

کتاب (مقدماتی) / دو از هم (مقدماتی) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos^{-1}(x)$ 19.11.21 : 2v کتبی

$f(x) = \cos^{-1}(x) + ax^r + b$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^{-1}(x) + ax^r + b}{x} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+b}{x} \rightarrow b = -1$

$f(x) = \cos^{-1}(x) + ax^r + b$, $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \times \sin^{-1}(x) + rax^{r-1}$ (1)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^{-1}(x) + ax^r + b}{x} \stackrel{\text{ل'Hopital}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \times \sin^{-1}(x) + rax^{r-1}}{1} = 0$

بزرگ (در صورتی که حاصل ضرب در مخرج باقی بماند و در صورتی که در صورتی که در مخرج باقی بماند و در صورتی که در مخرج باقی بماند)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \times \sin^{-1}(x) + rax^{r-1}}{x} \stackrel{\text{ل'Hopital}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + rax^{r-1}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{1-x^2} + rax^{r-1}}{1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{1-x^2} \cos^{-1}(x) + rax}{x} = r \stackrel{\text{L'Hopital}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{1-x^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + rax}{1} = r$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{1-x^2} + rax = r \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = r \Rightarrow a = r$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(a-r)x}{x} = r \rightarrow \frac{a-r}{1} = r \Rightarrow a = 2r$
 $a = 1 \Rightarrow a + b = 1 + 0 = 1$
 $a = 1 \Rightarrow a + b = 4$

$y' = 2ax \rightarrow f'(x) = 2ax \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $f'(-x) = -2ax$
 $-1 = \dots$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow y_1 + y_2 = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2$

$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4 - (-12)}{10 - (-10)} = \frac{16}{20} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{5}x + b$ (3)

$(10, 4) \rightarrow y = 10 + b \rightarrow b = -9 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{5}x - 9$

$f'(x) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{4}{5}x - 9 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{1-x^2} (\frac{4}{5}x - 9)$

$f'(x) = \frac{-xa}{(\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow a = -\frac{4}{5} (\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{4}{5}x + 1) = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{4}{5}$

$\rightarrow -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{4}{5} = \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{4}{5} = 0$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{4}{5} = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(\sqrt{1-x^2}) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

قوت 1
قوت 1
Genobar

1. $f(1) = 4 - 9 = \frac{a}{1-1} \Rightarrow a = -5$ (✓)

2. $f(a) = \frac{-5}{1-a} = \frac{-1}{1-a} \Rightarrow b$ ✓

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

5. $g'(x) \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow g'(1) = f'(1) \Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{1+a} = 2$ (✓)

$\Rightarrow 1-a = 2(1+a) \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$

$f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow \frac{a+1}{a+1} = 2+b \Rightarrow 1 = 2+b \Rightarrow b = -1$

$\Rightarrow a+b = -\frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow b$ ✓

10. $f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{1}{x} \cos x$ (1, VA) (3)

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \sin x = \frac{1}{x} \cos x \Rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \quad x \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

12. $f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x \rightarrow f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (✓)

13. $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + b$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} + b = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow b = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$y=0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2$

$y - \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2$


17. $2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{4} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{4} = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (3)

18. $f'(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 15 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 15 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, x = 2$

19. $f(-1) = -5 - 5 + 15 + 1 = 6$ and $f(2) = 4 - 15 - 20 + 1 = -30$

20. $MAB = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-30-6}{2+1} = \frac{-36}{3} = -12$ (✓)

21. $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 15 = 0 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x - 15 = 0$

 **Benobar** $\rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$ Nada ✓

$$y' = 2kx^2 + 2(k+1)x \rightarrow y'' = 4kx + 2(k+1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-k-1}{2k}$$

در این صورت طول $(-)$ و عرض $(+)$ است.

$$i) x < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-k-1}{2k} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{1+2} \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$ii) y = kx \left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right)^2 + (k+1) \left(\frac{-k-1}{2k}\right) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)^2}{2k^2} + \frac{-(k+1)^2}{2k^2}$$

$$= \frac{-k(k+1)^2}{2k^2} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} > 0 \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1)$$

$k > -1$

$$i) \cap ii) \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \rightarrow ! x < 0$$

$\rightarrow k > 0 \rightarrow$ *سویچین، ماضی، تیرا*

$$y' = 2x^2 + 2ax + b \xrightarrow{x=1} 2 - 2a + b = m = 2$$

$$y = x^2 + ax + b \xrightarrow{x=-1} -1 + a - b - 1 = -2 \rightarrow a - b = 2$$



فقط یک خط مماس می توان داشت (منفی) عرض است

$$m = 2 \rightarrow 2 - 2a + b = 0 \rightarrow 2a - b = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a - b = 2 \\ -a + b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 2 \text{ و } b = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$-a + b = 2 \xrightarrow{a = \frac{b}{2}} -\frac{b}{2} + b = 2 \rightarrow \frac{b}{2} = 2 \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$-2 = -1 + 2 - b - 1 \rightarrow b = 2$$

$$f(x) \Rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow C = \epsilon$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^2 + 2ax + b = 0 \xrightarrow{x=0} b = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 2x^2 + 2ax = 0 \rightarrow x(2x + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ و } x = -\frac{2a}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{2a}{2} \rightarrow f\left(-\frac{2a}{2}\right) = \frac{-1a^2}{2} + \frac{1a^2}{2} + \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon a^2}{2} = 0$$

$$a^2 = -2\epsilon \rightarrow a = -\sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$(\text{min}) \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2a}{2} = \frac{-2(-\sqrt{\epsilon})}{2} = \sqrt{\epsilon}$$



① نقاط بحرانی کے لیے $f'(x) = 0$ اور $f''(x) > 0$ کے لیے $f(x)$ کا نقطہ صغریٰ ہے اور $f''(x) < 0$ کے لیے $f(x)$ کا نقطہ کبلی ہے۔

2. $f'(x) = 2x^2 - 15x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \frac{15}{2}$ → $f''(x) = 4x - 15$

x	0	$\frac{15}{2}$
$f''(x)$	-15	15
	Min	Max
	A	B

3. $f''(x) = 4x - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{15}{4}$

4. A: $x = 0 \rightarrow f(0) = 9 - 1(0) + 0 - 0 = 9 \rightarrow A(0, 9)$

5. B: $x = \frac{15}{2} \rightarrow f(\frac{15}{2}) = 9 - 1(\frac{225}{4}) + 0 - 0 = -\frac{216}{4} = -54 \rightarrow B(\frac{15}{2}, -54)$

6. C: $x = 1 \rightarrow 1 - 7 + 0 = -6 < 0 \rightarrow C(1, 0)$

7. D: $x = -1 \rightarrow 1 - 7 + 0 = -6 < 0 \rightarrow D(-1, 0)$

② $f'(x) = 0$ کے لیے $f(x)$ کا نقطہ صغریٰ ہے اور $f''(x) < 0$ کے لیے $f(x)$ کا نقطہ کبلی ہے۔

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