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Sub:

تقطعی (0, 1) - ۱ - تابع f - نقطہ (۲, ۵)

$$f'(x) = \frac{y-1}{x-0} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$y-1 = \frac{4}{2}(x-0)$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{2} \checkmark$$

f(a) = 9 (۲, ۲) (-1, 1) f(x) = \sqrt{ax-1} - ۲

$$m = \frac{2-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow y-1 = \frac{1}{3}(x+1)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{ax-1}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{a} \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{x+4}{3} \xrightarrow{\text{تکلیف}} ax-1 = \frac{x^2+14x+16}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 = x^2 + (1-9a)x + 16$$

$$\Delta = (1-9a)^2 - 1 \dots$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a = -\frac{1-9a}{9} \\ a = 2 \checkmark \end{aligned} \right\} \pm 1 = 1-9a \leftarrow 1 \dots = (1-9a)^2$$

f(x) = px + n (تقطعی)

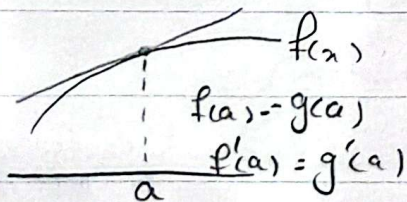
$$y = \frac{x^2+mx+1}{x+2} - ۲$$

$$m+n = 2 \rightarrow \textcircled{۳} \quad x=1$$

$$y(1) = 1 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1^2+n}{1+2} \rightarrow n=1$$

$$y = \frac{3x+1}{x+2}$$

$$y' = \frac{(3x+1)(x+2) - (1)(x^2+mx+1)}{(x+2)^2}$$



$$y'(1) = \frac{3m+4}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \textcircled{۲}$$

$$m+n = ۲ \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{m=۲}$$

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$$g(x) = \frac{\mu}{\mu + \sin x}, \quad f(x) = \frac{\mu - \sin^2 x}{\mu - \sin x} - \mu$$

$$\mu g' \left( \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} \right) - f' \left( \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} \right) = ?$$

1/5

$$(g - f)(x) = -\sin x$$

$$(g - f)' \left( \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{\mu - \mu - \sin^2 x - \mu \sin x}{\mu + \sin x} \right)' \left( \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} \right) =$$

$$\rightarrow (g - f)'(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow (g - f)' \left( \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} \right) = -\cos \left( \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} \right) = -\frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\left( \frac{-\sin x (\sin x + \mu)}{\sin x + \mu} \right)' \left( \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} \right) = (-\sin x)' \left( \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} \right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{\omega \pi}{\mu} = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

2)  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^\omega + |x^\omega|}, \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + |x|}}$

$x^\omega \neq -|x^\omega|$

$$g'(\sqrt{x}) \neq (g(\sqrt{x}))'$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^\omega}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(\sqrt{x}) = -1$$

$$f \circ g = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x} \times \frac{1}{x^\omega}} = -x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

پیدا کردن - استخراج

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x)$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-4 \sin x}{x(1 + \sin x)^2}$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4 \sin x}{x(1 + \sin x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} =$$

$$-4 \times 1 = -4 \quad \checkmark$$

تقاطع -  
مشتق  $y = x^2 + 1$  نسبت به  $x$  در  $x = \alpha$  و  $x = -\alpha$  برابر است.

و ضلع  $d$  مثلث  $\alpha$  ها

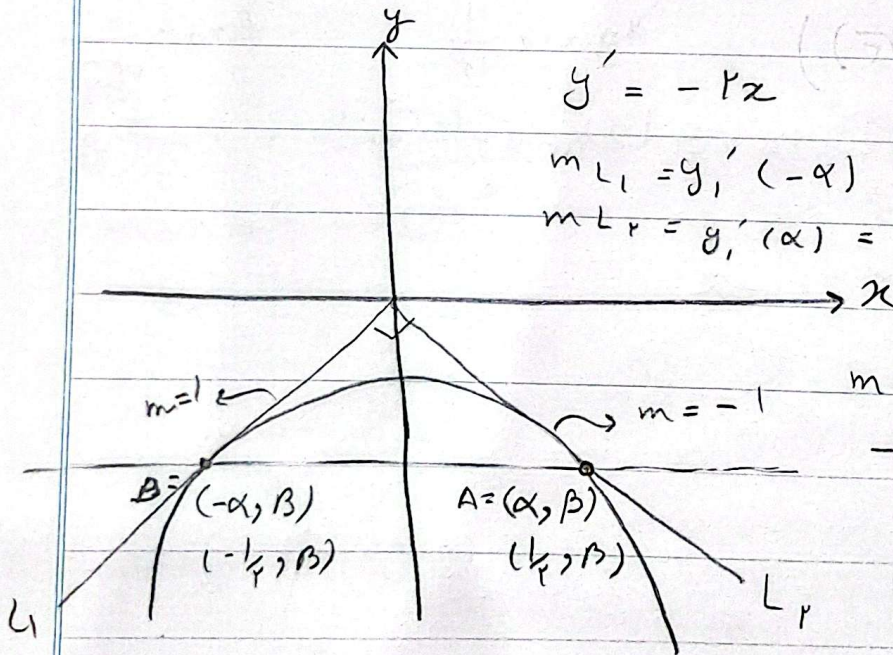
مساحت  $\alpha$  در / نام  $d$  از ضلع

$$y = x^2 + 1 \xrightarrow[\text{تفاضل}]{\text{مشتق}} y = -2x$$

$$y' = -2x$$

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

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



$$m_{L_1} \cdot m_{L_2} = -1$$

$$2\alpha \cdot -2\alpha = -1$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta = y_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{5}{4} = |\beta|$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} \rightarrow |\beta| = \frac{5}{4}$$

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1 - خط  $d$  از مبدأ مختصات من گزرد و بر نمودار  $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}(4x^2+3)$  مماس است  
 (0,0)  $f$  خط  $d$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4(4x^2+3) + (1x)(4\sqrt{x})}{4x\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 14x\sqrt{x}} = 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}$$

( $\alpha, d\alpha$ ) محل مماس خواهد بود

$$f(\alpha) = 11\alpha^2\sqrt{\alpha} + 4\sqrt{\alpha} = d\alpha$$

$$f'(\alpha) = 2 \cdot \alpha\sqrt{\alpha} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = d \frac{x\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha}}, \quad 2 \cdot \alpha^2\sqrt{\alpha} + 4\sqrt{\alpha} = d\alpha$$

$$d\alpha = 2 \cdot \alpha^2\sqrt{\alpha} + 4\sqrt{\alpha} = 11\alpha^2\sqrt{\alpha} + 4\sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$11\alpha^2\sqrt{\alpha} = 4\sqrt{\alpha} \rightarrow 11\alpha^2 = 4 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \quad (2)$$

$$f'\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right) = 11\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\right)^2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}} + 4\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{11}} \rightarrow \frac{11}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$d = 11\sqrt{11} \quad \checkmark$$

9 - خط  $d$  از مبدأ مختصات من گزرد  
 (0,0)  $A(x, y)$

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

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

$d$  خط  $\rightarrow y = ax$   $A(x, ax)$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مساوی}} -2ax^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}ax^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}ax^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \xrightarrow{\div a} -2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

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$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad f(x) = (x[x])^r - 10$$

$-1\sqrt{a}$  ضربيلبر  $x = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \rightarrow f \circ g$  مستعمل تابع

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right) \rightarrow [x] \rightarrow [x] = r \rightarrow f(x) = (rx)^r \quad (1)$$

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

$$(f \circ g)' \rightarrow \left(\frac{-r}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{0 - \frac{rx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}(-r)}{x^2-1} = \frac{rx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \quad \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\frac{14\sqrt{a}}{-1\sqrt{a}} = \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \quad = \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{\frac{1}{r}} = 14\sqrt{a}$$

$$g(x) = (x^2-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2x \rightarrow g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{r^2}\right)-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{r^2}-1}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)} = r$$

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

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