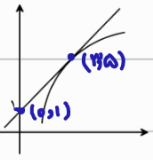


۱۴، ۱۵



نسبت خط مماس = $\frac{5-1}{3-0} = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow f'(3) = \frac{4}{3}$ نسبت خط مماس = $\frac{4}{3}$

سوال (۱)

$y = \sqrt{ax-1}$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{ax-1} \quad A(x_0, y_0)$

نسبت خط مماس = $\frac{y-1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow$ معادله خط $y = \frac{x+2}{3} \rightarrow y_0 = \frac{x_0+2}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{ax_0-1} = \frac{x_0+2}{3}$ (۱)

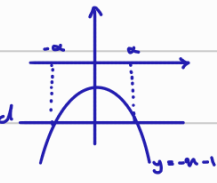
$f'(x) = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax-1}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2\sqrt{\frac{x_0+2}{3}-1}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{3a}{2\sqrt{\frac{x_0+2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a = \frac{2(x_0+2)}{9}$ (۲) / (۱) $\rightarrow ax_0-1 = (\frac{x_0+2}{3})^2 \rightarrow 2x_0(x_0+2)-9 = (x_0+2)^2 \rightarrow 2x_0^2+4x_0-9 = x_0^2+4x_0+4 \rightarrow x_0^2-2x_0-13 = 0 \rightarrow x_0 = 5 \Rightarrow f(5) = \frac{5+2}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2+mx+1}{x+3} \quad fy-3x=n \rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} + \frac{n}{2} = 1 \rightarrow n = -1$
 $f'(x) = \frac{(2x+m)(x+3)-(x^2+mx+1)}{(x+3)^2} \rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{(2+m)(4)-(1+m)}{16} = \frac{m}{4} \rightarrow (2+m)(4-1) = 12 \rightarrow 2+m = 4 \rightarrow m = 2$
 $f(1) = \frac{1^2+2(1)+1}{1+3} = 1$ $\rightarrow m+n = 2-1 = 1$

$f(x) = \frac{2V - \sin^2 x}{9 - \sin^2 x} \quad g(x) = \frac{3}{3 + \sin x}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{(2 - \sin 2x)(9 + \sin^2 x + \sin x) - (2 - \sin^2 x)(9 + \sin^2 x) - \cos x(9 + \sin^2 x + \sin x)}{(9 - \sin^2 x)^2} = \frac{\sin 2x(3 + \sin x) - 9 \sin^2 x}{(3 + \sin x)^2}$ (۱، ۵)

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{|x^a| + x^a}$ $g'(f(x)) f'(g(f(x))) = f'og'(f(x)) = 1$
 $\downarrow x = \sqrt{x}$ $\downarrow x = \sqrt{x}$
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^a} \rightarrow f'og(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^a}} = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1} \rightarrow f'og(x) = 1$

$f(x) = (\frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1})^2 \quad f(x) = xg(x) + 1 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = \frac{-f \sin x}{x(\sin x + 1)^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-f \sin x}{x(\sin x + 1)^2} = -f$
 $f(x) - 1 = \frac{\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x + 1}{\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x + 1} = \frac{\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x + 1 - \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x - 1}{(\sin x + 1)^2} = \frac{-4 \sin x}{(\sin x + 1)^2}$



$f(x) = -x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow f(a) = -a^2 - 1 \quad f(a) \times f(-a) = -1 \rightarrow (-a^2)(a^2) = -1 \rightarrow a^4 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $f(a) = f(-a) = -a^2 - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2}$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}(x^2+3) = x^{\frac{3}{2}}(x^2+3) = x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{9}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad f(a) = a^{\frac{5}{2}} \rightarrow 16a^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4a^{\frac{3}{2}} = a^{\frac{3}{2}}(16a + 4) = a^{\frac{3}{2}}(4a + 1) = 16a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 16a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4a^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $\rightarrow 4a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 16a^{\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow 4 = 16 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \rightarrow f'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{14}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{7}{2}$

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

سؤال ١٠: ايجاد الجذر العكس

$$f(x) = (x[x])^m \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\right)^m \rightarrow f \circ g'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(x^2-1)^m \sqrt{x^2-1}} \rightarrow f \circ g'\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{-2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\left(\frac{2}{4}-1\right)^m \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}-1}} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}} = -4\sqrt{2}$$

الجواب: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$y = \phi(x) = \frac{9}{x^2 + \sin x} - \frac{(x - \sin x)(9 + \sin^2 x + x^2 \sin x)}{(x - \sin x)(x^2 + \sin x)} = \frac{-\sin(\sin x + x)}{\sin x + x}$$

بمشتق $\rightarrow -\sin x \rightarrow (y = \phi)'(x) = -C \cdot \sin x \rightarrow -\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

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$$g'(x) \times \phi'(g(x)) = (\phi \circ g)'(x)$$

مثال: $\rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \phi(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \rightarrow \phi \circ g(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^2}}}$

$\phi \circ g(x) = -x \rightarrow \phi \circ g'(x) = -1 \rightarrow \phi \circ g'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right) = 1$

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$$y = mx \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{-2a^2 + a + 1} = ma \rightarrow \frac{1}{-2a^2 + a + 1} = m\sqrt{a}$$

بمشتق $m\sqrt{a}(-2a^2 + a + 1) = 1 \rightarrow -2m(a^{\frac{3}{2}}) + m(a^{\frac{1}{2}}) + m(a)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$

$$-2m(a^{\frac{3}{2}}) + \frac{m}{2}(a^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{m}{2}(a^{\frac{1}{2}}) = 0$$

$$\frac{m}{2}(a^{\frac{1}{2}})(-1 \cdot a^2 + a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \leq a = \frac{1}{2} (a > 0)$$

$$\phi(a) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{-2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$g(x) = (x^r - 1)^{-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{1}{r}(x^r)(x^r - 1)^{-\frac{r}{r}}$$

1.

$$g'\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r}}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}(\sqrt{\Delta})\left(\frac{\Delta}{r} - 1\right)^{-\frac{r}{r}} \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r} \left(\frac{-r(-\frac{r}{r})}{1}\right) = -r\sqrt{\Delta}$$

$$g\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r} - 1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r} - 1} = r^+$$

$$f'(r^+) = ((x^r)^r)' = r x^{r-1} = r x \varepsilon$$

$$f \circ g'\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{r}}\right) = -r\sqrt{\Delta} \times r x \varepsilon \quad \xrightarrow{\text{:-} r\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{r} x \cancel{r} - r\sqrt{\Delta}}{-\cancel{r}\sqrt{\Delta}} = \boxed{1}$$