

مسئله ۱۱: د تابع زیر مشتق را بیابید

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$$g(x) = f(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{x} \cos x)$$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$g'(x) = f'(\tan^2 x + \sqrt{x} \cos x) \cdot (2 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x) - \sqrt{x} \sin x)$$

$$f'(x) = ?$$

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

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = (2 \tan \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{2}) - \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) f'(\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\sqrt{x} = (x - \sqrt{x}(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x})) f'(x) \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = x f'(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x - \cos^2 x}$$

$$f'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}) - x g'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}) = ? \quad (f - xg)'(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x})$$

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

$$f - xg = \frac{\cos^2 x - x \cos^2 x + x - x}{x - \cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - x \cos^2 x}{x - \cos^2 x}$$

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

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

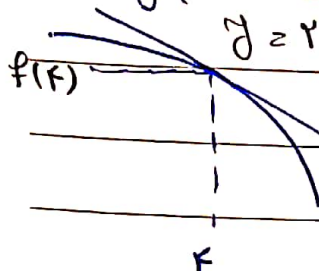
$$f(x) = \frac{(x^2 - x) \sqrt{ax}}{-\frac{x}{x} + x}$$

$$f'(\frac{x}{x}) - f'(\frac{x}{x}) = x \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow a = ?$$

$$f'(\frac{x}{x}) \rightsquigarrow f(x) = (x^2 - x) \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow f'(x) = x \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x} a}$$

$$f'(\frac{x}{x}) \rightsquigarrow f(x) = -(x^2 - x) \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow f'(x) = -x \sqrt{ax} \rightarrow -x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x} a}$$

$$x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x} a} = x \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \frac{x \sqrt{x} \times x}{x} a = x \times x \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{x}$$

$y + ax = r$ $f(r) + f'(r)z = -1 \Rightarrow f'(r)z = ?$
 $y = r - ax$

 $f(r) = r - ra$ $\Rightarrow r - ra - a = -1$
 $f'(r)z = -a$ $r - 2a = -1$
 $r = 2a \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow f'(r)z = \frac{-r}{2}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Vy - a = 0 \\ y = \frac{ax - 1}{r^2a + 1} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow a = ?$
 $\frac{2a + a}{v} = y$

$\frac{2a + a}{v} = \frac{ax - 1}{r^2a + 1} \Rightarrow 12a + 2 + r^2a^2 + a = vax - v$
 $r^2a^2 + (1 - va)a + r = 0$
 $2r^2 + \left(\frac{1 - va}{r} \right) a + r = 0$

$\frac{1 - va}{r} = r \Rightarrow (a + r)r = 0 \quad \vee \quad \frac{1 - va}{r} = -r \Rightarrow (a - r)r = 0$
 $1 - va = r^2 \quad a = -r \quad \vee \quad 1 - va = r^2 \quad a = r$
 $r = va \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{v} \quad \vee \quad r = va \Rightarrow a = r$

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

$12a + 2 + r^2a^2 + a = vax - v$ $f'(r) = 0$ $f'(r) = 12 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -12$

$b - a = ?$ $\rightarrow f(r) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + r(-12) - b = 0$

$\Rightarrow b - a = 12 + 12 = 24$ $1 - r^2 - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 12$

$f(a) = \sin^n(a^r)$ $r_{m+n} = ?$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) f'(x)}{(1 - \cos x)^m} = r^2 \sqrt{r}$

$f'(a) = n \sin^{n-1}(a^r) \times r a^{r-1} \cos a^r$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{r a^n \sin^{n-1}(a^r) \times \cos a^r (\sin^n(a^r))}{(1 - \cos x)^m}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{r a^n \times n \times a^r (1 - \frac{2x}{r}) (a^r)}{\left(\frac{a^r}{r} \right)^m} = r^2 \sqrt{r}$

$$f(a) = \frac{\sqrt{a} + 1}{\sqrt{a} - 1}$$

اذا $f^{-1}(a) = 2$ فما قيمة a ؟
 $f^{-1} \mid 2 \rightarrow f \mid ? = 2$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a} + 1}{\sqrt{a} - 1} = 2 \Rightarrow a = 9$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \times \frac{1}{(\sqrt{a} - 1)^2}$$

$$f'(9) = \frac{-2}{(11)^2} \times \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{1}{11^2}$$

اذا $f^{-1}(a) = 2$ فما قيمة a ؟

$$f(a) = (a^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{a} + 1 \right)$$

$$[-1, 0] \rightarrow f(0) - f(-1) = -11$$

$$f'(a) = ? \quad 1 - (a(-a+1)) = -11$$

$$f'(-\frac{1}{a}) = f'(1) = ? \quad 1 - (-1a+1) = -11 \Rightarrow 1 - (-a+1) = -11 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{11}$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{3}(a^2 + 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}}(2a) \left(\frac{1}{a} + 1 \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{a^2} \right) (a^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f'(-1) = \frac{1}{3}(2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}(-2) \left(-1 + 1 \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{1} \right) (2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -2 = \sqrt[3]{-8}$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$f(a) = \sin a \cos 2a$$

$$g(a) = \sin^2 a - \cos^2 a = \sin^2 a - \cos^2 a = -\cos 2a$$

$$\frac{f(\frac{\pi}{4}) - f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{g(\frac{\pi}{4}) - g(\frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{-1 - 0}{+1 - 0} = -1$$