow f'_-(a) = f'_+(a) \times 0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$m=1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_-(a) = 0 \\ f'_+(a) = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_-(a) \neq f'_+(a)$$

$$m > 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_-(a) = 0 \\ f'_+(a) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'_-(a) = f'_+(a) \quad \text{غیر}$$

$$\text{این مقدار صحیح م}$$