

۲۴

پرتاب شمشیری - دوازدهم ریاضی A

f(x) = Δ

1

شیب = Δy / Δx = Δ-1 / Δ-0 = Δ / Δ → f'(x) = Δ / Δ ✓

2

شیب خط مماس = Δy / Δx = Δ-1 / Δ-(-1) = Δ / Δ → معادله مماس: y = 1/Δ x + Δ / Δ

2

f'(x) = a / (Δ√ax-1) = 1/Δ → Δa = Δ√ax-1 → √ax-1 = Δa

1/5

1/Δ x + Δ / Δ = √ax-1 → x + Δ = Δ√ax-1 → x + Δ = Δa / Δ → Δx + Δ = Δa → x = Δa - Δ

→ Δa = Δ√ax-1 → Δa^Δ = Δ(ax-1) → Δa^Δ = Δax - Δ → x = (Δa^Δ - Δ) / Δ → Δa^Δ = Δa^Δ - Δa - Δ → Δa^Δ - Δa - Δ = 0

→ f(x) = √(1/Δ x - 1)

a = 14 ± √(14^2 - 4(9)(-1))

I, II → x + Δ = (Δa / Δ)^Δ = Δa / Δ → x = Δa - Δ

{ a = Δ, a = -Δ/9

f'(a) = √(1/a) - 1 = √4 = 2

II → Δa - Δ + Δ = Δ√(Δa - Δ - Δ) - 1 → Δa^Δ - Δa - Δ = 0

y = (x^Δ + mx + 1) / (x + Δ) → y' = ((Δx + m)(x + Δ) - (x^Δ + mx + 1)(1)) / (x + Δ)^2 → x=1 → (Δ + m)(Δ) - (Δ + m) / Δ

3

→ Δ(Δ + m) / Δ = Δ(Δ + m) / Δ = Δ → Δ + m = Δ → m = Δ

2

→ y = (x^Δ + Δx + 1) / (x + Δ) → x=1 → y = (1 + Δ + 1) / Δ = 1 → f(x) - Δx = h → f - Δ = 1 → n = 1

→ m + n = 1 + Δ = Δ ✓

f(x) = (Δ - sin^Δ x) / (Δ - sin^Δ x) → (Δ - sin^Δ x)(Δ + sin^Δ x + Δ sin^Δ x) = Δ sin^Δ x + Δ sin^Δ x + Δ

10 4

(g'(Δπ/Δ) - f'(Δπ/Δ)) = (Δg(x) - f(x))' (Δπ/Δ)

→ (g - f)(a) = (Δ / (Δ + sin^Δ a) - (Δ - sin^Δ a) / (Δ - sin^Δ a)) = Δ / (Δ + sin^Δ a) - (Δ - sin^Δ a) / (Δ - sin^Δ a) = -sin^Δ a

→ (g - f)'(a) = -cos a → (g - f)'(Δπ/Δ) = -cos(Δπ/Δ) = -1/Δ



سؤال ٥

$$g(u) \times f'(g(u)) = (f \circ g)'(u)$$

$$2) \rightarrow g(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2u}}, \quad a) \rightarrow f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2u}} \xrightarrow{a)} f \circ g(u) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2u}}}}$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ g(u) = -u \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(u) = -1 \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(\sqrt{2}) = -1$$

سؤال ٦

$$f(u) = u g(u) + 1 \rightarrow g(u) = \frac{f(u) - 1}{u} \rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} g(u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u) - 1}{u} = f'(0)$$

$$f(u) = \left( \frac{-1 + \sin u}{1 + \sin u} \right)^2 \rightarrow f'(u) = 2 \left( \frac{\cos u (1 + \sin u) - \cos u (-1 + \sin u)}{(1 + \sin u)^2} \right) \times \left( \frac{-1 + \sin u}{1 + \sin u} \right)$$

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

سؤال ٧

$$y = u^2 + 1 \xrightarrow[\text{مشتق}]{\text{تقریباً نسبت}} y_1 = -(u^2 + 1) = -u^2 - 1 \rightarrow y' = -2u$$

خط مماس، یعنی  $y_1$  را در نقطه  $A$  و  $B$  تعریف کنیم چون خط  $d$  موازی محور  $x$  است ← نقاط  $A, B$  ← عرض یکسان و طول تقریباً دارند.

$$A(\alpha, \beta), B(-\alpha, \beta) \rightsquigarrow A\left(\frac{1}{r}, \beta\right), B\left(-\frac{1}{r}, \beta\right)$$

$$m_{L_1} = y_1'(-\alpha) = -2(-\alpha) = 2\alpha$$

$$m_{L_2} = y_1'(\alpha) = -2\alpha$$

$$L_2, L_1 \text{ عمودان} \rightarrow m_{L_1} \times m_{L_2} = -1 \rightarrow 2\alpha \cdot (-2\alpha) = -1 \rightarrow 4\alpha^2 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{نقطه } A \text{ را در } \beta \rightarrow \beta = y_1\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{1}{r^2} - 1 = \frac{-1 - r^2}{r^2} = -1, 2\alpha \rightarrow |\beta| = 1, 2\alpha$$

سؤال ٨

$$f(u) = \sqrt{u} (2u^2 + 3) = 2u^2 \sqrt{u} + 3\sqrt{u} \rightarrow f'(u) = 4u \sqrt{u} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{4u^2 + 3}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$y - \sqrt{u} (2u^2 + 3) = \frac{4u^2 + 3}{\sqrt{u}} (u - \alpha) \xrightarrow{0=0} -\sqrt{u} (2u^2 + 3) = \frac{4u^2 + 3}{\sqrt{u}} (-\alpha)$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{u} (2u^2 + 3) = 4u^2 + 3 \rightarrow 2u^2 = 3 \rightarrow u^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 3}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$d \text{ خط } \rightarrow y = ax \quad A(\alpha, a\alpha)$$

سؤال ٩

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-2x^2 + x + 1} = a\alpha \rightarrow a\sqrt{\alpha} (-2\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -2a\alpha^{\frac{5}{2}} + a\alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} + a\alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} -2a\alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}a\alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}a\alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a}{\times \sqrt{2}} -4\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

سؤال ١٠

$$(f \circ g\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right))' = g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right) \times f'\left(g\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right)\right)$$

$$g(u) = (u^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow g'(u) = \frac{1}{r} (u^2 - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r}} \times 2u \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{r^2} - 1\right)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{r^2} - 1\right)}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^2} = r^2$$

$$f'(r^2) = ((r^2)^r)' = (1r^{2r})' = 2r^{2r-1} = 2r \times r$$

$$\rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right) \times f'\left(g\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right)\right) = r^2 \times 2r \times (-r\sqrt{a}) = -2r^3 \sqrt{a}$$