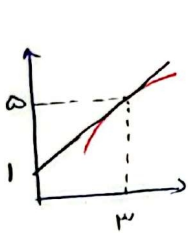


۲۰. تئوری ضمیمه‌ها را بنویس!



نقطه (۳، ۴/۳) و (۱، ۰) با توجه به صورت نمودار در تابع f صدق می‌کند پس می‌توانیم بگوییم خط مماس بر f را پیدا کنیم یعنی $f'(x)$

$$m = \frac{4 - 0}{3 - 1} = \frac{4}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{ax-1}$ $(-1, 1)$ $(2, 2)$ $f(x) = ?$

ابتدا خطی که از دو نقطه می‌گذرد را بیابیم و آن را در $f(x)$ قرار دهیم

$$y - 1 = \frac{2-1}{2-(-1)}(x+1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+4}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2ax-1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

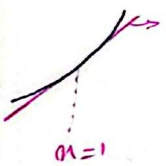
برای $f(x)$ از $f(2) = 2$ استفاده می‌کنیم

$$\sqrt{ax-1} = \frac{x+4}{3} \Rightarrow ax-1 = \frac{(x+4)^2}{9} \Rightarrow 9ax-9 = x^2+8x+16$$

$$x^2 + (8-9a)x + 25 = 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (8-9a)^2 = 4 \times 25 \Rightarrow 8-9a = \pm 10 \Rightarrow 9a = -2 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$y = \frac{ax^2 + mx + 1}{x+n} = f(x)$$

$$y = \frac{m}{x} + \frac{n}{x} \rightarrow g(x)$$



$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \frac{m}{1} = \frac{(1+m)^2 - (1+m)}{(1+n)^2} = \frac{m}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{m^2(1+n)}{1+n} = \frac{m^2}{1+n} \rightarrow 1+n = 2 \Rightarrow n=1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \frac{1+2+1}{1+n} = \frac{m}{1} + \frac{n}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{1+n} = \frac{m}{1} + \frac{n}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = \frac{m}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow 2 = m + 1 \Rightarrow m=1$$

$$m+n = 1+1 = 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{x} - \sin^2 x}{9 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{(2 - \sin^2 x)(9 + \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x)}{(9 - \sin^2 x)(9 + \sin^2 x)} = \frac{\sin^4 x + 2\sin^2 x + 9}{9 + \sin^2 x}$$

$$2g'(x) - f'(x) = (2g - f)'(x) = \frac{2}{9 + \sin^2 x} - \frac{\sin^4 x + 2\sin^2 x + 9}{(9 + \sin^2 x)^2}$$

$$\frac{-2\sin^2 x (\sin^2 x + 9)}{(9 + \sin^2 x)^2} = -2\sin^2 x \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق بگیریم}} -\cos 2x \Rightarrow -\cos \frac{2x}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

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

$$g'(x) \cdot f'(g(x)) = (f \circ g)'(x)$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2x^a} \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x^a}}} = -x$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = -x \rightarrow (f \circ g)'(x) = -1$$

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

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

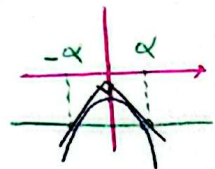
$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} g(m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin m - 1}{1 + \sin m} \right)^2 - 1}{m} \stackrel{\text{HOP}}{\sim} \lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \left(\frac{\sin m - 1}{1 + \sin m} \right)' \left(\frac{\cos m}{1 + \sin m} \right)^2}{1}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{0 - 1}{1 + 0} \right) \left(\frac{2}{1 + 0} \right) = -4$$

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$$y = m^2 + 1 \xrightarrow[\text{قرینه محور } y]{\text{قربن به محور } x} y = -m^2 - 1 \quad f'(m) = -2m$$

$$f'(\alpha) \cdot f'(-\alpha) = -1 \rightarrow -2\alpha \times 2\alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$



فاصله از مبدأ مختصات
عرضه خط که برابر عرض نقطه یعنی نقطه $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4})$ است
پس فاصله خط که از مبدأ مختصات برابر $(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{4})$ است

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$$f(m) = 2\sqrt{m} \quad (km^2 + 3)$$

$$g(m) = (m \text{ مبرازد است}) \quad y = mm \quad \leftarrow d \text{ خط}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2\sqrt{m} (km^2 + 3) = mm$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(m) = g(m)$$

$$\rightarrow 2m^{\frac{1}{2}} + 6m^{\frac{1}{2}} = m$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f'(m) = g'(m)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f'(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} + 3m^{-\frac{1}{2}} = m^{-\frac{1}{2}} = g'(m) \xrightarrow{\times m} 1 + 3m^{\frac{1}{2}} = m^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ و } \textcircled{2} \quad \sqrt{m} (km^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m=0 \\ m=\pm \frac{1}{k} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow k \times \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3 \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = k \times \frac{1}{k} \times \sqrt{\frac{k}{k}} + 3\sqrt{\frac{k}{k}} = 1 + 3 = 4$$

8

$$f(m) = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{-2m^2 + m + 1} \quad \sqrt{m} = t \quad \frac{t}{-2t^4 + t^2 + 1} = at^r$$

$$y = am \quad \leftarrow d \text{ مبرازد}$$

$$-2at^5 + at^3 + at - 1 = 0$$

چون d و f در نقطه A تماس هستند
شیب آنها را به نقطه برابر است و عرض آنها A یکی است

$$-2at^5 + at^3 + at = 1 \quad -a(2t^4 - t^2 - 1) = 1$$

$$-a(2t^4 - t^2 - 1) = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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$$f(m) = (m[g(m)])^m$$

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

$$(f \circ g)' \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \right) = g' \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \right) \cdot f' \left(g \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \right) \right)$$

$$g(m) = (m^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{مشق}$$

$$g'(m) = -\frac{1}{2} (m^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2m \rightarrow g' \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times \sqrt{5} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$m \rightarrow \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}\right)^{-} \rightarrow g(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-}}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-}} = 3^+$$

$$m \rightarrow 3^+ = [3^+] = 3 \rightarrow f(m) = (3m)^3 = 27m^3 \rightarrow f'(m) = 81m^2 \rightarrow f'(3^+) = 81 \times 9 = 729$$

$$f'(g(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}})) \times g'(\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}) = 81 \times 9 \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right) = -243\sqrt{5}$$

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