

$$\sqrt{x+|x|}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^a + |x^a|}$$

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جواب سوال ۵

$$f'(g(\sqrt{13})) f'(g(\sqrt{13})) = ? \rightarrow x = \sqrt{13} \text{ fog مشتق}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{فایده}} \frac{|x^a| = x^a}{x^a > 0} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x^a + x^a} = \frac{1}{2x^a}$$

$$f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{2x^a}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2x^a} + \left|\frac{1}{2x^a}\right|}} \quad \frac{\left|\frac{1}{2x^a}\right| = \frac{1}{2x^a}}{\rightarrow} \quad f(g(x)) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^a}}} = -x \quad \text{مشتق}$$

س از جواب (۱) خواهد بود. ✓

جواب سوال ۳ ← خط مماس  $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{11}{4}$  در  $x=1$  برابر  $\frac{3}{4}$  است  $f'(1) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x+m)(x+3) - (x^2+2x+1)(1)}{(x+3)^2} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{(2+m)(4) - (2+m)(1)}{(1+3)^2} = \frac{(2+m)(4-1)}{16} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{3(2+m)}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{m=2} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x+3} \xrightarrow{f(1)} A(1,1)$$

$$\frac{y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{11}{4}}{A(1,1)} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{n}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{n=1} \rightarrow \boxed{m+n=3} \quad \checkmark$$

کین نهایی ۸

$$\frac{(x,2)}{(-1,1)} \rightarrow m = \frac{2-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \text{معادله خط} = y-1 = \frac{1}{3}(x+1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+4}{3}$$

جواب سوال ۲

$$\text{معادله خط} \Rightarrow \frac{x+4}{3} = \sqrt{ax-1} \quad \text{برابرین} \rightarrow \frac{(x+4)^2}{9} = ax-1 \rightarrow x^2+11x+16 = 9ax-9 \rightarrow x^2+(11-9a)x+25=0$$

$$\Delta=0 \rightarrow (11-9a)^2 = 100 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{-11}{9} \\ \boxed{a=2} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{تعریف } x=a \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{ax-1} \text{ معنی شود}$$

$$a=2 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{2x-1} \rightarrow f(5) = \sqrt{10-1} = 3$$

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جواب سوال ۷ ← خط  $ay=k$  است ← نقاط تلاقی  $A(\sqrt{k-1}, k)$  و  $B(-\sqrt{k-1}, k)$  مشتق سبب مماس بر

$A, B$  به ترتیب ۵

$$f'(x_A) = 2x_A = 2\sqrt{k-1}$$

$$f'(x_B) = 2x_B = -2\sqrt{k-1}$$

$$\rightarrow (2\sqrt{k-1})(-2\sqrt{k-1}) = -4(k-1) = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{5}{4}}$$

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← نمودار از مبدأ مختصات ← همان  $k$  است  $\boxed{k = \frac{5}{4}}$  ✓

کین نهایی ۸

جواب سوال ۱

$$y = ax \Rightarrow ax = \mu\sqrt{x} (\lambda x^p + \gamma) \longrightarrow a\sqrt{x} = \lambda x^p + \gamma$$

مسئله

$$\rightarrow a = \lambda_0 x\sqrt{x} + \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{x}} \longrightarrow \lambda_0 x^p + \mu = \lambda x^p + \gamma \longrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$a = \lambda\sqrt{\mu}$$

$$\text{نسب خطا} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\omega - 1}{\mu} = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

سؤال 1

سؤال 3

$$\begin{aligned} & f'g'(\frac{\Delta \pi}{\mu}) - f'(\frac{\Delta \pi}{\mu}) = (r g(u) - f(u))'(\frac{\Delta \pi}{\mu}) \\ \rightarrow (r g - f)(u) &= \left( \frac{r}{r + \sin u} - \frac{r - \sin^r u}{r - \sin^r u} \right) = \frac{r}{r + \sin u} - \frac{(r - \sin u)(r + \sin^r u + r \sin u)}{(r - \sin u)(r + \sin u)} = -\sin u \\ \rightarrow (r g - f)'(u) &= -\cos u \rightarrow (r g - f)'(\frac{\Delta \pi}{\mu}) = -\cos(\frac{\Delta \pi}{\mu}) = \frac{-1}{\mu} \end{aligned}$$

سؤال 7

$$\begin{aligned} f(u) &= r g(u) + 1 \rightarrow g(u) = \frac{f(u) - 1}{r} \rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} g(u) = \frac{0}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{f'(0)}{r} = f'(0) \\ f(u) &= \left( \frac{-1 + \sin u}{1 + \sin u} \right)^r \rightarrow f'(u) = r \left( \frac{\cos u (1 + \sin u) - \cos u (-1 + \sin u)}{(1 + \sin u)^2} \right) \times \left( \frac{-1 + \sin u}{1 + \sin u} \right) \\ \rightarrow f'(0) &= r \times \left( \frac{r}{1} \right) \times (-1) = -r \end{aligned}$$

سؤال 9

$$\begin{aligned} \text{دالة} \rightarrow y &= a x^r \quad A(x, a, r) \\ f(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-r x^r + x + 1} = a x \rightarrow a \sqrt{x} (-r x^r + x + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -r a x^{\frac{r}{2} + 1} + a x^{\frac{r}{2} + 1} + a x^{\frac{r}{2}} = 1 \\ \xrightarrow{\text{نسب خطا}} -r a x^{\frac{r}{2} + 1} &+ \frac{r}{2} a x^{\frac{r}{2} - 1} + \frac{1}{2} a x^{-\frac{r}{2}} = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a}{x r \sqrt{x}} -r x^r + r x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \\ f(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}}{-r(\frac{1}{r})^r + \frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \end{aligned}$$

سؤال 10

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ g)'(\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r}) &= g'(\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r}) \times f'(g(\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r})) \\ g(u) &= (u^r - 1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow g'(u) = \frac{1}{r} (u^r - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r} - 1} \times r u \rightarrow g'(\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{\omega}{r^2}) - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{r^2}) - 1}} = \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{r})} = r^2 \\ f'(r^2) &= ((r u)^r)' = (r u^r)' = r^2 u^{r-1} = r^2 \times r \\ \rightarrow g'(\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r}) \times f'(g(\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r})) &= -r \sqrt{\omega} \times r^2 \times r \rightarrow \frac{r^2 \times r^2 \times (-r \sqrt{\omega})}{-r \sqrt{\omega}} = \wedge \end{aligned}$$